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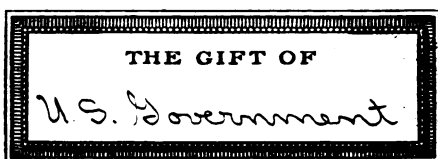
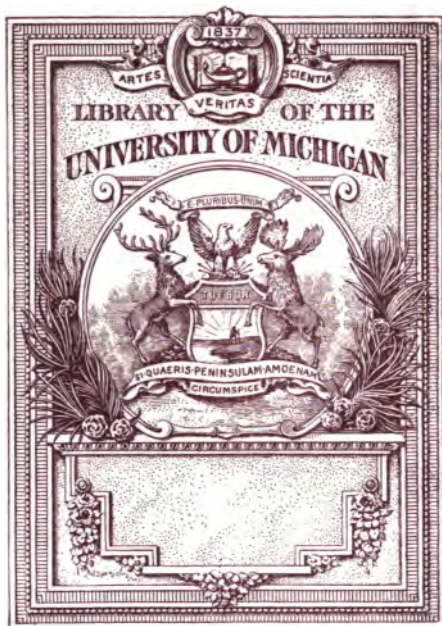
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TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

1897.

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ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF THE LIQUOR PROBLEM.

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WASHINGTON:  
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.  
1898.





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## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

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DEPARTMENT OF LABOR,  
*Washington, D. C., April 27, 1898.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the Twelfth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor, which report relates entirely to the economic aspects of the liquor problem, and is the result of an investigation authorized by the Congress.

This report represents but a very small proportion of the work performed by the Department during the past year, the greater part of the services of the force being applied to the investigation relating to the effect of machinery upon labor and the cost of production, the results of which I anticipated would be transmitted during the latter part of 1897; but the difficulties arising in securing accurate comparisons between hand and machine processes and the necessity of a careful analysis of the results of the work have induced me to delay it until the early autumn.

The Department has also been and is still engaged on the compilation of wage rates for the principal commercial countries of the world. I had hoped to present this report before the meeting of the Fifty-fifth Congress, but the difficulty of securing official data from different countries has compelled me to postpone its transmission to a later day. The work will be very comprehensive, and the necessity of careful classification requires time for preparation.

The investigation announced in the last annual report relating to municipal and private gas, electric, and water plants, is progressing slowly but very satisfactorily. When it is understood that the facts which must be gathered from the different plants relate to all the details of production and costs, the difficulties will be easily comprehended.

In submitting this report, I take great pleasure in acknowledging the valuable services of Mr. William M. Steuart, who has had charge of the collection of data and the general tabulations. I am also indebted to Mr. Oren W. Weaver, the chief clerk, and Messrs. G. Wallace W. Hanger and C. H. Verrill for valuable assistance.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,  
*Commissioner.*

The PRESIDENT.



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CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTION.

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## CHAPTER I.

### INTRODUCTION.

The act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, authorized the Commissioner of Labor to make an investigation relating to the economic aspects of the liquor problem, providing such investigation could be carried out under the regular appropriations made for the Department of Labor.

A report on the economic aspects of the liquor problem, to cover the various phases of the subject, should consider monetary conditions; the agricultural and other products used in the production of liquors; the manufacture of liquors as a distinct industry; the transportation of liquors from the place of production to that of consumption; the consumption of and the traffic in liquors; the revenue derived from the manufacture and traffic; the laws regulating the collection of revenue; and the experience and practice of employers in relation to the use of intoxicants.

The agricultural products used in the manufacture of liquors form, as a rule, a very small proportion of the total of such products, and it is therefore not possible to ascertain the capital, the number of employees, etc., represented by such portion. The transportation of liquors forms a very small proportion of the land and water transportation business of the whole country, and it is impossible to estimate the capital and number of employees represented by it. Of the remaining subjects enumerated above, reliable and fairly complete data in regard to the production of liquors were found in the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the publications of the census office. To obtain information in regard to the traffic in liquors and the revenue derived from the manufacture and traffic, as well as the experience and practice of employers in relation to the use of intoxicants, original inquiry was necessary, and it is along these lines that the main work of this investigation has been done, the amount of work and its comprehensiveness being limited by the provisions of the law authorizing the investigation, that it should be conducted under the regular appropriations of the Department.

### PRODUCTION.

The number of distilleries in operation in the United States, as given in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1896, was 6,187, the production of distilled liquors

amounting to 89,992,555 gallons. The number of breweries was 1,866, the production of fermented liquors, estimated on the basis of 31 gallons to the barrel, being 1,111,636,750 gallons. The production of domestic wines amounted to 15,980,000 gallons, and the total production of liquors of all kinds amounted to 1,217,609,305 gallons.

According to the census of 1890 the number of distilleries reported was 440, with a capital of \$31,006,176, and a product of the value of \$104,197,869. The number of breweries reported was 1,248, having a capital of \$232,471,290, and a product valued at \$182,731,622. The number of establishments engaged in the production of vinous liquors was 236, having a capital of \$5,792,783, and a product valued at \$2,846,148. The total number of establishments engaged in the production of all kinds of liquors was therefore 1,924, with a total capital of \$269,270,249, and an annual product of the value of \$289,775,639. The cost of the materials used in securing this production was \$80,230,532, the number of persons employed 41,425, and the wages paid them \$31,678,166.

As stated in the chapter on the production of liquors, no attempt should be made to harmonize the statements of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with those of the census officials. The discrepancies in such statements are explained in the chapter referred to. The total amount of grain of all kinds used in the production of liquors of different grades is estimated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, to have been 58,949,480 bushels. There are large quantities of other materials used in the production of liquors, as explained in the chapter on production. The quantity of liquors produced, as shown by the internal-revenue returns, and the value, as given by the Federal census, have no relation to each other.

### CONSUMPTION.

It appears that there were 4,197,938 gallons of liquors of domestic manufacture exported during the year ending June 30, 1896; that 1,029,653 gallons of distilled spirits of domestic manufacture that had been exported were returned as imports, and that 5,454 gallons of the same class of spirits were reexported after having been exported and returned. There were also 8,973,300 gallons of liquors of foreign manufacture imported and 131,354 gallons of liquors of foreign manufacture exported. The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department has for a number of years published a table giving the total and per capita consumption of distilled spirits, wines, and malt liquors. This table furnished the data for the statement on page 35, giving the facts for certain years from 1840 to 1896, inclusive. It shows that during the year ending June 30, 1896, the total quantity of distilled spirits of all kinds consumed in the United States was 71,051,877 proof gallons; of wines, 18,701,406 gallons, and of malt liquors of all kinds, 1,080,626,165 gallons. The per capita consumption for the year named



was 1 proof gallon of distilled spirits, 0.26 gallon of wines, and 15.16 gallons of malt liquors, or a total of 16.42 gallons of all kinds of liquors and wines.

The amount of distilled spirits consumed in the arts, manufactures, and medicine for the year ending December 31, 1889, as shown by the census of 1890, was 10,976,842 proof gallons.

### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

The data contained in Chapter IV and the tables referred to therein are the results of the special investigation undertaken by the Department, and relate to the liquor traffic specifically, comprehending the number of establishments engaged in the business, the amount of capital invested, taxes and rent paid, the number of persons engaged in the business, etc. These data were not easily obtained. No reliable figures in regard to such points were in existence. A canvass of the entire country by the agents of the Department was impossible. Such canvass would have required a much greater expenditure of time and money than would have been justified by the results obtained, or which could be commanded under the provisions of the law providing for the investigation. A canvass of a portion of the country, it was believed, would secure data fairly representative of the whole, and so nearly accurate as to provide a basis for estimating the figures for the whole country. Certain districts were, therefore, selected which were believed to be fairly representative of the whole country. These districts, embracing about one-fourth of the total number of persons or firms paying the internal-revenue tax as liquor dealers, were then canvassed by the agents of the Department. Within the selected districts reports were received covering 64.17 per cent of the whole number of persons or firms paying the internal-revenue tax as liquor dealers, as shown by the records of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This proportion does not represent selected liquor dealers, but it represents the results of a thorough canvass, the only establishments from which data were not secured being those few refusing to furnish information, those in localities where prohibition laws prevailed, and those not accessible by railroad or other mode of public conveyance. Under this method reports were secured from 29,258 establishments, having a capital of \$173,421,799 invested exclusively in the liquor traffic. These establishments were controlled by 34,700 firm members and individual proprietors, of whom 33,017, or 95.15 per cent, were males, and 1,683, or 4.85 per cent, were females. The average number of employees reported by the 29,258 establishments as engaged a portion of their time, at least, in connection with the liquor traffic was 43,802; 37,984, or 86.72 per cent, of these employees were males, and 5,818, or 13.28 per cent, females. If the employees had devoted their entire time to the liquor traffic it would have required 31,332 persons to carry on the liquor business of the 29,258 establishments.

On the facts obtained from the 29,258 establishments, fairly just and satisfactory estimates for the liquor traffic of the whole country may be secured. The method of securing these estimates is fully explained in the chapter on the liquor traffic. From these estimates it is found that the total number of establishments in the United States engaged in the liquor traffic for the year ending June 30, 1896, was 161,483, the capital invested exclusively in such traffic being \$957,162,907. The number of proprietors or firm members was 191,519, and the total number of employees 241,755. These estimates do not include establishments having a very small amount of capital invested in the business, nor do they include the liquor traffic distinct from the manufacture carried on by breweries and distilleries at or adjacent to such breweries and distilleries.

### REVENUE FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS.

To secure the facts for the whole country in regard to revenue was a work involving a great deal of labor, but as the collection of such revenue was in the hands of officials, it was a work quite within the resources of the Department and the limitations as to expenditures made in the act authorizing the investigation. The revenue of the Federal Government was, of course, easily obtained from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but for States, counties, and municipalities it was necessary to make original inquiries of the various officials in charge having jurisdiction over the matters investigated. All the facts are stated for the different political units in Chapter V.

For the year ending June 30, 1896, the United States Government received for license fees or special taxes \$114,450,861.77. The States received a revenue from the liquor traffic amounting to \$10,399,015.60; the counties, \$5,011,225.06; the municipalities, \$34,155,299.25; or a total revenue for the whole country from license fees or special taxes of \$164,016,401.68. There are some limitations and restrictions to the statements for different States, counties, and municipalities, but for these reference should be made to the text in Chapter V and Table XI, with the footnotes thereto. The fines and penalties collected for the benefit of the United States are estimated to have amounted to \$123,844.96. The fines collected for the benefit of States, counties, and municipalities amounted to \$1,003,773.32. In the States of Kentucky and Missouri an ad valorem tax amounting to \$32,115.70 was collected from the liquor business. The customs duties on imported liquors amounted to \$6,736,063. The total revenue, therefore, from license fees or special taxes, fines, customs duties, etc., for the whole United States, including the Federal, State, county, and municipal governments, amounted for the year under consideration to \$171,912,198.66. The estimated tax on real and personal property employed in the manufacture of liquors in 1890, according to the census of that year, was \$1,225,805.85, and it is presumed to have been about the same for

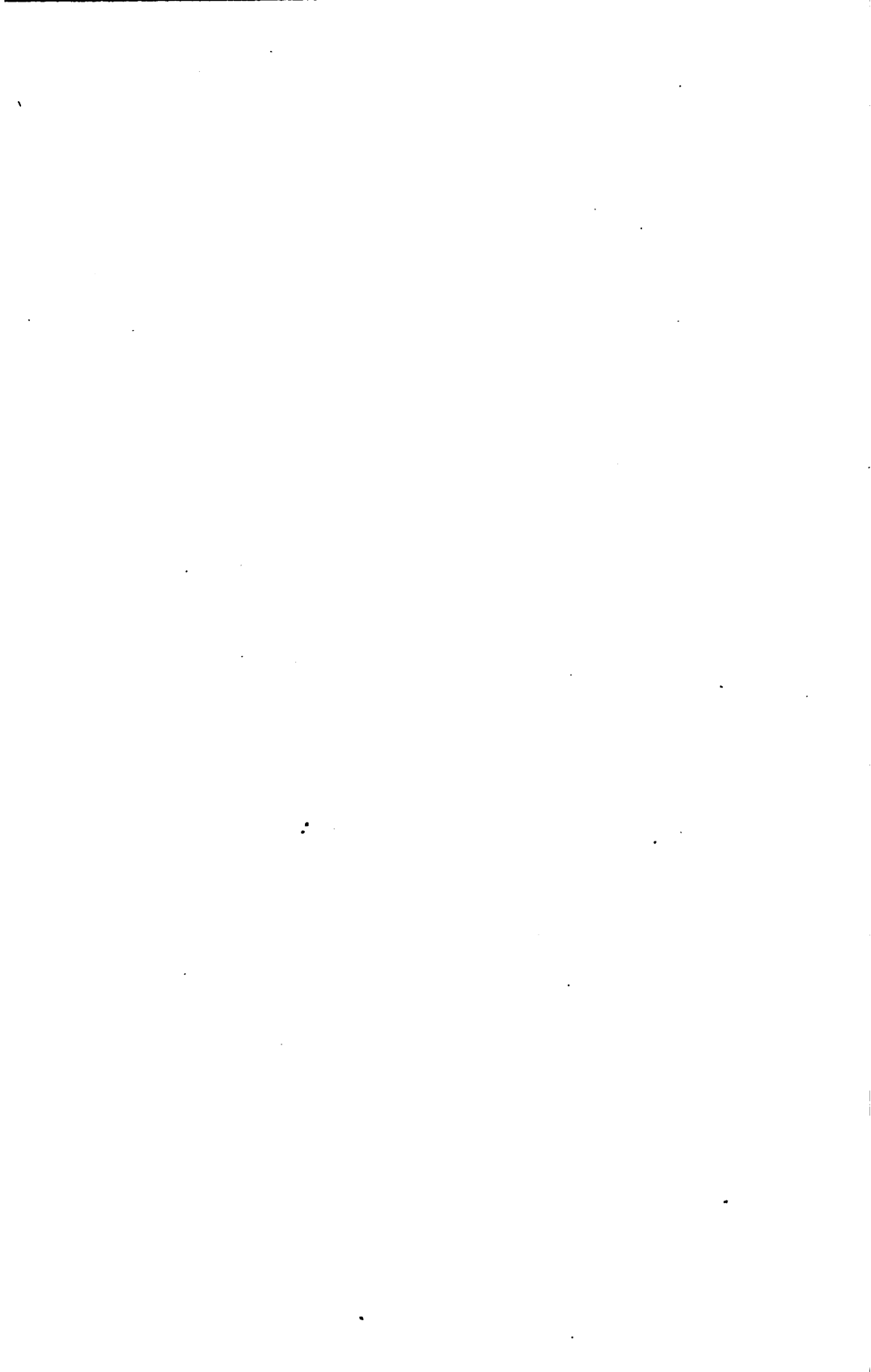
the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and the tax on real and personal property of the establishments engaged in the liquor traffic was \$10,075,120, the aggregate revenue being \$183,213,124.51.

In connection with the data relating to the revenues there has been added a synopsis of the laws in force in 1896, regulating the revenue derived from the manufacture and traffic in liquors. This synopsis will be found in Chapter VIII.

## EXPERIENCE AND PRACTICE OF EMPLOYERS RELATIVE TO THE USE OF INTOXICANTS.

In addition to the foregoing lines of investigation, schedules of inquiries were sent out by the Department for the purpose of securing information in regard to excess in the use of intoxicating liquors among employees of large establishments in agriculture, manufactures, mining and quarrying, trade, and transportation, as the managers of such establishments might be possessed of through long experience and observation. These inquiries related to the influence of night work, overwork, exposure, irregularity of work, shorter hours of labor, etc., upon the use of intoxicants; the relation of pay days, holidays, and Sundays to such use; occupations in which most abuse occurs; establishments and occupations in which use of liquors is not allowed; reasons for requiring certain employees not to use liquors; means taken to prevent the use of liquors; means suggested to lessen their consumption, etc.

Of the schedules sent out, answers to some or all of the inquiries were received from 7,025 establishments. In the 6,901 establishments out of this number reporting the number of employees, 1,745,923 persons were employed. The data presented under this subject may, therefore, be regarded as representing pretty fully the experience, opinions, and practice of the whole body of large employers in the entire country. It will be found that employers and employees are cooperating to reduce the use of intoxicating liquors.



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## CHAPTER II.

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### THE PRODUCTION OF LIQUORS.

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## CHAPTER II.

### THE PRODUCTION OF LIQUORS.

Statistics concerning the number of distilleries and breweries and the quantity of distilled spirits and fermented liquors manufactured in the United States are presented in the annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The following table, prepared from those reports and from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, shows the number of distilleries in operation and breweries and the quantity of the production, also the quantity of domestic wines produced, during each fiscal year from 1880 to 1896, inclusive:

#### DISTILLERIES IN OPERATION AND BREWERIES AND PRODUCTION OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, FERMENTED LIQUORS, AND DOMESTIC WINES, 1880 TO 1896.

[The facts relating to distilleries and breweries are from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; those relating to wines are estimates from the Statistical Abstract of the United States, issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.]

Year ending—	Distilleries in operation.		Breweries.		Domestic wines (gallons).
	Number.	Production (gallons).	Number. (a)	Production (barrels).	
June 30, 1880 .....	4,661	91,378,417	2,741	13,347,111	23,453,827
June 30, 1881 .....	5,210	119,528,011	2,474	14,311,028	19,000,000
June 30, 1882 .....	5,022	107,283,215	2,371	16,952,085	19,999,996
June 30, 1883 .....	5,129	75,294,510	2,378	17,757,892	17,487,000
June 30, 1884 .....	4,738	76,511,107	2,240	18,998,619	17,500,000
June 30, 1885 .....	5,172	76,405,074	2,230	19,185,953	17,500,000
June 30, 1886 .....	6,034	81,849,280	2,292	20,710,933	21,000,000
June 30, 1887 .....	4,905	79,433,446	2,269	23,121,526	28,000,000
June 30, 1888 .....	3,646	71,688,188	1,968	24,680,219	31,999,994
June 30, 1889 .....	4,349	91,133,550	2,144	25,119,853	30,000,000
June 30, 1890 .....	6,211	111,101,738	2,156	27,561,944	24,306,905
June 30, 1891 .....	3,819	117,767,101	2,138	30,497,209	24,306,906
June 30, 1892 .....	5,925	118,436,506	1,967	31,856,626	23,725,418
June 30, 1893 .....	4,743	131,010,330	1,930	34,591,179	27,126,500
June 30, 1894 .....	5,148	92,154,651	1,805	33,362,373	18,875,728
June 30, 1895 .....	2,429	81,909,771	1,771	33,589,784	17,748,360
June 30, 1896 .....	6,187	89,992,555	1,866	35,859,250	15,980,000

<sup>a</sup> The figures in this column are for special-tax years which up to 1890 began May 1. By act of Congress the special-tax year was made identical with the fiscal year, the law taking effect July 1, 1891.

<sup>b</sup> Obtained by dividing the amount of internal-revenue tax paid by the annual rate of tax.

The production of distilled spirits is shown to have varied greatly from year to year, beginning with 91,378,417 gallons in 1880, reaching 119,528,011 in the next year, which stood as the maximum until 1893, when it reached 131,010,330, but in the meantime falling in 1888 to the minimum for the period, when it amounted to but 71,688,188 gallons.

The production of fermented liquors seems to have made a steady growth from 13,347,111 barrels in 1880 to 35,859,250 barrels in 1896.

It can hardly be said that the tendency of this growth has been to displace distilled spirits. In fact there is no apparent relation between the two. In 1893, the year of maximum production of distilled spirits, the production of fermented liquors reached 34,591,179 barrels, both classes making much more than a normal increase over the preceding year. In 1888, the year of minimum production of distilled spirits, the production of fermented liquors was 24,680,219 barrels, apparently about a normal quantity.

The production of domestic wines is also seen to have been fluctuating greatly, having been 23,453,827 gallons in 1880 and falling to a minimum in 1896 of 15,980,000 gallons, although in 1888 it exceeded and in 1889 it equaled 30,000,000 gallons. This great fluctuation was probably largely due to the fact that the production was dependent upon a fruit crop, always a more or less uncertain element.

Only the total quantity of distilled spirits is shown in the preceding table. The following table gives the quantities of the different kinds of liquors of this class manufactured during each fiscal year from 1880 to 1896:

GALLONS OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF DISTILLED SPIRITS PRODUCED, 1880 TO 1896.

[From the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

Year ending—	Bourbon whisky.	Rye whisky.	Alcohol.	Rum.	Gin.
June 30, 1880	15,414,148	6,341,991	21,631,009	2,439,301	394,068
June 30, 1881	33,632,615	9,931,609	22,988,969	2,118,506	549,596
June 30, 1882	29,575,667	9,224,777	15,201,671	1,704,084	569,134
June 30, 1883	8,662,245	4,764,654	10,718,706	1,801,960	545,768
June 30, 1884	8,898,832	5,089,958	12,385,229	1,711,153	641,724
June 30, 1885	12,277,750	5,328,043	13,436,916	2,081,165	639,461
June 30, 1886	19,318,819	7,842,540	11,247,677	1,799,952	656,607
June 30, 1887	17,015,084	7,313,640	10,337,035	1,857,223	747,025
June 30, 1888	7,463,009	5,879,690	11,075,639	1,891,246	872,990
June 30, 1889	21,960,784	8,749,768	10,939,135	1,471,054	1,029,968
June 30, 1890	32,474,784	13,355,577	11,354,448	1,657,808	1,202,940
June 30, 1891	29,931,415	14,315,389	12,260,921	1,784,312	1,293,874
June 30, 1892	29,017,797	13,436,827	14,490,887	1,956,318	1,338,617
June 30, 1893	40,835,873	16,702,240	12,250,380	2,106,765	1,424,490
June 30, 1894	15,518,349	10,026,544	10,570,070	1,864,595	1,287,977
June 30, 1895	18,717,153	12,321,543	8,819,923	1,777,083	1,176,669
June 30, 1896	16,935,862	9,153,066	9,960,301	1,490,228	1,098,376

Year ending—	High wines.	Pure, neu- tral, or cologne spirits.	Fruit brandies.	Miscel- laneous.	Total.
June 30, 1880	15,210,389	20,657,975	1,023,147	8,265,789	91,378,417
June 30, 1881	14,363,581	23,556,608	1,799,861	10,586,666	119,528,011
June 30, 1882	10,962,379	27,871,293	1,430,054	10,744,156	107,283,215
June 30, 1883	8,701,951	28,295,253	1,281,202	10,502,771	75,294,510
June 30, 1884	6,745,688	28,538,680	1,095,428	11,426,470	76,531,167
June 30, 1885	3,235,889	27,104,382	1,489,711	10,811,757	76,405,074
June 30, 1886	2,386,248	26,538,581	1,504,880	10,543,756	81,849,260
June 30, 1887	2,410,923	27,066,219	1,601,847	11,084,500	79,453,446
June 30, 1888	1,016,436	29,475,913	1,408,782	12,603,883	71,688,188
June 30, 1889	1,029,495	30,439,354	1,775,040	13,738,952	91,133,550
June 30, 1890	555,572	34,022,619	1,825,810	14,652,180	111,101,738
June 30, 1891	1,007,070	35,356,126	1,804,712	19,983,382	117,707,101
June 30, 1892	633,500	37,690,335	3,667,465	16,204,570	118,436,506
June 30, 1893	449,209	37,577,052	2,358,548	17,305,773	131,010,330
June 30, 1894	126,506	35,377,115	2,948,150	14,434,396	92,153,651
June 30, 1895	209,699	21,062,216	1,060,176	15,865,309	81,909,771
June 30, 1896	198,299	25,564,738	3,403,852	22,187,833	89,992,555



This table shows that the production of the several kinds of distilled spirits has been quite as irregular as of the class as a whole. Looking at the whole period, there has been a substantial increase in production in bourbon and rye whisky, gin, pure, neutral, or cologne spirits, fruit brandies, and miscellaneous spirits, and a decrease quite as marked in alcohol, rum, and high wines.

Statistics concerning the capital, employees, value of products, etc., of establishments engaged in the manufacture of liquors should be considered in connection with the quantity of the product. The only available data on this subject are contained in the reports of the Federal census, and the following tables, prepared from those reports, present the statistics concerning the manufacture of distilled, fermented, and vinous liquors, respectively; also the total for the three branches of the industry in each State and Territory as reported at the censuses of 1880 and 1890. In compiling the data presented in these tables no reference whatever was had to the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; therefore the values in the following tables should not be compared with the quantities given in the preceding tables, nor can the number of establishments given in the two sets of tables be compared except as hereafter specified. The census tables concerning the manufacture of liquors are classified as "Distilled liquors," "Fermented liquors," and "Vinous liquors."

MANUFACTURE OF DISTILLED LIQUORS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880 AND 1890.

[From the reports of the Tenth and Eleventh censuses. The inquiries used at the census of 1890 probably resulted in obtaining a report more nearly complete than in 1880.]

States and Territories.	Year.	Estab-lish-ments report-ing.	Capital.	Average em- ployees.	Total wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Alabama .....	1880	1	\$3,000	3	\$510	\$3,221	\$5,170
	1890						
Arkansas .....	1880	11	22,100	16	1,965	14,202	22,105
	1890	14	47,075	38	7,541	11,085	52,775
California .....	1880	37	1,223,024	112	51,653	424,252	637,298
	1890	8	106,053	45	14,912	53,498	229,701
Connecticut .....	1880	4	61,000	7	2,075	19,135	29,075
	1890	8	255,241	54	23,420	88,110	293,149
Delaware .....	1880	1	800	1	75	415	700
	1890						
Georgia .....	1880	25	41,073	31	5,350	45,817	73,070
	1890	37	83,625	119	31,789	69,034	323,938
Idaho .....	1880	1	6,000	1	375	2,230	3,710
	1890						
Illinois .....	1880	36	3,437,616	2,114	934,751	10,066,860	14,600,760
	1890	7	8,782,041	1,023	825,140	3,918,106	51,996,737
Indiana .....	1880	22	2,300,250	415	177,767	2,000,523	2,997,063
	1890	17	1,626,825	195	83,813	711,111	5,840,129
Iowa .....	1880	3	118,200	75	20,000	192,338	288,000
	1890						
Kansas .....	1880	1	25,000	4	1,350	14,750	22,000
	1890						
Kentucky .....	1880	215	6,345,922	1,430	560,121	5,453,575	8,281,018
	1890	126	10,966,210	1,992	739,381	3,376,591	15,159,648
Louisiana .....	1880	2	8,500	2	240	1,925	2,925
	1890						
Maryland .....	1880	16	715,500	157	65,340	858,654	1,202,393
	1890	13	1,498,607	183	105,765	757,892	2,608,650
Massachusetts .....	1880	10	583,840	158	67,828	740,060	1,104,301
	1890	8	608,333	55	42,598	279,662	1,372,807
Minnesota .....	1880	1	5,200	2	760	8,335	12,500
	1890						

## MANUFACTURE OF DISTILLED LIQUORS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880 AND 1890—Concluded.

States and Territories.	Year.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing.	Capital.	Average em- ployees.	Total wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Missouri .....	1880	20	\$230,100	59	\$35,338	\$354,973	\$527,530
	1890	11	299,302	82	36,607	224,963	1,860,618
Nebraska .....	1880	1	200,000	50	17,775	150,000	225,000
New Hampshire .....	1880	1	25,000	4	1,700	20,500	31,500
New Jersey .....	1880	19	102,045	14	2,900	27,550	41,890
	1890	4	14,700	8	1,727	3,697	10,590
New Mexico .....	1880	1	1,000	1	40	350	535
New York .....	1880	19	453,025	155	70,820	673,472	1,012,550
	1890	6	195,793	56	26,546	118,750	422,824
North Carolina .....	1880	174	176,049	110	20,045	167,223	255,838
	1890	55	73,560	144	35,124	53,574	255,302
Ohio .....	1880	37	4,813,185	992	406,197	4,533,049	6,692,736
	1890	15	2,109,879	484	317,829	2,535,016	12,033,884
Pennsylvania .....	1880	70	2,198,753	334	138,745	1,216,120	1,856,484
	1890	40	2,624,761	469	312,604	1,326,202	4,339,689
South Carolina .....	1880	10	6,700	10	785	6,246	9,705
Tennessee .....	1880	63	373,573	136	43,344	353,776	540,729
	1890	32	564,112	137	47,139	156,969	621,693
Texas .....	1880	1	600	1	50	425	650
Virginia .....	1880	34	175,540	38	8,860	75,553	114,895
	1890	28	99,867	63	11,027	19,450	93,132
West Virginia .....	1880	2	201,000	26	8,808	113,420	169,230
Wisconsin .....	1880	6	394,000	44	18,400	205,296	302,213
All other States (a) .....	1880	11	1,050,192	196	141,927	705,463	6,622,594
The United States .....	1880	844	24,247,595	6,502	2,663,967	27,744,245	41,063,663
	1890	440	31,006,176	5,343	2,814,889	14,909,173	104,197,869

a Includes establishments distributed as follows: Minnesota, 2; Nebraska, 1; Texas, 2; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 2.

## MANUFACTURE OF FERMENTED LIQUORS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880 AND 1890.

[From the reports of the Tenth and Eleventh censuses. The inquiries used at the census of 1890 probably resulted in obtaining a report more nearly complete than in 1880.]

States and Territories.	Year.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing.	Capital.	Average em- ployees.	Total wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Alabama .....	1880						
	1890	3	\$438,000	102	\$76,240	\$140,609	\$344,986
Arizona .....	1880	9	35,550	6	2,140	7,824	14,345
California .....	1880	185	2,800,515	1,201	570,624	2,144,119	3,862,431
	1890	65	5,525,041	804	722,616	1,179,897	3,628,236
Colorado .....	1880	23	527,100	139	62,096	230,695	418,902
	1890	11	1,917,050	269	284,687	555,149	1,601,168
Connecticut .....	1880	19	461,600	114	55,484	315,702	533,753
	1890	16	1,470,120	248	213,613	584,390	1,455,359
Dakota .....	1880	10	64,400	20	8,604	31,649	57,160
Delaware .....	1880	2	95,000	15	7,370	38,959	66,998
	1890	3	456,876	58	48,060	100,608	247,046
District of Columbia .....	1880	10	208,300	64	30,186	162,739	275,232
	1890	5	836,434	120	82,422	295,017	853,800
Georgia .....	1880	1	65,000	25	10,943	60,567	99,584
	1890	5	923,247	193	129,186	241,783	580,760
Idaho .....	1880	2	9,000	3	794	3,077	5,395
	1890	5	16,030	15	4,434	5,265	17,580
Illinois .....	1880	111	6,098,835	1,648	754,510	3,261,272	5,798,109
	1890	88	21,294,107	2,943	2,056,829	4,627,634	13,664,046
Indiana .....	1880	63	1,808,179	577	257,514	1,092,752	1,990,803
	1890	37	4,589,030	986	702,605	1,144,002	3,837,844

MANUFACTURE OF FERMENTED LIQUORS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880  
AND 1890—Concluded.

States and Territories.	Year.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing.	Capital.	Average em- ployees.	Total wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Iowa .....	1880	114	\$1,987,343	526	\$218,017	\$928,135	\$1,653,851
	1890	18	1,057,292	207	130,756	294,626	780,585
Kansas .....	1880	30	463,500	104	35,338	133,291	240,120
	1890						
Kentucky .....	1880	30	1,260,944	439	209,143	897,922	1,491,659
	1890	29	4,005,743	597	464,857	853,126	2,600,897
Louisiana .....	1880	9	160,613	114	55,092	295,778	458,450
	1890	8	3,186,232	282	270,884	592,562	1,905,760
Maryland .....	1880	53	2,145,590	421	200,291	1,001,766	1,820,303
	1890	32	5,824,669	823	672,377	1,580,951	4,662,887
Massachusetts .....	1880	81	3,285,400	1,180	563,547	2,855,046	5,112,227
	1890	26	6,903,344	968	873,230	2,064,079	5,355,438
Michigan .....	1880	113	2,212,848	643	285,726	1,225,886	2,184,392
	1890	78	3,963,163	839	588,109	998,128	2,979,258
Minnesota .....	1880	101	1,389,900	45	150,952	647,345	1,153,122
	1890	66	3,025,239	658	412,682	751,907	2,206,306
Missouri .....	1880	64	4,942,700	1,502	699,616	2,852,236	5,048,077
	1890	30	16,689,575	3,117	2,441,615	6,563,536	16,954,137
Montana .....	1880	17	170,500	32	10,825	40,928	72,442
	1890	6	452,400	53	50,670	60,930	204,645
Nebraska .....	1880	23	427,200	143	56,663	211,109	393,870
	1890	14	1,464,211	200	166,183	357,266	1,078,865
Nevada .....	1880	33	186,170	59	23,363	88,488	157,531
	1890						
New Hampshire .....	1880	5	845,000	304	138,719	701,523	1,265,477
	1890						
New Jersey .....	1880	49	3,260,800	1,121	493,741	2,564,748	4,532,733
	1890	34	10,184,540	1,395	1,408,932	3,592,491	10,018,393
New Mexico .....	1880	3	6,000	2	410	1,772	3,290
	1890						
New York .....	1880	325	27,580,502	8,093	3,912,798	19,823,853	35,392,677
	1890	232	67,759,552	8,285	8,035,187	18,776,129	53,429,685
Ohio .....	1880	163	8,178,545	2,706	1,184,825	5,110,587	9,125,014
	1890	106	21,491,924	3,494	2,828,501	5,272,894	15,899,629
Oregon .....	1880	23	287,500	57	24,061	92,409	167,681
	1890	13	805,135	100	89,059	165,887	613,316
Pennsylvania .....	1880	291	12,073,088	2,452	1,200,289	5,765,837	10,124,348
	1890	163	26,106,355	3,562	2,831,943	6,461,082	18,358,734
Rhode Island .....	1880	4	165,000	90	39,410	236,944	368,743
	1890	3	287,500	97	80,025	187,500	436,846
South Carolina .....	1880	1	75,000	6	2,917	13,446	22,240
	1890						
Tennessee .....	1880	3	66,500	30	9,002	43,637	73,869
	1890	4	882,434	171	123,570	213,393	618,970
Texas .....	1880	19	45,400	18	6,241	28,841	47,059
	1890	7	1,534,775	444	263,347	495,307	1,702,087
Utah .....	1880	14	153,500	50	20,719	77,011	139,239
	1890	5	150,500	46	25,685	37,206	113,531
Virginia .....	1880	2	253,500	51	16,375	73,672	137,807
	1890						
Washington .....	1880	18	101,500	89	12,247	46,430	83,011
	1890	13	1,323,329	230	213,275	424,637	1,178,306
West Virginia .....	1880	9	221,017	95	36,434	168,741	280,966
	1890	6	833,768	181	118,992	323,894	747,402
Wisconsin .....	1880	203	7,253,205	1,680	823,124	3,536,438	6,312,173
	1890	107	16,803,323	3,165	1,864,679	4,829,390	14,193,067
Wyoming .....	1880	6	35,000	16	6,403	24,326	43,293
	1890						
All other States (a) .....	1880	10	563,352	148	101,385	226,072	455,003
	1890						
The United States .....	1880	2,191	91,208,224	26,220	12,198,053	56,836,500	101,058,385
	1890	1,248	232,471,290	34,800	28,382,544	64,003,347	182,731,622

a Includes establishments distributed as follows: Nevada, 2; New Hampshire, 1; New Mexico, 2; North Dakota, 1; South Carolina, 1; South Dakota, 1; Wyoming, 2.

## MANUFACTURE OF VINOUS LIQUORS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880 AND 1890.

[From the reports of the Tenth and Eleventh censuses. The inquiries used at the census of 1890 probably resulted in obtaining a report more nearly complete than in 1880.]

States and Territories.	Year.	Estab-lish-ments report-ing.	Capital.	Average em-ployees.	Total wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
California .....	1880	45	\$639,600	409	\$72,307	\$292,075	\$622,087
	1890	128	3,723,413	856	290,430	840,222	1,738,863
Indiana .....	1880	2	3,060	7	2,540	10,171	30,931
	1890						
Iowa .....	1880	9	163,950	145	12,337	35,257	66,445
	1890						
Kansas .....	1880	2	1,200	4	75	400	1,300
	1890						
Kentucky .....	1880	2	1,250	8	700	400	2,400
	1890						
Michigan .....	1880	1	3,600	2	250	700	1,570
	1890						
Missouri .....	1880	9	459,950	51	23,135	94,230	185,900
	1890	9	425,080	89	66,440	87,263	244,300
New Jersey .....	1880	5	68,000	44	8,525	58,360	79,700
	1890	7	29,675	22	1,558	8,136	21,510
New Mexico .....	1880	1	1,300	3	800	1,500	4,000
	1890						
New York .....	1880	12	459,000	93	33,650	254,056	375,150
	1890	11	264,141	44	21,590	71,651	156,740
North Carolina .....	1880	1	5,000	3	400	150	4,000
	1890						
Ohio .....	1880	21	747,500	165	54,990	583,700	773,110
	1890	58	989,207	177	77,962	246,956	550,777
Pennsylvania .....	1880	1	5,000	4	1,200	3,500	7,000
	1890						
Texas .....	1880	3	17,500	11	4,300	2,900	9,000
	1890						
Virginia .....	1880	3	6,000	18	1,350	3,230	6,900
	1890						
Wisconsin .....	1880						
	1890	3	17,230	4	821	1,266	5,720
All other States (a) .....	1880	20	338,027	90	21,902	62,518	128,238
	1890						
The United States ...	1880	117	2,581,910	967	216,559	1,340,629	2,169,193
	1890	236	5,792,783	1,282	480,733	1,318,012	2,846,148

a Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Florida, 2; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 2; Michigan, 2; New Hampshire, 1; North Carolina, 2; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 1; Texas, 2; Virginia, 2.

## MANUFACTURE OF DISTILLED, FERMENTED, AND VINOUS LIQUORS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880 AND 1890.

[From the reports of the Tenth and Eleventh censuses. The inquiries used at the census of 1890 probably resulted in obtaining a report more nearly complete than in 1880.]

States and Territories.	Year.	Estab-lish-ments report-ing.	Capital.	Average em-ployees.	Total wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Alabama .....	1880	1	\$3,000	3	\$510	\$3,221	\$5,170
	1890	3	438,000	102	76,240	140,600	344,986
Arizona .....	1880	9	35,550	6	2,140	7,824	14,545
	1890						
Arkansas .....	1880	11	22,100	16	1,905	14,202	22,105
	1890	14	47,075	38	7,541	11,085	52,775
California .....	1880	267	4,663,139	1,722	694,584	2,660,446	5,121,816
	1890	201	9,360,507	1,705	1,027,958	2,073,617	5,596,800
Colorado .....	1880	23	527,100	139	62,096	230,695	418,902
	1890	11	1,917,050	269	284,687	555,149	1,601,168
Connecticut .....	1880	23	522,600	121	57,559	334,837	662,828
	1890	24	1,725,361	302	247,033	672,500	1,748,508
Dakota .....	1880	10	64,400	20	8,604	31,649	57,160
	1890						
Delaware .....	1880	3	95,800	16	7,445	39,374	67,608
	1890	3	456,876	58	48,060	100,608	247,046
District of Columbia .....	1880	10	208,300	64	30,186	162,739	275,232
	1890	5	836,434	120	82,422	295,017	853,800

## MANUFACTURE OF DISTILLED, FERMENTED, AND VINOUS LIQUORS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1880 AND 1890—Concluded.

States and Territories.	Year.	Estab- lish- ments report- ing.	Capital.	Average em- ployees.	Total wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
Georgia.....	1880	26	\$106,073	56	\$16,293	\$106,384	\$172,654
	1890	42	1,006,872	312	160,075	310,817	904,098
Idaho.....	1880	3	15,000	4	1,169	5,307	9,105
	1890	5	16,080	15	4,434	5,265	17,580
Illinois.....	1880	147	9,536,451	3,762	1,680,261	13,328,132	20,398,809
	1890	95	30,076,148	3,966	2,831,069	8,545,740	65,660,733
Indiana.....	1880	87	3,912,489	999	437,821	3,103,446	5,018,797
	1890	54	6,215,855	1,181	795,418	1,855,113	9,077,973
Iowa.....	1880	126	2,269,493	746	250,354	1,155,730	2,008,286
	1890	18	1,057,292	207	136,756	294,626	786,585
Kansas.....	1880	33	489,700	112	36,763	148,441	293,420
	1890						
Kentucky.....	1880	247	7,008,116	1,877	769,964	6,351,897	9,775,077
	1890	155	14,971,953	2,559	1,204,238	4,729,717	17,700,545
Louisiana.....	1880	11	169,113	116	55,332	297,703	461,384
	1890	8	3,188,232	282	270,884	592,562	1,905,700
Maryland.....	1880	99	2,861,090	578	265,031	1,860,420	3,022,696
	1890	45	7,323,276	1,006	778,142	2,344,843	7,331,537
Massachusetts.....	1880	41	3,869,240	1,338	631,375	3,595,106	6,216,618
	1890	34	6,611,677	1,023	915,837	2,343,741	6,728,245
Michigan.....	1880	114	2,216,448	645	285,976	1,220,586	2,185,982
	1890	78	3,963,163	839	588,109	998,128	2,979,258
Minnesota.....	1880	102	1,395,100	437	151,712	655,680	1,165,622
	1890	66	3,625,239	658	412,682	751,907	2,206,366
Missouri.....	1880	93	5,632,750	1,612	758,089	3,301,489	5,761,507
	1890	50	17,413,967	3,268	2,544,662	6,875,762	19,059,055
Montana.....	1880	17	170,500	32	10,825	40,928	72,442
	1890	6	452,400	53	50,670	60,930	204,645
Nebraska.....	1880	24	627,200	193	74,438	360,109	618,870
	1890	14	1,464,211	200	166,183	357,260	1,079,865
Nevada.....	1880	33	186,170	59	23,363	88,488	157,531
	1890						
New Hampshire.....	1880	6	870,000	308	140,419	722,023	1,296,977
	1890						
New Jersey.....	1880	73	3,430,845	1,179	505,166	2,650,658	4,654,323
	1890	45	10,228,915	1,425	1,412,247	3,604,324	10,050,502
New Mexico.....	1880	5	8,300	6	1,250	3,622	7,825
	1890						
New York.....	1880	356	28,492,527	8,341	4,017,268	20,754,381	36,780,377
	1890	249	68,219,486	8,385	8,983,323	18,966,530	54,009,249
North Carolina.....	1880	175	181,040	113	20,445	167,373	259,838
	1890	55	73,560	144	35,124	53,574	255,302
Ohio.....	1880	221	13,739,230	3,863	1,646,012	10,227,336	16,590,860
	1890	170	24,591,010	4,155	3,224,292	8,054,866	28,484,290
Oregon.....	1880	22	287,500	57	24,961	92,409	167,661
	1890	13	805,135	100	89,050	165,887	613,316
Pennsylvania.....	1880	362	14,276,821	2,790	1,340,234	6,985,457	11,987,832
	1890	203	28,731,116	4,031	3,144,547	7,787,284	22,698,423
Rhode Island.....	1880	4	165,000	90	39,410	236,944	398,743
	1890	3	287,500	97	80,025	187,500	436,846
South Carolina.....	1880	11	81,700	16	3,702	19,692	31,945
	1890						
Tennessee.....	1880	66	440,073	166	52,946	397,413	614,598
	1890	36	1,446,546	308	170,709	370,362	1,240,663
Texas.....	1880	23	63,500	80	10,591	32,166	56,709
	1890	7	1,534,775	444	263,347	495,307	1,702,087
Utah.....	1880	14	153,500	50	20,719	77,011	139,239
	1890	5	150,500	46	25,685	37,206	113,531
Virginia.....	1880	39	435,040	107	26,585	152,455	259,302
	1890	28	99,867	63	11,027	19,450	93,132
Washington.....	1880	18	101,500	39	12,247	46,430	83,011
	1890	13	1,328,329	230	213,275	424,637	1,178,306
West Virginia.....	1880	11	422,017	121	45,242	282,161	450,106
	1890	6	833,768	181	118,992	323,894	747,402
Wisconsin.....	1880	209	7,647,205	1,724	841,524	3,741,734	6,614,386
	1890	110	16,820,553	3,169	1,865,400	4,830,656	14,198,777
Wyoming.....	1880	6	35,000	16	6,403	24,326	43,293
	1890						
All other States (a).....	1880	41	1,957,571	434	265,214	991,053	7,205,835
	1890						
The United States.....	1880	3,152	118,037,729	33,689	15,078,579	85,921,374	144,291,241
	1890	1,924	269,270,249	41,425	31,678,166	80,230,532	289,775,639

a Includes establishments distributed as follows: Connecticut, 1; Florida, 2; Illinois, 2; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 2; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 2; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 2; New Hampshire, 2; New Mexico, 2; North Carolina, 2; North Dakota, 1; Oregon, 1; Rhode Island, 1; South Carolina, 2; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 4; Virginia, 2; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 2; Wyoming, 2.

From a preceding table it appears that there were 6,211 distilleries in operation and 2,156 breweries reported for the year 1890 by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The reports of the Eleventh Census for the same year give 440 establishments engaged in the manufacture of distilled liquors and 1,248 in the manufacture of fermented liquors; also 236 in the manufacture of vinous liquors. The small number of establishments reported by the census as compared with the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is explained as follows: A large proportion of the distilleries shown by the internal-revenue reports to have been in operation were small establishments engaged in distilling fruit brandies and in operation for only a short time in the fall of the year. The number of distilleries shown by the census reports is the number that was in operation at the time of the enumeration during the month of June of the respective census years, and would necessarily not include the fruit distilleries referred to. This condition may also account in part for the discrepancy in the number of breweries shown by the reports of the two offices, as the number given in the internal-revenue reports is the number paying the internal-revenue tax, irrespective of the length of time they were in operation during the year, while the number given in the census reports is the number the enumerators found in operation. The discrepancy is also accounted for in part by the fact that when two or more distilleries or breweries were owned by the same corporation, firm, or individual, and located in the same county or city, they were counted as one establishment in the census reports. In the internal-revenue reports the actual number of distilleries in operation and the number of internal-revenue stamps issued to brewers are shown. Then in all probability the census enumerators neglected to report some establishments that should have been reported.

Bearing in mind the foregoing facts in regard to the incompleteness of the census reports, the tables giving capital, employees, wages, cost of materials, and value of products may be considered. The total capital engaged in the production of distilled liquors in 1890 is shown to have been \$31,006,176; materials to the value of \$14,909,173 were used; wages to the amount of \$2,814,889 were paid to 5,343 employees, and the value of the products was \$104,197,869. In the manufacture of fermented liquors \$232,471,290 was invested; \$64,003,347 was the cost of the materials used; 34,800 employees were paid wages to the amount of \$28,382,544, and the total value of the products was \$182,731,622. In the manufacture of vinous liquors the capital invested was \$5,792,783; the materials used cost \$1,318,012; the wages paid the 1,282 employees amounted to \$480,733, and the value of the products was \$2,846,148.

For the three classes of liquors the total capital invested was \$269,270,249; the cost of materials used was \$80,230,532; the wages paid the 41,425 employees amounted to \$31,678,166, and the total value of the products was \$289,775,639.

Although 3,152 establishments were reported in 1880, and but 1,924 in 1890, capital, wages paid, and value of products had more than doubled in 1890.

The following table, prepared from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, giving the number of grain, molasses, and fruit distilleries registered and in operation and the number of breweries for each fiscal year from 1880 to 1896, shows the extent to which the small fruit distilleries have entered into the total for each year:

NUMBER OF DISTILLERIES AND BREWERIES, 1880 TO 1896.

[From the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

Year ending—	Distilleries.								Breweries. (a)	Total distilleries operated and breweries.
	Grain.		Molasses.		Fruit.		Total.			
	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.	Registered.	Operated.		
June 30, 1880.....	1,050	997	7	7	3,710	3,657	4,767	4,661	2,741	7,402
June 30, 1881.....	1,301	1,240	7	7	3,964	3,963	5,272	5,210	2,474	7,684
June 30, 1882.....	1,147	934	7	7	4,081	4,081	5,235	5,022	2,371	7,393
June 30, 1883.....	1,250	1,006	7	7	4,026	4,026	5,283	5,129	2,378	7,507
June 30, 1884.....	1,291	1,078	7	7	3,658	3,653	4,956	4,738	2,240	6,978
June 30, 1885.....	1,195	918	9	9	4,295	4,245	5,499	5,172	2,230	7,402
June 30, 1886.....	1,132	950	9	9	5,101	5,075	6,242	6,034	2,292	8,326
June 30, 1887.....	1,160	969	10	10	3,946	3,926	5,156	4,905	2,269	7,174
June 30, 1888.....	1,300	1,029	10	10	2,684	2,607	3,994	3,846	2,144	5,614
June 30, 1889.....	1,440	1,267	10	10	3,126	3,072	4,576	4,349	2,166	6,493
June 30, 1890.....	1,536	1,397	10	10	4,884	4,804	6,430	6,211	2,156	8,367
June 30, 1891.....	1,618	1,424	11	11	2,420	2,384	4,049	3,819	2,138	5,957
June 30, 1892.....	1,663	1,457	10	10	4,481	4,458	6,154	5,925	1,967	7,892
June 30, 1893.....	1,798	1,617	11	11	3,180	3,115	4,989	4,743	1,930	6,773
June 30, 1894.....	1,964	1,641	12	12	3,633	3,595	5,609	5,448	1,805	6,953
June 30, 1895.....	1,949	1,621	12	11	920	797	2,881	2,429	1,771	4,200
June 30, 1896.....	1,833	1,351	11	11	4,845	4,825	6,689	6,187	1,866	8,053

a The figures in this column are for special-tax years which up to 1890 began May 1. By act of Congress the special-tax year was made identical with the fiscal year, the law taking effect July 1, 1891.

b Obtained by dividing the amount of internal-revenue tax paid by the annual rate of tax.

As will be seen from this table, the fruit distilleries form a very large proportion of the whole number of distilleries, although their product is but a comparatively small proportion of the whole. In 1896 there were in operation 4,825 fruit, 1,351 grain, and 11 molasses distilleries, the total number being 6,187.

The production of fruit brandies in 1880 amounted to 1,023,147 gallons, and in 1890 to 1,825,810 gallons. The average production per distillery in 1880 was 280, and in 1890, 380 gallons.

The distillation of fruit brandies is done largely on farms in connection with other agricultural pursuits, and it would therefore be impossible to show the capital, employees, etc., engaged in it as a distinct industry. The census enumerators obtained reports only from establishments in which the annual value of the product amounted to \$500 or more, and it is believed that comparatively few of the fruit distilleries were large enough to be reported under this rule. It is believed, however, that the majority of places in which the industry was carried on to any considerable extent were reported. It is probable that such of them as were reported were classified as vinous liquors instead of distilled liquors. The omissions do not destroy the utility of the data.

Considering the grain distilleries, it appears that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue reported 997 as having been in operation in 1880 and 1,397 in 1890, while the census reports show 844 for 1880 and only 440 for 1890. The practice of the census office in counting as one establishment all the distilleries located in the same county or city and owned by the same corporation, firm, or individual, previously explained, and the enumeration only of the establishments that had an annual product valued at \$500 or more, accounts for part of this discrepancy. The following table, drawn from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, giving the number of grain distilleries of different capacities, shows the large number of comparatively small distilleries. While a complete report of these small distilleries by the census office would have increased the number of establishments, it is believed that their omission does not materially affect the capital, employees, etc., shown to have been engaged in the industry.

NUMBER OF GRAIN DISTILLERIES REGISTERED AND OPERATED, BY DAILY GRAIN CAPACITY, 1880, 1890, AND 1896.

[From the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

Daily grain capacity.	1880.		1890.		1896.	
	Regis-tered.	Oper-ated.	Regis-tered.	Oper-ated.	Regis-tered.	Oper-ated.
Not exceeding 5 bushels.....	378	353	771	654	1,060	814
Exceeding 5 bushels and not exceeding 10 bushels..	175	169	266	256	259	155
Exceeding 10 bushels and not exceeding 20 bushels..	133	124	95	91	89	61
Exceeding 20 bushels and not exceeding 60 bushels..	141	133	176	169	164	126
Exceeding 60 bushels and not exceeding 100 bushels.	35	32	49	49	49	37
Exceeding 100 bushels and not exceeding 500 bushels.....	114	113	96	95	102	64
Exceeding 500 bushels.....	74	73	83	83	110	94
Total .....	1,050	997	1,536	1,397	1,833	1,351

The number of grain distilleries in operation in 1890, as reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is an increase of 400 over the number reported for 1880. This increase occurred largely in the comparatively small distilleries. The number of distilleries with a daily grain capacity not exceeding 10 bushels increased 388, while there was an increase of only 12 in the number of distilleries with a daily grain capacity exceeding 10 bushels. The number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of distilled liquors in 1890, as shown by the census reports, is a decrease of 404 from the number reported in 1880. On the other hand, the total value of the product reported for distilled liquors in 1880 was \$41,063,663, and in 1890, \$104,197,869, an increase of \$63,134,206, or 153.75 per cent. From this it appears that while the actual number of distilleries evidently increased during the ten years from 1880 to 1890, the increase was largely in the small establishments. The tendency of the large establishments has been to concentrate, and this accounts, in part at least, for the decrease in the number shown in the census reports.



In comparing the census statistics for 1880 and 1890, "it must be remembered that there have been numerous changes in both the form and the scope of the inquiry used at the Eleventh Census, as compared with that adopted in 1880." If it is desired to make a careful study of these differences, the report on Manufacturing Industries, Eleventh Census, Part I, should be consulted.

The number of males, females, and children employed is shown separately in the following table, the preceding tables taken from the census reports showing the form in which the statistics were published in 1880. A comparison of those tables with the following table shows that the principal points of difference in the statistics published at the two censuses are in the presentation of capital and the classification of employees and wages:

## MANUFACTURE OF LIQUORS, 1890.

[From the reports of the Eleventh Census.]

Items.	Distilled liquors.	Malt liquors.	Vinous liquors.	Total.
Number of establishments reporting.....	440	1, 248	236	1, 924
Capital:				
Land .....	\$2, 816, 967	\$33, 538, 926	\$367, 010	\$36, 722, 903
Buildings .....	6, 299, 511	64, 412, 133	1, 049, 005	71, 760, 649
Machinery, tools, and implements .....	7, 856, 249	50, 288, 210	1, 290, 598	59, 435, 057
Live assets .....	14, 033, 449	84, 232, 021	3, 086, 170	101, 351, 640
Total .....	31, 006, 176	232, 471, 290	5, 792, 788	269, 270, 249
Miscellaneous expenses .....	65, 179, 927	48, 276, 290	270, 377	113, 726, 594
Average number of employees and total wages:				
Officers, firm members, and clerks—				
Males above 16 years .....	573	4, 483	229	5, 285
Wages .....	\$564, 325	\$7, 621, 448	\$178, 955	\$8, 364, 728
Females above 15 years .....	8	00	5	73
Wages .....	\$4, 500	\$17, 713	\$2, 325	\$54, 538
Operatives, skilled and unskilled—				
Males above 16 years .....	4, 559	29, 117	962	34, 638
Wages .....	\$2, 142, 232	\$20, 399, 030	\$285, 418	\$22, 826, 680
Females above 15 years .....	3	168	24	195
Wages .....	\$390	\$40, 757	\$7, 882	\$48, 529
Children .....	5	508	6	519
Wages .....	\$540	\$91, 609	\$548	\$92, 697
Pieceworkers—				
Males above 16 years .....	194	374	54	622
Wages .....	\$102, 802	\$165, 763	\$5, 905	\$274, 470
Females above 15 years .....		82	2	84
Wages .....		\$15, 000	\$200	\$15, 200
Children .....	1	8		9
Wages .....	\$100	\$1, 224		\$1, 324
Total employees .....	5, 343	34, 800	1, 282	41, 425
Total wages .....	\$2, 814, 889	\$28, 382, 544	\$480, 733	\$31, 678, 166
Cost of materials used .....	14, 909, 173	64, 003, 347	1, 318, 012	80, 230, 532
Value of products .....	104, 197, 869	182, 781, 622	2, 846, 148	289, 775, 639

The item "Miscellaneous expenses," shown in the above table, is composed of amounts paid for rent, taxes (including internal-revenue tax), insurance, ordinary repairs of buildings and machinery, interest on cash used in the business, and sundries. Some of these items, especially internal-revenue tax, were included in the cost of materials at prior censuses.

The value of the land, buildings, machinery, tools, and implements owned by establishments engaged in the manufacture of liquors appears, from this table, to have amounted to \$167,918,609 in 1890. From the

reports of the Eleventh Census on Wealth, Debt, and Taxation, the average rate of taxation per \$100 of true valuation for the entire United States was \$0.73. Applying this rate to the above valuation will give a total of \$1,225,805.85 as the annual amount derived from the tax on real and personal property owned by establishments engaged in the manufacture of liquors.

From the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue it appears that the liquors produced during 1890 consisted of 111,101,738 gallons of distilled spirits, 24,306,905 gallons of domestic wines, and 27,561,944 barrels of fermented liquors. Reducing the barrels of fermented liquors to gallons at the rate of 31 gallons to the barrel and adding the distilled liquors and wines, gives a total product of 989,828,907 gallons. For reasons already given, this quantity should not be compared with the value of products shown by the above table to have amounted to \$289,775,639.

In addition to the manufacture of liquors the census reports contain statistics concerning the production of "malt." While the establishments that make a specialty of the manufacture of malt are not engaged directly in the production of liquors, a large portion or all of their products is consumed in such production. Therefore the capital, employees, etc., controlled by such establishments should be considered in this connection. The following table gives the totals for the establishments engaged in the industry as reported at the censuses of 1880 and 1890:

MANUFACTURE OF MALT, 1880 AND 1890.

[From the reports of the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses. The inquiries used at the census of 1890 probably resulted in obtaining a report more nearly complete than in 1880.]

Items.	1880.	1890.
Number of establishments reporting .....	216	202
Capital .....	\$14,390,441	\$24,293,864
Average number of employees.....	2,332	3,694
Total wages .....	\$1,004,548	\$2,103,200
Cost of materials.....	\$14,321,423	\$17,100,074
Value of products.....	\$18,273,102	\$23,442,559

This table shows that, in 1890, 202 establishments were reported engaged in the production of malt, having a capital of \$24,293,864, and that the total value of their products was \$23,442,559.

The following tables have been prepared from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the records of the Treasury Department. They show for each State and Territory the quantity of the different materials used by grain and molasses distilleries, fruit distilleries, and breweries, respectively, for the year ending June 30, 1896.

## MATERIALS USED IN GRAIN AND MOLASSES DISTILLERIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

[From the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

States and Territories.	Malt.	Wheat.	Bar- ley.	Rye.	Corn.	Oats.	Mill feed.	Molasses.	Other mate- rials.
	Bushels.	Bush- els.	Bush- els.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bush- els.	Bush- els.	Gallons.	Bush- els.
Alabama.....	2,453		45	468	14,085				
Arizona.....	28	6			406				
Arkansas.....	2,245	338	16	1,132	21,451		81		18
California.....	7,058	21,236	888	15,188	7,003				
Colorado.....	47	36		200	218				
Connecticut.....	3,675			15,177	13,569				
Georgia.....	13,250			11	75,556				
Illinois.....	719,924	609		159,276	5,902,091				
Indiana.....	200,414			60,919	1,668,986	7,778			
Kentucky.....	511,808	4,697	24	798,151	3,118,817	6,274	29	85,608	
Louisiana.....								955,605	
Maryland.....	72,212	528		367,268	180,684	606			
Massachusetts.....	1,382			5,289	4,597			1,783,153	
Minnesota.....	31,835			5,988	290,506				
Missouri.....	25,411	563	48	10,574	188,245	240			
Nebraska.....	5,693			3,061	43,372			75,124	
New Hampshire.....								17,315	
New Jersey.....	31,400			47,100	47,100				
New York.....	23,391			149,532	238,108			2,475,275	
North Carolina.....	25,550	2,489	84	28,417	205,314	33	185	5,280	
Ohio.....	156,043	2,854		268,735	970,811	1,202	272		434
Oklahoma.....	27			3	361				
Oregon.....	1,701	11,893		1,476	1,663		197		
Pennsylvania.....	181,180	1,633	64	892,691	79,680		409	1,545	
South Carolina.....	2,222	10	7	1,159	18,772				
Tennessee.....	17,961	457	21	14,091	153,605		1,247		
Texas.....	682	117		669	7,017				
Virginia.....	2,156	102		11,351	19,041				
West Virginia.....	4,126			30,800	916				
Wisconsin.....	59,730	1,522	531	67,107	225,715				3,473
Total.....	2,103,602	49,090	1,748	2,955,833	13,497,689	16,313	2,420	5,398,965	3,923

## GALLONS OF MATERIALS USED IN FRUIT DISTILLERIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

[From the records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.]

States and Terri- tories.	Apple pomace.	Peach pomace.	Grape pomace.	Cider.	Wine or must.	Sour wine.	Wash.	Cheese.	Lees or pi- quette.
Alabama.....	306,727	68,506	1,928	4,139			349		
Arizona.....					851	2,554	18,591		
Arkansas.....	567,775	41,541	636	3,685					
California.....	1,104	6,908	162,944	473,300	637	3,131,844	5,558,371	1,107,552	378,950
Connecticut.....				161,189			1,436		
Delaware.....		696		134,944			8,415		
Georgia.....	200,558	411,751	13,688	18,873	30	835		1,104	
Idaho.....	2,290								
Illinois.....	66,430	715		52,580			4,110	4,620	575
Indiana.....	581,200			3,563				138	
Iowa.....				180		330		1,000	450
Kansas.....				14,520					
Kentucky.....	8,119,874	1,162		15,264		550	1,980	9,520	
Louisiana.....	5,533	29,184	63						
Maryland.....	254,793	318,921		23,368			18,173		
Massachusetts.....				17,726					720
Mississippi.....	1,819	355							
Missouri.....	134,700	34,639	1,200	11,588		3,450	1,752	16,404	9,023
New Jersey.....				1,512,152	619		1,008	5,490	2,895
New Mexico.....			6,265	169		588	2,602	6,072	1,310
New York.....	94,000	16,071	12,489	462,020		15,154	46,308	17,600	3,644
North Carolina.....	1,284,616	4,070	4,422	195,731	200	4,671	101,299	2,815	
Ohio.....	460,213	10,211	35,350	13,224	200	20,996	3,005	271,734	15,701
Oregon.....	27,541	8,953	295				96	2,560	100
Pennsylvania.....	406,055	1,225	702	197,113		267	5,630		
South Carolina.....	11,576	24,851	6,545	40		220		960	
Tennessee.....	2,994,764	10,211		756					
Texas.....	8,700	67,362		1,026					
Virginia.....	2,226,393	1,854	456	338,177	246	1,855	15,682	10,712	
Washington.....	1,020	3,550							
West Virginia.....	119,257		109	1,268		104		2,255	140
Total.....	12,876,998	21,048,555	247,152	3,183,759	3,902,783	3,183,638	5,788,807	1,460,526	413,478

a Includes 345 gallons of pear pomace.

**MATERIALS USED IN BREWERIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

[From the records of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.]

States and Territories.	Malt.	Rice.	Corn or cerealine.	Grape sugar or maltose.	Hops.
	Bushels.	Pounds.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Alabama.....	39,905	50,921	4,420		31,915
California.....	1,663,918	3,299,729	93,143	134,197	873,555
Colorado.....	272,320	818,141	38,078	516,920	198,224
Connecticut.....	749,714	2,005,070	48,850	1,585,185	681,564
Delaware.....	20,974		12,620		15,080
District of Columbia.....	251,562	762,827	25,861	16,482	201,790
Georgia.....	122,024	475,240	0,508	33,859	90,474
Illinois.....	3,411,568	8,855,286	726,738	1,328,112	2,840,974
Indiana.....	737,922	2,717,206	148,214	131,772	570,366
Iowa.....	204,355	262,920	18,181	207,967	140,340
Kansas.....	11,030				2,691
Kentucky.....	459,486	2,142,760	131,720	545,188	368,206
Louisiana.....	291,206	2,363,434		47,466	235,828
Maryland.....	765,210	2,424,124	122,244	62,089	651,613
Massachusetts.....	2,214,122	9,660,941	120,217	7,190,460	2,268,679
Michigan.....	926,107	859,017	138,636	757,831	663,202
Minnesota.....	598,904	3,313,190	44,626	378,722	349,755
Missouri.....	1,855,102	15,317,331	289,661	680,568	1,884,593
Montana.....	216,653	106,423	11,918	108,329	123,954
Nebraska.....	230,548	504,300	27,612	133,431	185,778
New Hampshire.....	797,400		8,102		256,696
New Jersey.....	2,318,370	2,597,273	275,421	4,125,184	1,972,532
New Mexico.....	7,274	68,586		2,635	5,583
New York.....	12,251,312	27,661,336	1,693,750	13,934,210	10,543,838
Ohio.....	3,980,353	10,860,840	545,391	1,509,165	2,735,066
Oregon.....	307,913	635,804	16,636	6,879	175,113
Pennsylvania.....	5,129,041	13,911,965	604,065	4,134,096	4,111,845
South Carolina.....	16,611	3,830			11,352
Tennessee.....	93,151	261,036	30,257	17,300	70,188
Texas.....	264,922	1,028,123	5,170	241,304	206,047
Virginia.....	96,804		18,233	2,100	93,031
West Virginia.....	192,247	25,200	29,003	16,580	132,342
Wisconsin.....	3,293,977	920,453	289,279	511,115	2,146,716
Total.....	43,689,063	114,848,366	5,521,554	38,387,736	34,898,930

States and Territories.	Glucose or sirup.		Other materials. (a)		
	Pounds.	Gallons.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Gallons.
Alabama.....	5,661			160,515	
California.....	104,550	31		1,595,951	
Colorado.....	105			133,700	
Connecticut.....	686,869	142,590	18	3,189,285	2,229
Delaware.....					
District of Columbia.....				2,635,660	
Georgia.....		570		928,622	
Illinois.....	26,806	2,352		26,068,436	4,214
Indiana.....	721,678			1,499,206	53
Iowa.....	39,810			472,991	
Kansas.....		64		82,399	
Kentucky.....				142,572	
Louisiana.....			440	1,866,837	
Maryland.....	370,636			1,848,672	
Massachusetts.....	3,185,032	535,492		2,252,694	
Michigan.....	177,288	853	38	4,976,324	55
Minnesota.....	287,050	78	13	1,893,846	308
Missouri.....	9,485		663,738	9,846,689	4,159
Montana.....			240	6,325	
Nebraska.....		560		843,800	
New Hampshire.....		214		75,750	
New Jersey.....	6,954,904	360,205		10,434,502	
New Mexico.....				4,100	
New York.....	12,344,190	1,610,233	786,011	25,975,828	12
Ohio.....	1,730	225	25,416	4,857,118	

a Includes anhydride sugar, barley, black malt, brewers' extract, candy, cereals, coloring, color malt, concentrated weiss beer, condensed weiss beer, corn flakes, corn grits, corn malt, corn meal, dextrine, dextrin malt, dextrin, extract of malt, extract of weiss beer, flakes, frumentum, granulated sugar, grits, hominy, honey, hop extract, hop substitute, Irish moss, isinglass, lupuline, maize, maize malt, maizone, malted barley, malt flakes, maltoid, meal, moss, patent wheat, porterie, prepared malt, quick malt, rake wheat, refined sugar, roasted corn, roasted malt, rock candy, saccharine, sal. acid, salt, soda, sugar, sugar malt, sugar meal, weiss beer, wheat, wheat malt.

MATERIALS USED IN BREWERIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Concluded.

States and Territories.	Glucose or sirup.		Other materials. (a)		
	Pounds.	Gallons.	Bushels.	Pounds.	Gallons.
Oregon .....	3, 250			27, 134	
Pennsylvania .....	2, 021, 022	216, 631	601, 388	18, 458, 831	32, 087
South Carolina .....	84, 420			147, 750	
Tennessee .....				337, 800	
Texas .....				2, 663, 562	990
Virginia .....	278, 821			383, 762	
West Virginia .....	75			136, 600	
Wisconsin .....		80	746, 437	15, 520, 554	256
Total .....	27, 363, 382	2, 870, 178	2, 823, 748	139, 457, 815	41, 363

a See note a on preceding page.

These tables show the total quantities of materials which are supposed to be consumed in the production of liquors, with the exception of domestic wines. According to the census of 1890 there were 304,868 tons of grapes sold to wineries during the census year, but the quantity consumed in this manner during other years has not been ascertained.

The principal materials used in the manufacture of liquors are the products of the farm and consist largely of corn, barley, rye, oats, wheat, hops, apple and pear pomace, and ground grapes.

In order to obtain the total bushels of grain of all kinds consumed it is necessary to ascertain the quantity used in the manufacture of malt and to reduce the pounds of rice to bushels.

The quantities of grain used in the manufacture of the 45,792,665 bushels of malt were not reported. On the average there are 34 pounds to the bushel of malt and 48 pounds to the bushel of barley; multiplying the 45,792,665 bushels by 34 and dividing the product by 48 gives 32,436,471 bushels of barley in the malt. Reducing the 114,848,366 pounds of rice shown by the table to bushels on the basis of 70 pounds to the bushel, gives 1,640,691 bushels. Adding the bushels of barley in the malt and the bushels of rice to the 24,872,318 bushels of other grains shown in the tables, makes a total of 58,949,480 bushels of grain consumed in the manufacture of liquors during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

From the reports of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, there appears to have been 2,050,042,543 bushels of corn in the country for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1896. There were 19,019,243 bushels of corn and cerealine consumed in the manufacture of liquors, or 0.93 per cent of the total consumption. The rye crop for 1895 is reported at 27,210,070 bushels; during the year 1895-96 there were exported 988,466 bushels and imported 154 bushels, making the quantity in the country, apparently for consumption, 26,221,758 bushels; of this quantity 2,955,833 bushels, or 11.27 per cent, were consumed in the manufacture of liquors. If, in the same manner, the exports are subtracted and the imports added to the barley crop of 1895, the amount in the country, apparently for consumption, would

be 80,213,619 bushels; of this amount, the 32,438,219 bushels consumed in the manufacture of liquors formed 40.44 per cent.

The growing of hops is an important agricultural industry, and it is to a greater extent than any other fostered by the liquor industry. The hop crop of 1889, according to the reports of the Eleventh Census, amounted to 39,171,270 pounds. The imports for 1890 amounted to 6,539,516 pounds, and the exports to 7,959,253 pounds, leaving 37,751,533 pounds in the country for consumption. There were consumed, in the manufacture of fermented liquors during the fiscal year of 1896, 34,898,930 pounds of hops.

The quantities of materials shown by the preceding tables to have been used in the manufacture of fermented liquors and fruit brandies during the year ending June 30, 1896, were compiled from the reports made by brewers and fruit distillers to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The materials used by grain and molasses distillers have been published, and the following table presents the totals for each fiscal year from 1880 to 1896:

MATERIALS USED IN GRAIN AND MOLASSES DISTILLERIES, 1880 TO 1896.

[From the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.]

Year ending June 30—	Malt.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rye.	Corn.	Oats.	Mill feed.	Molasses.	Other mate- rials.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Gallons.	Bushels.
1880.....	1,830,562	5,103	19,892	3,623,055	17,649,269	140,982	526,362	3,110,190	211,134
1881.....	2,455,184	180,886	124,095	4,630,800	23,109,114	177,855	612,736	2,710,307	505
1882.....	2,192,719	301,241	50,675	4,228,649	20,051,239	168,488	452,330	2,121,804	13,754
1883.....	1,478,971	291,368	73,380	2,987,473	13,428,469	122,583	240,310	2,375,106	22,203
1884.....	1,633,914	114,475	199,656	2,867,603	13,746,505	124,185	241,073	2,259,536	591
1885.....	1,638,578	130,721	17,855	2,733,397	13,040,357	80,552	223,558	2,719,416	185
1886.....	1,823,758	55,179	19,891	3,285,959	13,821,193	58,652	130,700	2,308,130	.....
1887.....	1,825,627	45,361	16,110	3,062,947	12,870,255	44,886	93,060	2,428,783	1,319
1888.....	1,602,586	87,277	24,707	2,410,381	11,887,027	44,232	60,254	2,519,494	45
1889.....	2,242,214	48,279	21,589	3,259,917	15,319,862	23,632	73,589	1,951,104	1,842
1890.....	2,756,385	20,310	965	4,542,845	17,806,612	32,690	41,840	2,198,538	1,254
1891.....	2,951,547	96,166	662	4,579,868	18,071,530	14,637	28,389	2,610,918	4,836
1892.....	3,129,123	74,801	14,412	4,321,168	18,909,462	10,701	17,065	3,049,771	12,495
1893.....	3,272,899	97,070	5,958	5,521,202	19,770,559	13,516	17,343	4,884,577	3,823
1894.....	2,286,188	100,778	2,998	3,268,637	13,571,441	21,126	6,731	5,476,521	11,213
1895.....	2,068,575	189,173	886	3,738,703	11,472,052	22,098	3,925	5,802,811	4,299
1896.....	2,103,602	49,090	1,748	2,955,833	13,497,689	16,313	2,420	5,398,965	3,923

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## CHAPTER III.

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### THE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS.

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## CHAPTER III.

### THE CONSUMPTION OF LIQUORS.

The total production of liquors in the country is not, of course, the same as the consumption. Large quantities of the liquors produced are exported every year, and of the exports considerable is returned. There are, in addition, large quantities imported for consumption. The quantity of distilled spirits withdrawn from bond for consumption for any year may be less or more than the production for the same year. The Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department has for a number of years published a table giving the total and per capita consumption of distilled spirits, wines, and malt liquors. The facts for certain years from 1840 to 1896 are reported from this table in the following statement:

#### GALLONS OF DISTILLED SPIRITS, WINES, AND MALT LIQUORS CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES, 1840 TO 1896.

[From the reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department.]

Year ending June 30—	Distilled spirits. (a)				Wines.		
	Domestic.		Imported.	Total.	Domestic. (b)	Imported.	Total.
	From fruit.	All other.					
1840.....	(c)	40,378,090	2,682,794	43,060,884	124,734	4,748,362	4,873,096
1850.....	(c)	46,768,083	5,065,390	51,833,473	221,249	6,094,622	6,315,871
1860.....	(c)	83,904,258	6,064,393	89,968,651	1,860,008	9,199,133	11,059,141
1870.....	1,223,830	77,266,368	1,405,510	79,895,708	3,059,518	9,165,549	12,225,067
1880.....	1,005,781	61,126,634	1,394,279	63,526,694	23,298,940	5,030,601	28,329,541
1885.....	1,468,775	67,689,250	1,442,067	70,600,092	17,404,698	4,495,759	21,900,457
1886.....	d 1,555,994	d 69,295,361	1,410,259	72,261,614	20,866,393	4,700,827	25,567,220
1887.....	d 1,211,532	d 68,385,504	1,467,697	71,064,733	27,706,771	4,618,290	32,325,061
1888.....	d 888,107	d 73,313,279	1,643,966	75,845,352	31,680,523	4,654,545	36,335,068
1889.....	d 1,294,858	d 77,802,483	1,515,817	80,613,158	29,610,104	4,534,373	34,144,477
1890.....	d 1,508,130	d 84,760,240	1,561,192	87,829,562	23,896,108	5,060,873	28,956,981
1891.....	d 1,219,436	d 88,335,483	1,602,646	91,157,565	23,736,232	5,297,660	29,033,792
1892.....	d 1,961,062	d 95,187,385	1,179,671	98,328,118	23,033,493	5,434,367	28,467,860
1893.....	d 1,687,541	d 98,202,790	1,307,422	101,197,753	26,391,235	5,596,584	31,987,819
1894.....	d 1,430,553	d 88,046,771	1,063,885	90,641,209	18,040,385	3,252,739	21,293,124
1895.....	d 1,102,703	d 75,228,998	1,496,860	77,828,561	16,589,657	3,054,392	19,644,049
1896.....	d 1,440,810	d 68,069,563	1,541,504	71,051,877	14,599,757	4,101,649	18,701,406

Year ending June 30—	Malt liquors.			Total consumption of wines and liquors.	Consumption per capita.			
	Domestic. (b)	Imported.	Total.		Dis- tilled spirits. (a)	Wines.	Malt liq- uors.	All liquor and wine.
1840.....	23,162,571	148,272	23,310,843	71,244,823	2.52	0.29	1.36	4.17
1850.....	36,361,708	201,301	36,563,009	94,712,353	2.23	.27	1.58	4.08
1860.....	100,225,879	1,120,790	101,346,669	202,374,461	2.86	.35	3.22	6.44
1870.....	203,743,401	1,012,755	204,756,156	296,876,931	2.07	.32	5.31	7.70
1880.....	413,208,885	1,011,280	414,220,165	506,076,400	1.27	.56	8.26	10.09
1885.....	594,063,095	2,068,771	596,131,866	688,632,415	1.26	.39	10.61	12.26
1886.....	640,746,288	2,221,432	642,967,720	740,798,554	1.26	.44	11.20	12.90
1887.....	715,446,038	2,302,818	717,748,854	821,138,648	1.21	.55	12.23	13.99
1888.....	765,086,789	2,500,267	767,587,056	879,767,478	1.26	.61	12.80	14.67
1889.....	777,420,207	2,477,219	779,897,426	894,655,061	1.32	.56	12.72	14.60
1890.....	853,075,734	2,716,601	855,792,335	972,578,878	1.40	.46	13.67	15.53
1891.....	974,427,863	3,051,898	977,479,761	1,097,671,118	1.42	.45	15.28	17.15
1892.....	984,515,414	2,980,809	987,496,223	1,114,292,201	1.50	.44	15.10	17.04
1893.....	1,071,183,827	3,362,509	1,074,546,336	1,207,731,908	1.61	.48	16.08	18.07
1894.....	1,033,378,273	2,940,949	1,036,319,222	1,148,153,555	1.33	.31	15.18	16.82
1895.....	1,040,259,039	3,033,067	1,043,292,106	1,140,764,716	1.12	.28	14.85	16.35
1896.....	1,077,325,634	3,300,531	1,080,626,165	1,170,379,448	1.00	.26	15.16	16.42

a Proof gallons.

b Product less exports.

c Included with "All other."

d Includes domestic spirits exported and returned.

The preceding table shows that the total quantity of distilled spirits of all kinds consumed in the United States during the year ending June 30, 1896, was 71,051,877 proof gallons; of wines 18,701,406 gallons, and of malt liquors of all kinds, 1,080,626,165 gallons; a total of all kinds of liquors of 1,170,379,448 gallons.

To reach an understanding of the actual growth in the use of liquors the per capita consumption must be studied. This also is given in the preceding table. In the per capita consumption of both distilled spirits and wines a marked though irregular decrease is shown, while an increase quite as marked is shown in the case of malt liquors. The consumption of distilled spirits per capita, shown to have been 2.52 proof gallons in 1840, had declined to 1 proof gallon in 1896. For wines, the figures were 0.29 gallon in 1840 and 0.26 gallon in 1896. Malt liquors, which showed a per capita consumption of 1.36 gallons in 1840, had risen to 15.16 gallons in 1896, while for all liquors the consumption had increased from 4.17 gallons in 1840 to 16.42 gallons in 1896.

The quantities shown in the preceding table include liquors consumed for all purposes, not only as a beverage, but in the arts, manufactures, and medicine. At the Eleventh Census an investigation was made to ascertain the quantity of distilled spirits consumed in the arts, manufactures, and medicine. Inquiry was made of manufacturers and wholesale druggists, eleemosynary institutions, and retail apothecaries. The number of proof gallons of distilled spirits consumed in the arts, manufactures, and medicine, as disclosed by this investigation, is shown in the following table:

PROOF GALLONS OF DISTILLED SPIRITS CONSUMED IN THE ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND MEDICINE FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1889.

[The facts are from returns made to the Eleventh Census by manufacturers, wholesale druggists, eleemosynary institutions, and retail apothecaries.]

Returns received from—	Alcohol.	Cologne spirits.	High wines.	Whisky.	Brandy.	Rum.	Gin.	Total.
Manufacturers and wholesale druggists.....	5,425,791	1,334,033	54,737	879,282	100,482	87,378	84,937	7,966,640
Eleemosynary institutions.....	30,092	4,374	883	59,222	6,599	841	779	102,790
Retail apothecaries.....	1,289,269	114,641	20,372	1,085,396	159,793	101,362	136,579	2,907,412
Total .....	6,745,152	1,453,048	75,992	2,023,900	266,874	189,581	222,295	10,976,842

This table shows the total consumption of distilled spirits in the arts, manufactures, and medicine during the year ending December 31, 1889, to have been 10,976,842 proof gallons. Of this amount about three-fourths, or 7,966,640 proof gallons, was used by manufacturers and wholesale druggists, 2,907,412 proof gallons by retail apothecaries, and the remainder, 102,790 proof gallons, by eleemosynary institutions.

The total consumption for all purposes of distilled spirits, wines, and malt liquors of all kinds during the year ending June 30, 1889, as shown

in a previous table, was 894,655,061 gallons. If it be desired to obtain the quantity used strictly as a beverage, there should be deducted from the above total the quantity used in the arts, manufactures, and medicine. So far as distilled spirits are concerned this amount was shown in the table immediately preceding to have been for the year ending December 31, 1889, 10,976,842 proof gallons, and may be assumed to have been approximately the same for the year ending June 30. This, deducted from the total given above, leaves 883,678,219 gallons as the amount of all kinds of liquors consumed as a beverage. If the same deduction be made from the total quantity of distilled spirits consumed, viz, 80,613,158 proof gallons, it will be found that the quantity used as a beverage was, for the year ending June 30, 1889, 69,636,316 proof gallons.

The quantity given above as the consumption in the arts, manufactures, and medicine represents, it should be noted, distilled liquors only, no account being made of wines and malt liquors which have quite extensive use in medicine, though not in the arts and manufactures. The census investigation referred to did not extend to wines and malt liquors, and no figures are available even to form an estimate.

It appears that there were 4,197,938 gallons of liquors of domestic manufacture exported during the year ending June 30, 1896, and 1,029,653 gallons of distilled spirits of domestic manufacture that had been exported and returned as imports, and 5,454 gallons of the same class of spirits reexported after having been exported and returned. There were also 8,973,300 gallons of liquors of foreign manufacture imported, and 131,354 gallons of liquors of foreign manufacture exported.

The five tables that follow have been compiled from the reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, and show for the fiscal years 1890 to 1896, inclusive, the quantity and value of the different classes of liquors of domestic manufacture exported, the quantity and value of the exports of distilled spirits returned, and the quantity and value of the reexports of distilled spirits; also the quantity and value of the liquors of foreign manufacture imported and exported:

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC DISTILLED SPIRITS, WINE, AND MALT LIQUORS EXPORTED, 1890 TO 1896.

Year ending June 30—	Distilled spirits.		Wine.		Malt liquors.		Total.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1890.....	1,707,526	\$1,633,110	410,797	\$270,930	851,471	\$654,408	2,969,794	\$2,558,448
1891.....	1,904,972	1,887,431	570,674	371,477	862,908	672,243	3,338,554	2,931,151
1892.....	3,350,797	2,401,117	691,397	439,030	864,261	657,934	4,906,455	3,498,081
1893.....	2,922,920	2,724,054	735,240	421,547	872,053	665,538	4,530,213	3,811,139
1894.....	6,468,016	5,678,936	835,343	444,451	834,515	548,979	8,137,874	6,670,366
1895.....	3,271,944	2,991,686	1,158,703	601,910	898,786	558,770	5,329,433	4,152,366
1896.....	1,789,229	1,730,804	1,380,243	651,287	1,028,466	659,992	4,197,938	3,042,083

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC DISTILLED SPIRITS EXPORTED AND RETURNED, 1890 TO 1896.**

Year ending June 30—	Gallons.	Value.	Year ending June 30—	Gallons.	Value.
1890.....	1,020,196	\$1,098,546	1894.....	1,060,627	\$910,526
1891.....	1,791,591	2,044,925	1895.....	770,124	670,292
1892.....	918,304	1,079,895	1896.....	1,029,653	940,069
1893.....	915,688	1,001,792			

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DOMESTIC DISTILLED SPIRITS EXPORTED, RETURNED, AND REEXPORTED, 1890 TO 1896.**

Year ending June 30—	Gallons.	Value.	Year ending June 30—	Gallons.	Value.
1890.....	1,745	\$1,875	1894.....	838	\$731
1891.....	3,372	3,769	1895.....	983	656
1892.....	1,971	2,365	1896.....	5,454	5,679
1893.....	2,498	2,120			

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FOREIGN-MADE DISTILLED SPIRITS, WINE, AND MALT LIQUORS IMPORTED, 1890 TO 1896.**

Year ending June 30—	Distilled spirits.		Wine.				Malt liquors.		Total.	
			Champagne.		Still.					
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1890.....	1,601,238	\$2,214,200	850,440	\$4,752,572	4,276,842	\$4,107,384	2,680,030	\$1,427,608	9,408,550	\$12,501,764
1891.....	1,662,080	2,209,736	960,202	5,615,872	4,097,301	4,391,188	3,082,977	1,765,702	10,402,560	13,982,498
1892.....	1,320,890	1,871,110	767,021	4,571,816	4,354,325	4,372,687	2,929,581	1,709,960	9,371,817	12,525,573
1893.....	1,351,063	2,000,319	897,898	5,579,054	4,518,869	4,626,299	3,365,389	1,940,370	10,133,239	14,146,042
18 94.....	1,094,564	1,499,604	569,664	3,498,522	3,310,326	3,240,956	2,910,540	1,510,767	7,885,094	9,749,849
1895.....	1,453,037	2,060,449	618,617	3,807,961	3,501,423	3,375,576	2,971,076	1,514,845	8,544,753	10,758,831
1896.....	1,509,599	2,137,634	591,343	3,628,319	3,588,954	3,478,686	3,283,404	1,665,016	8,973,300	10,909,655

**QUANTITY AND VALUE OF FOREIGN-MADE DISTILLED SPIRITS, WINE, AND MALT LIQUORS EXPORTED, 1890 TO 1896.**

Year ending June 30 -	Distilled spirits.		Wine.				Malt liquors.		Total.	
			Champagne.		Still.					
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1890.....	57,935	\$61,356	5,652	\$29,217	40,444	\$30,583	11,838	\$8,258	115,869	\$129,414
1891.....	51,247	47,567	4,673	24,578	42,534	38,828	8,586	6,630	107,040	117,603
1892.....	75,323	55,470	5,436	28,353	43,337	30,817	6,431	4,952	130,527	119,592
1893.....	46,954	44,969	2,861	15,451	26,208	22,854	15,724	10,252	91,747	93,526
1894.....	48,792	55,934	10,651	63,025	29,912	22,948	6,430	4,505	95,785	116,412
1895.....	38,385	52,360	6,619	36,737	33,938	23,407	6,293	4,687	85,235	117,191
1896.....	58,606	119,976	11,102	73,080	53,994	55,210	7,652	5,233	131,354	253,499

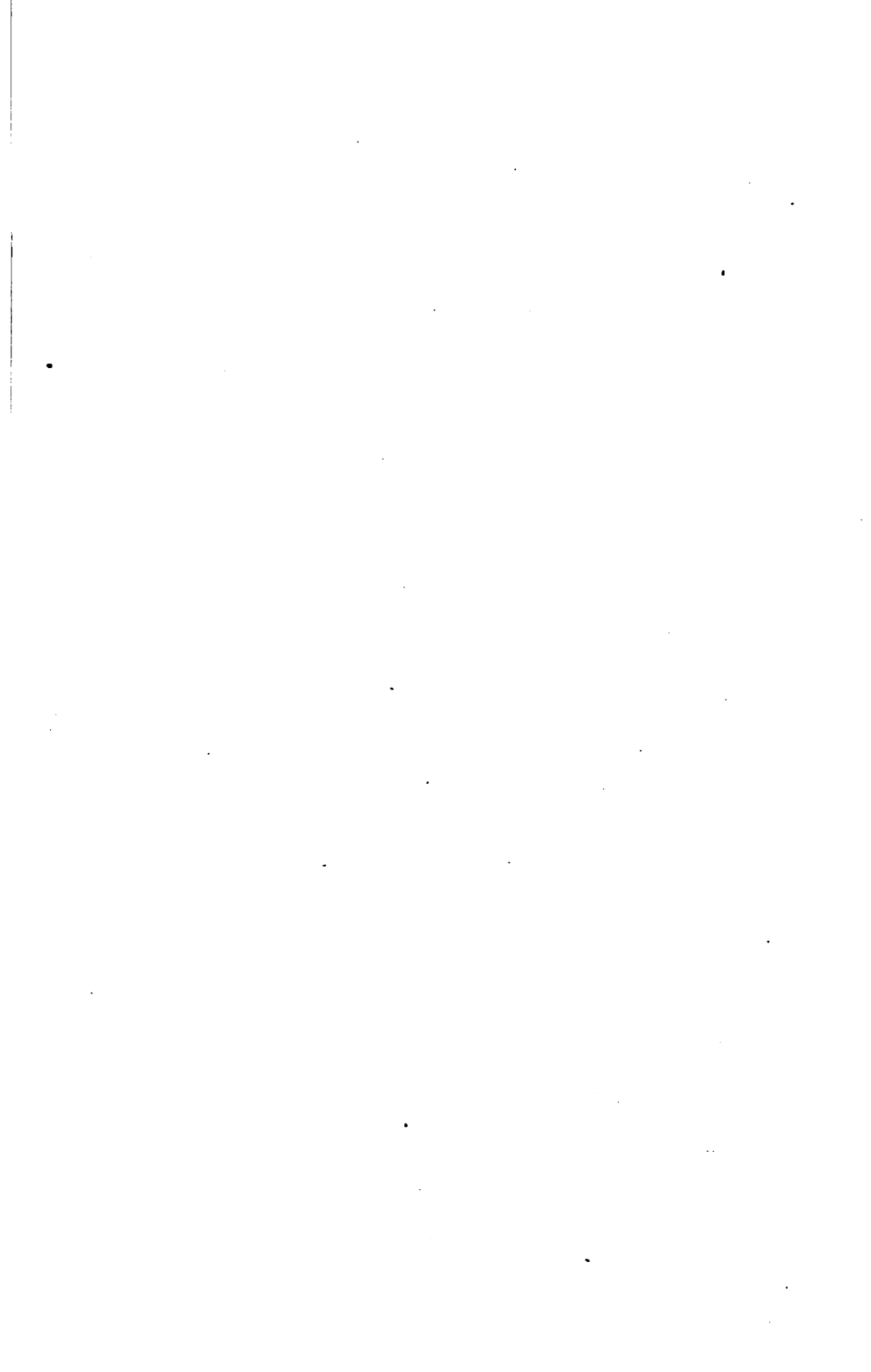
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## CHAPTER IV.

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### THE TRAFFIC IN LIQUORS.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### THE TRAFFIC IN LIQUORS.

In the discussion of those phases of the liquor problem that have been taken up thus far the facts have been drawn from the reports of the Internal Revenue Bureau, the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, and the Census Office. In taking up the subject of the liquor traffic original investigation was necessary, and practically all the facts to be presented under this head were obtained as the result of the special investigation made by the Department.

The inquiries which were made by the Department were directed to ascertain the number of establishments engaged in buying and selling liquors, whether used as a beverage or otherwise, the capital invested, taxes and rent paid, the number of persons engaged in the business, etc. The number of persons or firms engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquors and reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as "special-tax payers" and distillers was used as the basis for this investigation. According to the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1896, there were in the United States 237,165 (*a*) such special-tax payers and distillers returned by the collectors of the several collection districts. This includes 1,855 rectifiers, 204,294 retail liquor dealers, 4,648 wholesale liquor dealers, 1,866 brewers, 12,064 retail dealers in malt liquors, and 5,749 wholesale dealers in malt liquors engaged in the liquor business for different periods of time during the year, varying from one month to twelve months each. The number of distilleries registered was 6,689, of which 6,187 were in operation at some time during the year.

The following examples indicate how this count of the persons or firms engaged in the liquor business is made. If a person or firm pays the special internal-revenue tax as a rectifier and also as a wholesale and as a retail dealer, such person or firm is counted under each of these classes and appears three times in the total. If an individual pays the tax as a wholesale and also as a retail liquor dealer he is included in both classes and counted twice in the total. If a brewer pays in addition to his brewer's tax the tax as a dealer of one or more of the classes designated, he is included twice or even three or four times in the total. If the proprietorship of a brewery or a saloon passes to three or four firms or individuals during the year each successive proprietor is recorded as another special-tax payer, and the same place of business would be included three or four times in the total. If a distiller pays also the tax as a retail dealer he is included twice in the total. It is evident, therefore, that the total of 237,235

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*a* A complete canvass of the State of Delaware by the agents of the Department showed the existence of 70 more special-tax stamps than stated in the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This would raise the total to 237,235.

special-tax payers and distillers does not represent the number of the different places of business engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquors.

A "rectifier" is defined by the internal-revenue laws as "every person who rectifies, purifies, or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process other than by original and continuous distillation from mash, wort, or wash, through continuous closed vessels and pipes, until the manufacture thereof is complete, and every wholesale or retail liquor dealer who has in his possession any still or leach tub, or who keeps any other apparatus for the purpose of refining in any manner distilled spirits, and every person who, without rectifying, purifying, or refining distilled spirits, shall, by mixing such spirits, wine, or other liquor with any materials, manufacture any spurious, imitation, or compound liquors for sale, under the name of whisky, brandy, gin, rum, wine, spirits, cordials, or wine bitters, or any other name, shall be regarded as a rectifier, and as being engaged in the business of rectifying."

There are very few, if any, establishments now engaged in rectifying liquors as a distinct business. Rectifying is done almost entirely as an adjunct to the manufacture or traffic in liquors. As no special internal-revenue tax is required for rectifying as an "original and continuous distillation from mash, wort, or wash," the rectifiers reported are those who carry on the business in connection with buying and selling, and they are therefore for the purpose of this report treated as dealers.

Excluding from the 237,235 special-tax payers and distillers the 6,689 registered distilleries and the 1,866 breweries, the remaining 228,680 may be considered as the total number of special internal-revenue tax stamps issued to liquor dealers. But the above breweries and distilleries held a large number of stamps obtained for the purpose of carrying on business as liquor dealers. Stamps issued for traffic at points distant from the brewery or distillery have been counted as dealers. When the traffic was carried on at or adjacent to the brewery or distillery, the business was considered as representing a part of the business of the manufacturing plant. It was not possible in such cases to separate the facts relating to the traffic from those relating to manufacture, and therefore no attempt has been made to include such establishments under this head. Deducting, then, the brewers' and distillers' stamps as dealers omitted as above, 3,648 in number, according to information obtained from the collectors of internal revenue, the whole number of special-tax stamps issued to dealers of the classes covered by this investigation is found to be 225,032.

In order to eliminate the duplications from the total of 225,032 internal-revenue special-tax stamps issued to dealers in liquors and ascertain the number of actual places of business, it was necessary to copy from the records of the different collectors of internal revenue the names and addresses of each person or firm representing each special-tax stamp issued. These names were then assorted so as to bring together all the special-tax stamps for each place of business. The names and addresses were then placed in the hands of special agents of this Department who secured the desired statistical information. It was impracticable to canvass in this manner the entire 225,032 "special-tax payers;" therefore the following internal-revenue collection dis-



tricts, comprehending about one-fourth of the total number of persons or firms in the whole country paying the internal-revenue tax as liquor dealers, were selected as being representative: First district of California; Connecticut district, which includes the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island; first district of Illinois; third district of Iowa; Louisiana district, which includes the States of Louisiana and Mississippi; Maryland district, which includes the States of Maryland and Delaware, the District of Columbia, and two counties of Virginia; twenty-eighth district of New York; first district of Ohio; fifth district of Tennessee; second district of Virginia, and the first district of Wisconsin.

While the above districts were selected as being representative, as far as possible, of the entire country, the names of the special-tax payers were not selected, but were taken in alphabetical order as they appeared on the books of the collectors, thus securing a thorough distribution of the establishments.

The only establishments from which data were not secured were those few refusing information, those in localities where prohibition laws prevailed, and those not accessible by railroad or other mode of public conveyance. In addition several districts were not completely canvassed because a lack of time and money made it necessary to bring the investigation to an end before this could be done.

The following statement shows the total number of internal-revenue special-tax stamps issued to liquor dealers in the States or districts covered by the investigation and the number and per cent actually canvassed by the agents of the Department. This, for reasons already explained, does not include stamps issued to breweries and distilleries for traffic as dealers at or adjacent to the brewery or distillery.

TOTAL INTERNAL-REVENUE SPECIAL-TAX STAMPS ISSUED TO LIQUOR DEALERS AND NUMBER AND PER CENT CANVASSED IN THE DISTRICTS COVERED, 1896.

States or collection districts canvassed.	Special-tax stamps.		
	Issued.	Can- vassed.	Per cent of those canvassed of the number issued.
First district of California .....	10, 289	2, 759	26. 82
Connecticut .....	3, 724	3, 048	81. 85
Delaware .....	a 415	a 415	100. 00
First district of Illinois .....	15, 026	10, 248	68. 20
Third district of Iowa .....	2, 121	982	46. 30
Louisiana .....	4, 503	3, 130	69. 51
Maryland .....	5, 161	4, 443	86. 09
Mississippi .....	419	125	29. 83
Twenty-eighth district of New York .....	6, 951	4, 927	70. 88
First district of Ohio .....	4, 315	3, 666	84. 96
Rhode Island .....	1, 899	1, 631	85. 89
Fifth district of Tennessee .....	1, 387	1, 089	78. 51
Second district of Virginia .....	1, 422	1, 163	81. 79
First district of Wisconsin .....	5, 907	3, 148	53. 29
Total .....	63, 539	40, 774	64. 17

a The names and addresses of those who had paid the special internal-revenue tax as liquor dealers or rectifiers were copied from the records of the collector of internal revenue and were supposed to cover all places (with the exception of breweries and distilleries) in which liquor, in any form, was sold. In the case of Delaware, the records of the collector showed 407 such special-tax payers, although the printed report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives the number as 369 (including 24 stamps held by breweries and distilleries for traffic at or adjacent to the brewery or distillery). The agents of the Department obtained reports from 415 taxpayers. This slight excess over the number shown by the collector's records may have been due to the issue of stamps between the time of copying the collector's records and the completion of the canvass by the agents of the Department.

It thus appears from the preceding statement that 40,774 persons or firms paying the internal-revenue tax as liquor dealers were canvassed. Considering the districts taken up, 64.17 per cent of all such special-tax payers were visited by the agents of the Department and reports submitted in regard to them.

The following table shows the number of special-tax stamps issued to liquor dealers canvassed in each State; the number of actual establishments found; the number of additional tax stamps held by such establishments, including also the number of stamps held by persons or firms who had been succeeded in business; the number of tax stamps held by establishments that had discontinued business at the time of the canvass, and the number of tax stamps held by establishments that had no appreciable amount of capital invested in the liquor business; also the per cent that the number reported for each of these classes is of the total:

SPECIAL-TAX STAMPS CANVASSED, BY STATES, 1896.

State.	Establishments.		Additional tax stamps held by establishments.		Tax stamps held by establishments that had discontinued business at time of canvass.		Tax stamps held by establishments that had no appreciable amount of capital invested in the liquor business.		Total.
	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	Num-ber.	Per-cent.	
California .....	1,665	60.35	515	18.67	345	12.50	234	8.48	2,759
Connecticut .....	2,415	79.23	260	8.53	171	5.61	202	6.63	3,048
Delaware .....	305	73.49	60	14.46	22	5.30	28	6.75	415
Illinois .....	6,581	64.22	1,160	11.32	1,316	12.84	1,191	11.62	10,248
Iowa .....	611	62.22	127	12.93	96	9.78	148	15.07	982
Louisiana .....	2,430	77.64	246	7.86	334	10.67	120	3.83	3,130
Maryland .....	2,989	67.27	600	13.51	651	14.65	203	4.57	4,443
Mississippi .....	97	77.60	20	16.00	2	1.60	6	4.80	125
New York .....	3,914	79.44	307	6.23	469	9.52	237	4.81	4,927
Ohio .....	2,771	75.59	366	9.98	212	5.78	317	8.65	3,666
Rhode Island .....	1,226	75.17	122	7.48	106	6.50	177	10.85	1,631
Tennessee .....	872	80.07	109	10.01	46	4.23	62	5.69	1,089
Virginia .....	871	74.89	113	9.72	157	13.50	22	1.89	1,163
Wisconsin .....	2,511	79.77	259	8.23	104	3.30	274	8.70	3,148
Total .....	29,258	71.76	4,264	10.46	4,031	9.88	3,221	7.90	40,774

From the above table it appears that there were but 29,258 actual places of business from which statistical information as to capital, employees, etc., could be obtained found among the 40,774 special-tax payers canvassed. These 29,258 establishments held 4,264 additional special-tax stamps. This latter number includes, however, a large number of stamps held by persons or firms who had been bought out and succeeded by the present proprietors. Such stamps, therefore, no longer represented live businesses, but had been replaced by the stamps of the active proprietors. The establishments representing 4,031 special-tax stamps had discontinued business at the time of the canvass, and those representing 3,221 special-tax stamps had no appreciable amount of capital invested in the liquor business. Stated in

percentages, 71.76 per cent of the 40,774 tax stamps represented establishments, 10.46 per cent additional tax stamps issued for those establishments either to present proprietors or their predecessors, 9.88 per cent establishments that had discontinued business, and 7.90 per cent establishments that had no appreciable amount of capital invested in the liquor business.

The persons or firms holding the 3,221 special-tax stamps representing places of business in which no appreciable amount of capital was invested in the liquor traffic reported the following businesses as those to which the liquor traffic was an adjunct, viz: Drug store, social club, grocery, house of ill fame, restaurant, paints, soda water, turkish bath, theater, tobacco, gold cure, barber shop, candy, caterer, steamboat, dining car, auctioneer, boarding or lodging house, coffee saloon, ice cream, oyster dealer, photography, etc. Of the total number 171, or 5.31 per cent, were held by social clubs; 1,912, or 59.36 per cent, by druggists; 36, or 1.11 per cent, by grocers; 525, or 16.30 per cent, by keepers of houses of ill fame, and 93, or 2.89 per cent, by keepers of restaurants. There were but a few reports for each of the other businesses; grouping them, they amount to 484, or 15.03 per cent of the total.

This Department canvassed 40,774, or 18.12 per cent, of the total number of special-tax stamps issued to dealers and rectifiers in the United States. The results of this canvass, so far as the special-tax stamps are concerned, are shown in the preceding table. To obtain figures for the whole country the percentages given in that table for the total number of each kind of special-tax stamps canvassed were applied to the total number of special-tax stamps issued to dealers and rectifiers in each State and Territory and on this basis estimates were made of the number of establishments, additional special-tax stamps held by establishments, special-tax stamps held by establishments that had discontinued business, and special-tax stamps held by establishments that had no appreciable amount of capital invested in the liquor traffic. The figures in detail are given in the table that follows.

The 1,866 breweries and 6,689 distilleries shown represent the number of special-tax stamps issued to brewers and the number of registered distilleries reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the entire country. The number of additional special-tax stamps held by breweries and distilleries as dealers for carrying on business at or adjacent to the brewery or distillery was obtained from the collectors of internal revenue for each State except Louisiana and Mississippi. For these two States estimates are given.

## SPECIAL-TAX STAMPS HELD BY DEALERS AND RECTIFIERS, BREWERIES, AND DISTILLERIES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

States and Territories.	Dealers and rectifiers.				Breweries.			Distilleries.			Ag-gre-gate.	
	Estab-lish-ments. (a)	Addi-tional stamps held by establish-ments. (a)	Stamps held by establish-ments out of business. (a)	Stamps held by establish-ments with no appreciable capital invested in liquor business. (a)	Total.	No.	Addi-tional stamps as dealers.	Total.	No.	Addi-tional stamps as dealers.		Total.
Ala.....	725	105	100	80	1,010	4	4	8	274	23	297	1,315
Alaska.....	80	11	11	9	111	8	8	16				127
Ariz.....	473	09	05	52	059	2	2	4	3	1	4	667
Ark.....	486	71	67	53	677				93	45	138	815
Cal.....	9,717	1,416	1,339	1,070	13,542	145	74	219	237	125	362	14,123
Colo.....	1,885	275	260	207	2,627	18	17	35	2	2	4	2,666
Conn.....	2,672	390	368	294	3,724	22	16	38	33	21	54	3,816
Del.....	305	60	22	28	415	5	4	9	34	20	54	6478
D. C.....	811	118	112	89	1,130	7	7	14				1,144
Fla.....	375	55	52	41	523							523
Ga.....	1,215	177	167	134	1,693	5	9	14	419	38	457	2,164
Idaho.....	431	63	59	47	600	18	3	21	2		2	623
Ill.....	14,980	2,183	2,064	1,649	20,876	138	149	287	35	10	45	21,208
Ind.....	6,049	882	833	666	8,430	48	42	90	51	27	78	8,598
Ind. T.....	76	11	11	8	106							106
Iowa.....	3,258	475	449	359	4,541	24	21	45	2	1	3	4,589
Kans.....	1,704	257	243	194	2,458	2	2	4	1	2	3	2,465
Ky.....	3,072	448	423	338	4,281	23	22	50	814	323	1,137	5,468
La.....	3,231	471	445	356	4,503	7	a7	14	24	a9	33	4,550
Me.....	822	120	113	90	1,145							1,145
Md.....	3,703	510	510	408	5,161	28	36	64	45	36	81	5,306
Mass.....	3,690	538	509	406	5,143	40	42	82	11	4	15	5,240
Mich.....	4,791	698	660	527	6,676	103	123	226				6,902
Minn.....	3,472	506	479	382	4,839	102	93	195	2	2	2	5,036
Miss.....	301	44	41	33	419				5	a2	7	426
Mo.....	6,015	877	829	662	8,383	48	88	136	140	42	182	8,701
Mont.....	1,289	188	178	142	1,797	22	19	41				1,838
Nebr.....	1,603	234	221	176	2,234	23	22	45	3		3	2,282
Nev.....	864	53	50	40	907	8	5	13				920
N. H.....	1,127	104	156	124	1,571	7	4	11	1	2	3	1,585
N. J.....	6,619	965	912	729	9,225	52	36	88	65	56	121	9,434
N. Mex.....	352	61	48	39	490	6	8	14	12	8	20	524
N. Y.....	30,009	4,373	4,135	3,304	41,821	283	167	450	43	29	72	42,343
N. C.....	874	127	121	96	1,218	1	1	2	048	290	2,338	3,537
N. Dak.....	576	84	79	63	802	1		1				803
Ohio.....	12,022	1,752	1,656	1,324	16,754	137	171	308	71	23	94	17,156
Okl.....	306	44	42	34	426				2	2	4	430
Oreg.....	996	145	137	110	1,388	28	31	59	17	7	24	1,471
Pa.....	11,378	1,658	1,568	1,253	15,857	241	210	451	137	81	218	16,526
R. I.....	1,363	198	188	150	1,899	5	4	9				1,908
S. C.....	309	45	43	34	431	2	4	6	86	1	87	524
S. Dak.....	879	128	121	97	1,225	6	4	10				1,235
Tenn.....	1,277	186	176	140	1,779	4	8	12	322	31	353	2,144
Tex.....	4,166	607	574	459	5,806	11	16	27	46	6	52	5,885
Utah.....	294	43	41	32	410	8	5	13				423
Vt.....	559	81	77	62	779				1		1	780
Va.....	1,663	243	229	183	2,318	4	8	12	1,567	632	2,199	4,529
Wash.....	949	138	131	104	1,322	29	33	62	2			1,386
W. Va.....	1,003	146	138	111	1,398	6	14	20	34	35	69	1,487
Wis.....	6,808	992	938	749	9,487	177	167	344	5	7	12	9,843
Wyo.....	299	43	41	33	416	3	2	5				421
Total.	161,483	23,548	22,231	17,770	225,032	1,866	1,707	3,573	6,689	1,941	8,630	237,235

a Estimated.

b See note a, page 43.

From the above table it appears that if the estimate for each State be based on percentages computed from the total number (40,774) of internal-revenue special-tax payers canvassed there were 161,483 establishments in the United States actually engaged in the liquor traffic at

the time of the canvass, and these establishments represented 23,548 additional tax stamps issued either to present proprietors or their predecessors, making a total of 185,031 special-tax stamps held by establishments, being 82.22 per cent of the total number issued to dealers and rectifiers representing 161,483 separate places of business. The number of persons or firms that had paid the tax but had discontinued business at the time of the canvass is estimated at 22,231, or 9.88 per cent, and the number of persons or firms that had paid the tax but had no appreciable amount of capital invested in the liquor business at 17,770, or 7.90 per cent of the total. Of this latter number it is estimated that 944 of the special-tax payers were social clubs, 10,548 druggists, 197 grocers, 2,897 keepers of houses of ill fame, 513 keepers of restaurants, and 2,671 persons and firms engaged in business of a miscellaneous character.

A preceding table has shown that out of the whole number of internal-revenue special-tax payers (40,774) canvassed by the agents of the Department, 29,258 separate establishments were found engaged in the traffic in liquors. The important facts concerning these establishments are those relating to the capital invested in the business, both owned and rented, the taxes and rents paid, the number of proprietors and employees engaged in the business, etc. Returns covering all of these points were received from every establishment, and are presented in a series of general tables in Chapter VII. The analysis of such of the general tables as relate to the above-mentioned facts follows.

*Table I.—Capital invested, taxes and rent paid, and persons engaged in each class of liquor traffic, by localities, for the year ending June 30, 1896, pp. 82-99.*—This table shows the total for each city in which there were 100 or more special-tax payers (liquor dealers and rectifiers), all other localities being combined and designated as "rural." The total is also shown for all the localities in each State. It must be borne in mind, however, that these State totals represent only such parts of the State as were covered by the canvass, as has already been fully explained.

Under employees were reported, first, the average number employed in or connected with the liquor traffic. For instance, clerks in a grocery store or waiters in a dining room or hotel in which liquors were sold were reported if they, during any part of the time, were engaged in selling or serving liquors; members of the family employed but who received no wages were also reported. The object was to ascertain the average number of employees that were in any way connected with the sale of liquor.

Second, in cases where the liquor traffic was carried on in connection with other business, such as a grocery, drug store, or hotel, the proportion of the entire number of employees necessary if employed full time to carry on that portion of the business that pertained exclusively to the liquor traffic was reported.

In this table, as well as in Tables II, III, IV, and V, which are sum-

maries of Table I, the facts presented relate only to the purchase and sale of liquors. If an establishment was engaged in other business in conjunction with the liquor traffic, the amount of capital and the other information secured related to the liquor traffic only. The object of the investigation was to ascertain the volume of the liquor traffic as distinct from all other business. For instance, if the liquor traffic was carried on in connection with the grocery business the capital reported would be that portion of the land and buildings considered as essential to the liquor traffic only and the fixtures and sundry items that pertained exclusively to that traffic; the rent and taxes reported are the rent and taxes paid on this proportion of the entire capital. The number of proprietors and firm members reported were those who could be considered as actively engaged in the liquor traffic or its supervision. The facts are presented in this table and its summaries so as to show separately establishments engaged exclusively in the liquor traffic and those engaged in the traffic in connection with some other business. Thus establishments are grouped in six classes, according to character of business, as follows: Retail liquor only, retail liquor and other trade, wholesale liquor only, wholesale liquor and other trade, retail and wholesale liquor, and retail and wholesale liquor and other trade.

*Table II.—Summary of capital invested, taxes and rent paid, and persons in each State engaged in each class of liquor traffic, for the year ending June 30, 1896, pp. 100–105.*—The details presented in the preceding table are here summarized for each State canvassed, the grouping into the six classes according to character of business being preserved.

*Table III.—Summary of capital invested, taxes and rent paid, and persons engaged in each class of liquor traffic, by States, for the year ending June 30, 1896, pp. 106–109.*—This table brings together the facts for each of the six classes of business, showing for each class the total for all States combined, so far as canvassed.

*Table IV.—Summary of capital invested, taxes and rent paid, and persons engaged in the liquor traffic, by States, for the year ending June 30, 1896, pp. 110, 111.*—This table brings together the State totals, showing the facts for the 29,258 establishments canvassed. The table shows that the 29,258 establishments had capital to the value of \$173,421,799 invested exclusively in the liquor traffic. Of this capital \$74,681,656, or 43.06 per cent, was owned and \$98,740,143, or 56.94 per cent, rented. The value of the land and buildings owned and rented amounted to \$125,788,971, or 72.53 per cent of the total. The total value of fixtures owned and rented amounted to \$10,933,587, or 6.31 per cent of the total. The sundry items of capital, such as stock and cash on hand, bills receivable, and unsettled ledger accounts, amounted to \$36,699,241, or 21.16 per cent of the total capital. This table also shows that the 29,258 establishments paid yearly taxes amounting to \$1,534,346 on the land and buildings and \$291,096 on the fixtures and other items

of personal property devoted exclusively to the liquor traffic. These taxes are the general tax assessed on all real and personal property; they do not include licenses or special taxes imposed on the liquor business as such. The total, \$1,825,442, must not be accepted as the amount that would be collected at a given rate of taxation on the value shown for land and buildings and fixtures. In many cases the values were so small that a tax was not collected. In the State of Delaware, and possibly in other localities, no tax is levied by the State, county, or cities on fixtures in saloons. In the city of Chicago comparatively few liquor dealers reported taxes paid on personal property, the amount paid for license apparently being accepted as a sufficient tax on property of that character. Therefore the rate of taxation for the United States or for any particular State or locality can not be computed from these totals.

The amount paid as rent during the year is reported as \$9,288,439. This is the total amount that would have been received if rent was actually paid for the entire time that the rented properties were used for the liquor traffic. In cases where the person occupying the premises at the time of the canvass had not been in possession for the entire year the amount of rent paid by him was reported, and it was also ascertained how long the premises had been used for the liquor business during the year; the amount paid by the former occupants was then estimated. The total, therefore, is only the rent charged to the premises or that portion of the premises used for the liquor traffic during that part of the year that they were used for that purpose. In many cases the premises were used for other business or were idle during a part of the twelve months, therefore the amount reported as rent can not be used to compute the per cent of return for rented property used in the liquor traffic.

The 29,258 establishments canvassed were controlled by 34,700 firm members and individual proprietors, of whom 33,017, or 95.15 per cent, were males, and 1,683, or 4.85 per cent, were females. The average number of employees who were engaged a portion of their time at least in connection with the liquor traffic was 43,802, of whom 37,984, or 86.72 per cent, were males, and 5,818, or 13.28 per cent, were females. If these employees had devoted their time to the liquor traffic exclusively, it would have required 31,332 persons to carry on the liquor business of the 29,258 establishments.

There were, according to the estimate based on the canvass of 40,774 special-tax payers, and already shown in the table on page 46, 161,483 establishments in the whole country engaged in the liquor traffic at the time of the canvass made by this Department during the year 1896. It is also estimated that there were 22,231 special-tax payers who had evidently been engaged in the liquor traffic at some time during the year, but who had discontinued the business at the time the special agent

called to secure a report. As the special object of this branch of the investigation was to ascertain the capital, employees, etc., of establishments engaged in the liquor traffic at any one time, those that had discontinued business should not be considered in this connection. There is a certain amount of capital invested in the liquor traffic by the persons or firms represented by the 17,770 special-tax payers estimated as having no appreciable capital invested in the liquor business. This amount, while perhaps considerable in the aggregate, could not materially affect the total, and as there appears to be no reliable method of estimating the amount so invested it has not been considered.

There is also a certain amount of capital that could be considered as invested in the liquor traffic by the 1,866 breweries and 6,689 distilleries, as these breweries and distilleries held 3,648 special-tax stamps as dealers. These tax stamps were obtained for the purpose of carrying on the traffic at or adjacent to the brewery or distillery, and the capital invested in such traffic would naturally be considered as representing a part of the investment in the manufacturing plant, and it is supposed to have been so reported, and is included in statistics for "Production." It was impracticable to make a separation of such capital so as to show the amount invested exclusively in the traffic in liquors.

Special-tax stamps issued to brewers and distillers for traffic at points distant from the brewery or distillery have been counted as dealers.

It is impracticable to give estimates of the capital, employees, etc., representing the liquor traffic in each State and Territory. Such estimates would have to be based on average conditions for all the States canvassed and would not correctly represent the individual States and Territories where widely varying conditions are known to exist. This may be seen by an examination of Table IV. But the facts given in Table IV, covering as they do a canvass of parts of 14 States and including nearly one-fifth of the entire number of establishments in the country are believed to be fairly representative of the whole country. And it is believed that an estimate for the 161,483 establishments in the whole country, if based on an average of the facts shown in Table IV, will be substantially accurate. Estimates have thus been made.

For the year ending June 30, 1896, the capital invested exclusively in the liquor traffic by the 161,483 establishments as estimated by the method just described, was \$957,162,907. Of this amount \$412,188,729, or 43.06 per cent, represented the value of land and buildings, fixtures, and other properties owned by the persons or firms carrying on the liquor traffic, and \$544,974,178, or 56.94 per cent, the value of the property rented by them. The estimated annual taxes paid on the property was \$10,075,120, and the rent paid on the rented property \$51,265,465. For the reason heretofore given the estimated amount of taxes should not be used as a basis to estimate the rate of taxation, or the estimated rent as the basis to ascertain the per cent of return on rented property used in the liquor traffic. All of these values per-



tain exclusively to the liquor traffic and not to any other business that may be conducted by the different establishments. The estimated number of proprietors or firm members engaged in the liquor traffic was 191,519 and the employees 241,755. If the employees had devoted their entire time to the liquor traffic, it is estimated that it would have required 172,931 to carry on the business of the 161,483 establishments.

*Table V.—Summary of capital invested, taxes and rent paid, and persons engaged in each class of liquor traffic, for the year ending June 30, 1896, pp. 110, 111.*—This table summarizes by classes of business the facts for the whole number of establishments. From this it appears that of the 29,258 places of business for which reports were secured 20,282, or 69.32 per cent, were engaged exclusively in the retail liquor traffic; 7,552, or 25.81 per cent, in the retail liquor traffic combined with some other business; 214, or 0.73 per cent, in the wholesale liquor traffic exclusively; 37, or 0.13 per cent, in the wholesale liquor traffic combined with some other business; 985, or 3.37 per cent, in the retail and wholesale liquor traffic; and 188, or 0.64 per cent, in the retail and wholesale liquor traffic combined with some other business.

Turning to capital, it appears that of the aggregate, \$173,421,799, the retail liquor trade exclusively had \$102,470,580, or 59.09 per cent; retail liquor in combination with other business had \$26,740,403, or 15.42 per cent; wholesale liquor exclusively, \$8,491,488, or 4.90 per cent; wholesale liquor in combination with other business, \$395,451, or 0.23 per cent; retail and wholesale liquor, \$29,729,197, or 17.14 per cent; and retail and wholesale liquor in combination with other business, \$5,594,680, or 3.22 per cent.

*Table VI.—Establishments engaged in the liquor traffic in connection with other business, arranged according to per cent of liquor traffic of total business, for each State, by character of business, for the year ending June 30, 1896, pp. 112–119.*—Establishments engaged in the liquor traffic in connection with some other business are in this table grouped according to such business and according to the per cent that liquor traffic is of the total business. In order to ascertain the proportion that the liquor traffic was of the entire business of those establishments in which it was carried on in connection with other business, the following question was asked: "What proportion of the entire business of all kinds, for the year, is represented by the liquor traffic?" The replies submitted in answer to this question are presented in this table.

*Table VII.—Summary of establishments engaged in the liquor traffic in connection with other business, arranged according to per cent of liquor traffic of total business, by character of business, for the year ending June 30, 1896, pp. 118, 119.*—This table is a summary of the preceding by character of business, combining the various States canvassed.

In Table VI the establishments engaged in the different classes of business reported as being carried on in connection with the liquor traffic are arranged so as to show for each State and each class of business

the number of establishments having a specified percentage of their entire business devoted to the liquor traffic. Table VII shows similar facts for all the establishments canvassed in each class of business. These tables indicate, for the establishments canvassed, whether the liquor traffic forms the major or minor portion of the business of the establishments in which it is conducted in connection with other business.

Of the 29,258 establishments canvassed 7,777, or 26.58 per cent, reported that the liquor traffic was carried on in connection with other business. The twelve classes of business shown to have been conducted in connection with the liquor traffic are in some instances combinations of distinct pursuits; for instance, the class "bakeries and confectioneries" includes "bakeries" or "confectioneries" as well as "bakeries and confectioneries;" the class "pleasure resorts" includes museums, music halls, summer gardens, and theaters. The grocery business appears most frequently in connection with the liquor trade, 3,078 establishments being reported. Next come hotels and boarding and lodging houses, 2,117 establishments, and drug stores, 1,066 establishments. By reference to Table VII it appears that 3,763 establishments, or 48.39 per cent of the 7,777, reported that the liquor traffic formed 50 per cent or more of the entire yearly business of the establishments. Of the 3,078 groceries in which the liquor traffic was carried on, 1,414, or 45.94 per cent, reported that the liquor traffic represented 50 per cent or more of their entire annual business, and of the 2,117 hotels and boarding and lodging houses reporting, 1,528, or 72.18 per cent, reported that the liquor traffic formed 50 per cent or more of their entire business. As previously explained, the capital invested and other statistical information reported by these 7,777 establishments related exclusively to the liquor traffic.

*Table VIII.—Establishments occupying rented property engaged in each class of liquor traffic, by localities, for the year ending June 30, 1896, pp. 120-122.*—This table shows the establishments occupying rented property in detail for each city in which there were 100 or more special-tax payers, all other localities being combined and designated as "rural." The totals are also shown for all the localities in each State so far as canvassed.

*Table IX.—Summary of establishments occupying rented property engaged in each class of liquor traffic, by States, for the year ending June 30, 1896, p. 122.*—This table summarizes the preceding, bringing all the State totals together. The great extent to which rented property is used in the liquor traffic is shown. It appears that of the 20,093 establishments occupying rented property 15,458, or 76.93 per cent, were engaged in the liquor traffic only, while 4,635, or 23.07 per cent, were engaged in some other business in combination with the liquor traffic.

The following table shows, by States, the number of establishments engaged in the retail, wholesale, and retail and wholesale liquor traffic

respectively, and the number and percentage in each class that occupied rented property. In this table the establishments engaged exclusively in the liquor traffic and those engaged in the traffic in connection with other business have been combined.

ESTABLISHMENTS CANVASSED AND NUMBER AND PER CENT OCCUPYING RENTED PROPERTY, 1896.

States.	Retail.			Wholesale.			Retail and wholesale.			Aggregate.		
	Total.	Renting.		Total.	Renting.		Total.	Renting.		Total.	Renting.	
		Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.		Num-ber.	Per cent.
California.....	1,479	1,443	97.56	60	50	83.33	126	120	95.23	1,665	1,613	96.88
Connecticut.....	2,239	1,570	70.12	10	7	70.00	166	96	57.83	2,415	1,673	69.28
Delaware.....	293	174	59.39	1	1	100.00	11	6	54.55	305	181	59.34
Illinois.....	6,340	4,720	74.45	19	15	78.95	222	149	67.12	6,581	4,884	74.21
Iowa.....	542	314	57.93	10	3	30.00	59	27	45.76	611	344	56.30
Louisiana.....	2,334	1,478	63.32	23	17	73.91	73	44	60.27	2,430	1,539	63.33
Maryland.....	2,872	2,240	77.99	8	5	62.50	109	79	72.48	2,989	2,324	77.75
Mississippi.....	80	46	57.50	5	2	40.00	12	7	58.33	97	55	56.70
New York.....	3,770	1,998	53.00	20	6	30.00	124	62	51.00	3,914	2,066	52.78
Ohio.....	2,636	1,872	71.02	53	43	81.13	82	65	79.27	2,771	1,980	71.45
Rhode Island.....	1,158	803	69.34	5	3	60.00	63	46	73.02	1,226	852	69.49
Tennessee.....	829	559	67.43	16	8	50.00	27	20	74.07	872	587	67.32
Virginia.....	834	553	66.31	5	3	60.00	32	18	56.25	871	574	65.90
Wisconsin.....	2,428	1,375	56.63	16	7	43.75	67	39	58.21	2,511	1,421	56.59
Total.....	27,834	19,145	68.78	251	170	67.73	1,173	778	66.33	29,258	20,093	68.68

This statement shows that out of the entire 29,258 establishments canvassed 20,093; or 68.68 per cent, were occupying rented property.



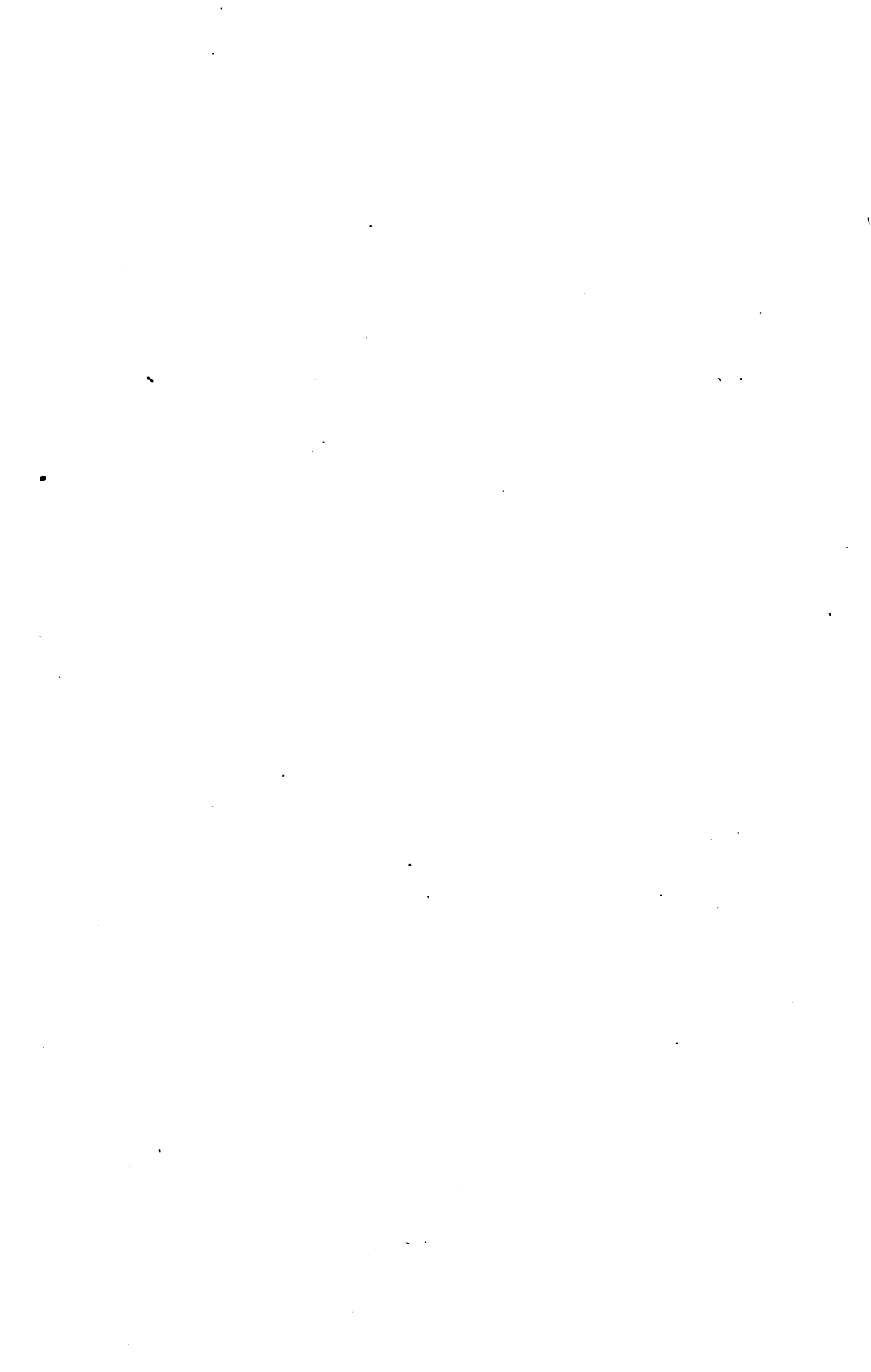
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## CHAPTER V.

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### THE REVENUE FROM THE PRODUCTION OF AND THE TRAFFIC IN LIQUORS.

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## CHAPTER V.

### THE REVENUE FROM THE PRODUCTION OF AND THE TRAFFIC IN LIQUORS.

The revenue derived from liquor manufacture and traffic consists of the general tax levied on real and personal property employed in such manufacture and traffic; the United States internal-revenue tax; the customs duties on imported liquors; the license fees or special taxes collected under authority of the States, counties, and municipalities; and the fines collected from violators of the internal-revenue laws and of the laws of the States, counties, and municipalities controlling the manufacture and traffic.

The annual tax on real and personal property employed by persons and firms engaged in the manufacture of liquors is estimated (on page 28) to amount to \$1,225,805.85, and the tax on real and personal property occupied by persons and firms engaged in the liquor traffic, and devoted exclusively to such traffic, as shown by this investigation, is estimated at \$10,075,120. The amount of the United States internal-revenue tax is ascertained from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The customs duties on imported liquors are shown in the publications of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department. In order to ascertain the facts in regard to revenue collected by States, counties, and municipalities, however, special investigation was necessary. These facts were compiled from reports furnished by State, county, and municipal officials.

The State officials in Delaware, New York, and Wyoming furnished data concerning both licenses or special taxes and fines collected for the benefit of the State, counties, and municipalities. While the officials in a number of other States furnished a portion of the revenue collected from the liquor business, the reports were not complete for any of them, and the missing data were secured in the following manner:

Circular schedules were sent by mail to the county officials with the request that they report the amount of revenue collected under county authority as license fees or special taxes and fines for the violation of the laws controlling the liquor business during the year ending June 30, 1896, or the most convenient fiscal year ending nearest to that date. The county officials were also requested to furnish the names of all municipalities in their respective counties in which a revenue of this character was collected distinct from, or in addition to, the collections made under authority of the county. The term municipality was defined as embracing all political subdivisions within a county. Schedules were then sent to the officials of the municipalities with the request

that they report the amount of revenue collected by them, and also to give the names of any other municipalities in the county that derived a revenue of this character from the liquor business. In States or counties where it appeared that possibly the names of all the municipalities that collected such revenue had not been obtained in this manner, a number of cities and towns were selected from the postal guide and schedules sent to the proper officials.

In some cases it was necessary to send schedules to different officials in the same county or municipality in order to obtain a complete report as to both license fees and fines, while in others it was necessary to send several calls to the same official before receiving a satisfactory response. In many cases where complete reports could not be secured by correspondence the special agents of the Department obtained the data by personal interview. In this way a complete canvass has been made of the entire country, and it is believed that reports have been secured from practically all of the political subdivisions in which revenue of this character was collected during the fiscal year of 1896.

The questions concerning revenue, contained in the schedules sent the county and municipal officials, were as follows:

What was the amount of revenue collected by.....county in the form of licenses or special taxes on the liquor traffic during the last fiscal year for the benefit of—

(a) The State .....	\$.....	.....
(b) The county.....	.....	.....
(c) Municipalities .....	.....	.....
(d) Collectors' commissions.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$.....	.....

If there was any revenue from the liquor traffic collected by.....county other than the amount given above, such as fines, etc., give the amount of such revenue for the last fiscal year collected for the benefit of—

(a) The State .....	\$.....	.....
(b) The county.....	.....	.....
(c) Municipalities .....	.....	.....
(d) Collectors or informers .....	.....	.....
Total .....	\$.....	.....

Of the schedules sent out, 18,695 were returned with answers to the inquiries, 5,945 being returned by county and 12,750 by municipal officials. In many cases duplicate schedules were received, the number of such being 3,246 from county and 3,291 from municipal officials.

In some States—for instance, Connecticut, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Ohio—all the license fees or special taxes were collected by the county officials, certain proportions being paid into the State, county, and municipal treasuries. For States in which this practice prevails, the table which follows does not show the number of municipalities



that receive revenue, but only the number, if any, in which the officials actually collected license fees or taxes of this character.

In Iowa the county officials collect a special tax from the liquor traffic, half of which is paid into the treasury of the municipality where the saloon is located and half into the county treasury. In addition to this tax the cities have the right to, and do, collect a special tax on the liquor traffic, the entire amount of which is paid into the city treasury. For States in which this practice prevails, the table shows the number of counties in which the officials collect a revenue, and also the number of municipalities that collect a revenue in addition to that collected under authority of the county. Therefore the table does not show the total number of municipalities that receive a revenue from this source, as in a number of States the county officials collect the revenue and pay it, or a proportion of it, to the municipalities.

Fines are collected by numerous officials; for instance, in Massachusetts they are collected by justices of the peace, the clerk or, if no clerk, the justice of the municipal or police and district courts, the sheriff, the keeper of the jail, or the master of the house of correction. All fines collected under sentence of the superior court are paid into the county treasuries, and all collected under sentence of courts inferior thereto are paid into the town or city treasuries.

The table showing the number of counties and municipalities reporting in regard to the collection of license fees or special taxes and fines follows:

COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COLLECTING LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States and Territories.	Counties reporting the collection of—				Municipalities reporting the collection of—			
	No license, tax, or fines.	License or tax, but no fines.	Fines, but no license or tax.	License or tax and fines.	No license, tax, or fines.	License or tax, but no fines.	Fines, but no license or tax.	License or tax and fines.
Alabama.....	15	21	11	19	14	52	4	18
Alaska (a).....								
Arizona.....		11		1	5	7		1
Arkansas.....	35	17	15	8	8	13	1	7
California.....		46	1	10	27	68	3	18
Colorado.....	21	28	4	3	43	95	1	15
Connecticut.....		1		7	109	1	59	1
Delaware.....		2		1			1	
District of Columbia.....				1				
Florida.....	12	27	4	2	29	30	2	9
Georgia.....	71	37	17	12	17	57	9	9
Idaho.....		19		2	26	9		2
Illinois.....	51	8	35	8	149	329	16	153
Indiana.....		60	1	41	120	224	1	54
Indian Territory (a).....								
Iowa.....	22	32	25	20	152	96	18	20
Kansas.....	50	41	5	9	286	2	88	
Kentucky.....	18	35	13	53	32	100	2	14
Louisiana.....	10	37	2	10	8	49		6
Maine.....			16		21	17		1
Maryland.....	9	9		6	8	8		1
Massachusetts.....		1	12		142	59	90	65
Michigan.....	2	35	4	42	748		20	
Minnesota.....	39	19	11	12	62	243	6	76
Mississippi.....	40	10	22	3	11	15	4	
Missouri.....	13	54	10	38	454	198	48	32

a No information received except that concerning United States revenue.

## COUNTIES AND MUNICIPALITIES COLLECTING LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES—Concluded.

States and Territories.	Counties reporting the collection of—				Municipalities reporting the collection of—			
	No license, tax, or fines.	License or tax, but no fines.	Fines, but no license or tax.	License or tax and fines.	No license, tax, or fines.	License or tax, but no fines.	Fines, but no license or tax.	License or tax and fines.
Montana.....		20		3	45	18		5
Nebraska.....	75	7	2	6	162	205	5	24
Nevada.....		14						
New Hampshire.....			10		10	16	19	9
New Jersey.....		11	1	9	14	35	1	16
New Mexico.....		14		4	14	6		2
New York (a).....								
North Carolina.....	17	70	1	8	81	84	1	13
North Dakota.....	19	14	1	6	99		12	
Ohio.....		74	1	13	920		158	
Oklahoma.....		18		4	26	27		5
Oregon.....	8	19	3	2	66	58	2	24
Pennsylvania.....		60		7				
Rhode Island.....	2		3		14	24		
South Carolina.....	2	23		11	17		4	
South Dakota.....	49		3		158	17	34	2
Tennessee.....	11	33	9	43	23	61		30
Texas.....	51	147	6	21	58	107		9
Utah.....	12	12		3	11	25	1	15
Vermont.....	1		13		3	96		
Virginia.....	8	80	1	11	59	49	2	21
Washington.....	7	22		5	18	76	1	3
West Virginia.....	17	17	9	12	174	29	14	16
Wisconsin.....	49		21		463	609	5	61
Wyoming (b).....								
Total.....	736	1,195	292	476	4,856	3,214	632	757

<sup>a</sup> Information obtained from State report, but not in form for this tabulation. All the counties (60) in the State appear to have collected revenue for the benefit of the State and municipalities.

<sup>b</sup> Information furnished by a State official, but not in form for this tabulation.

The number of counties in which revenue was collected as shown by this table will not, in every instance, agree with the number of counties in which revenue was collected as shown by Table X, because in some States the municipalities collect revenue for the benefit of the counties. In New Jersey the county officials collect license fees, but it is all for the benefit of the municipalities. Therefore, the above table shows that in New Jersey there were 20 counties that collected license fees, while Table X shows that the counties in the State received no revenue from license fees or special taxes. In other words, the above table does not show the total number of counties or municipalities that receive license fees, special taxes, or fines from the liquor business, but as nearly as possible the number in which the officials collect such revenue.

There were 18,695 schedules mailed to and returned by the county and municipal officials. No information except that concerning United States revenue was received for Alaska or Indian Territory. There were 2,771 organized counties in the United States, and excluding Wyoming there were 2,759 organized counties; the officials in 736 of these counties, or 26.68 per cent of the total, reported that no license fees or special taxes and fines were collected from the liquor business; in 1,255 counties (which include the 60 in New York), or 45.49 per cent of the total, the officials reported that license fees or special taxes had

been collected, but no fines; in 292 counties, or 10.58 per cent of the total, they reported that fines had been collected, but no license fees or special taxes; while in 476 counties, or 17.25 per cent of the total, they reported that both license fees or special taxes and fines had been collected. Combining the counties that reported only one class of revenue with those that reported both, it appears that the officials in 2,023 counties, or 73.32 per cent of the total, collected a special revenue, either as license fees or fines, from the liquor traffic. The officials in 1,731 counties, or 62.74 per cent of the total, reported that license fees or special taxes had been collected from the liquor business.

In considering the municipalities it must be remembered that the term embraced all minor civil divisions within a county. As with the county officials, the Department continued to send schedules to the municipal officials until complete reports were secured. There were in all 12,750 schedules received from municipal officials, and of these 3,291 were duplicates. In 4,856 municipalities the officials reported that no license fees or special taxes and fines were collected from the liquor business. This number includes many places that were not incorporated, and for that reason collected no revenue. This is particularly true of the municipalities in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The conditions in these States were such that schedules had to be sent to a large number of municipalities in order to insure reports being secured for all places in which revenue was collected. The fact that the places were or were not incorporated could not be determined prior to sending the schedule. While, as a rule, the license fees or special taxes were collected by the county officials in Connecticut, Michigan, and Ohio, the city officials in these States could and did to some extent collect fines for violations of the laws and ordinances controlling the liquor business, therefore schedules were sent to the municipalities in these States for the purpose of ascertaining only the amount of fines collected, and as the officials in comparatively few municipalities had collected fines, a large number reported that no revenue had been collected.

*Table X.—License fees or special taxes and fines collected from the liquor business by State, county, and municipal officials, by counties, for the year ending June 30, 1896, pp. 123–165.*—This table shows in detail for each State the amount of license fees or special taxes and fines collected in each county for the benefit of State, county, and municipality. These facts are in the next table brought together by States, and in addition the amount of license fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of the United States is given.

*Table XI.—License fees or special taxes and fines collected from the liquor business, by States and Territories, for the year ending June 30, 1896, pp. 166, 167.*—This table shows that, according to the reports

received by the Department from State, county, and municipal officials, and the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the total amount collected during the year ending June 30, 1896, as a special revenue from the liquor business was \$165,020,175. Of this amount the United States received \$114,450,861.77, or 69.35 per cent; the States, \$10,490,315.16, or 6.36 per cent; the counties, \$5,389,782.81, or 3.27 per cent; the municipalities, \$34,689,215.26, or 21.02 per cent. The license fees or special taxes amounted to \$164,016,401.68, or 99.39 per cent of the total, and the fines to \$1,003,773.32, or 0.61 per cent of the total.

The revenue shown to have been collected for the benefit of the United States is the amount reported by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue as the collections from distilled and fermented liquors. If it were desired to ascertain the net amount realized by the United States as revenue from the liquor business, it would be necessary to deduct from the above amount the cost of collection. This, for all classes of internal revenue, was \$4,086,292.47. The expense that pertains to the collection of the revenue from the liquor business as distinct from that for the collection of revenue from tobacco, oleomargarine, and other sources is not reported, and it is not possible to accurately estimate it.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports \$184,167.44 as the net total of penalties collected during the year. This amount includes the revenue derived from the sale of confiscated liquors, some miscellaneous items, and all amounts recovered by suits for violations of the internal-revenue laws generally. It was impossible to ascertain, from the records of the Treasury Department, the portion of this total that was collected for violation of those provisions of the laws which pertain exclusively to the manufacture and sale of distilled and fermented liquors. It is probable that the larger portion, possibly two-thirds (\$122,778.29), of the total penalties were collected from the liquor business. The clerks of the United States district courts in Indian Territory reported that they collected during the year from violators of the statutes controlling the liquor traffic in the Territory \$1,066.67. This will make an estimated total of \$123,844.96 as the annual amount derived by the United States as revenue from fines, sales of confiscated liquors, and miscellaneous items pertaining to the liquor business, but not reported as special taxes.

As a rule, the amounts indicated in Tables X and XI as having been taken from State reports are the net receipts—that is, the aggregate, less any commissions or fees that may have been allowed for collecting. In States where no fees or commissions were allowed, but a salary paid, the amounts are the gross collections. The circular sent from the Department was designed to ascertain the total amount collected. When commissions or fees were allowed and reported separately they were apportioned among the collections for the benefit of the State, the county, or the municipalities, respectively. This was necessary, in order

to make, as far as possible, a uniform report, as in the majority of the counties and cities the officials were paid salaries, and it was impossible to ascertain the proportion of the total salary that was paid for collecting the revenue from the liquor business as distinct from the other miscellaneous duties performed by the same official.

In some States—for instance, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—the officials who collect the license fees are allowed a fee on each application, also fees for issuing transfers of licenses and fees to meet expenses of advertising, recording, etc. In some States these fees were retained as a part of the salary or perquisite, while in others they were paid into the county or municipal treasury. Fees of this character had evidently not been fully reported in all of the States.

The revenue derived from “druggists’ licenses,” under which liquor is sold on a physician’s prescription or in limited quantities, is not included in this report, because it was impossible to ascertain the proportional amount of the druggist’s license that should be charged to the traffic in liquors only. For the same reason a special tax or license issued to merchants indiscriminately or according to the amount of business, but not designating the liquor business as a special object of taxation, have not been included. If, however, the druggist or merchant was required to pay a license in addition to his regular druggist’s or merchant’s license in order to sell liquors, the amount of this additional license has been ascertained and is included in the license fees or special taxes. In the States of Kentucky and Missouri a general *ad valorem* tax is imposed on all stock of merchants, and in addition to this a license fee is required for the sale of liquors. The amount of this *ad valorem* tax collected in Kentucky for the benefit of the State during the year ending June 30, 1896, was \$17,976.47. The amount collected in Missouri during the year ending December 31, 1896, for the benefit of the State and counties was \$14,139.23. In these States the laws contain special provisions as to the method of collecting this tax on liquors, and the amounts here given have been taken from the State reports. The amount collected in Kentucky for the benefit of the counties and cities or in Missouri for the benefit of the cities (if any) is not shown. While there is probably a considerable revenue derived in this way from the liquor business, it can not be considered a special tax or license, and it probably has not been fully reported in response to inquiries concerning the tax paid on real and personal property. This class of revenue, therefore, is not included in this report, except to the extent given above for Kentucky and Missouri.

The inquiry concerning fines was intended to secure a report of any revenue derived especially from the liquor business that probably would not be given in answer to inquiries concerning license fees or taxes. Therefore not only fines and costs were given in answer to this inquiry, but also amounts derived from the sale of confiscated liquors.

The Department has taken every precaution to obtain, as far as possible, a full report as to the fines collected for violations of the laws controlling the liquor business, and it is believed that for the majority of the States complete reports have been secured. In some States fines were paid into the county and municipal treasuries in lump sums, without designating the character of the offense for which the fine was imposed. In such cases, when the treasurer or accounting officer could not give the amount of fines for violation of the laws controlling the liquor business, schedules were sent to the court officials or others who were supposed to be cognizant of the character of the prosecutions. In a few States the fines collected were applied to the payment of the prosecuting attorneys' fees and other court expenses. In such cases it was difficult and sometimes impossible to ascertain the actual amount collected.

The fines shown in this report do not include those collected for drunkenness or disorderly conduct.

While it is known that in many States there was a large number of prosecutions for violations of the liquor laws, from an examination of the reports it appears that there were comparatively few convictions, and of the convictions a comparatively small number in which fines were actually collected. A large proportion of the cases were compromised or the fines remitted on the payment of costs, while in others a jail sentence was imposed and no fine or costs collected. In certain localities in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and possibly in other States, it appears to have been the practice to institute prosecutions for keeping a "disorderly house" when the disorder consisted entirely of the illegal sale of liquors; but as the court records do not disclose the fact that the illegal sale of liquor was considered in the prosecution, it was impossible to ascertain which of the cases were due to violations of the liquor laws.

Only money actually collected has been reported. If the fine imposed was worked out on the county farm, roads, or other method of convict labor, it has not been considered. It was not practicable to separate the value of such services rendered by those convicted for violations of the liquor laws from the total value placed on all convict labor.

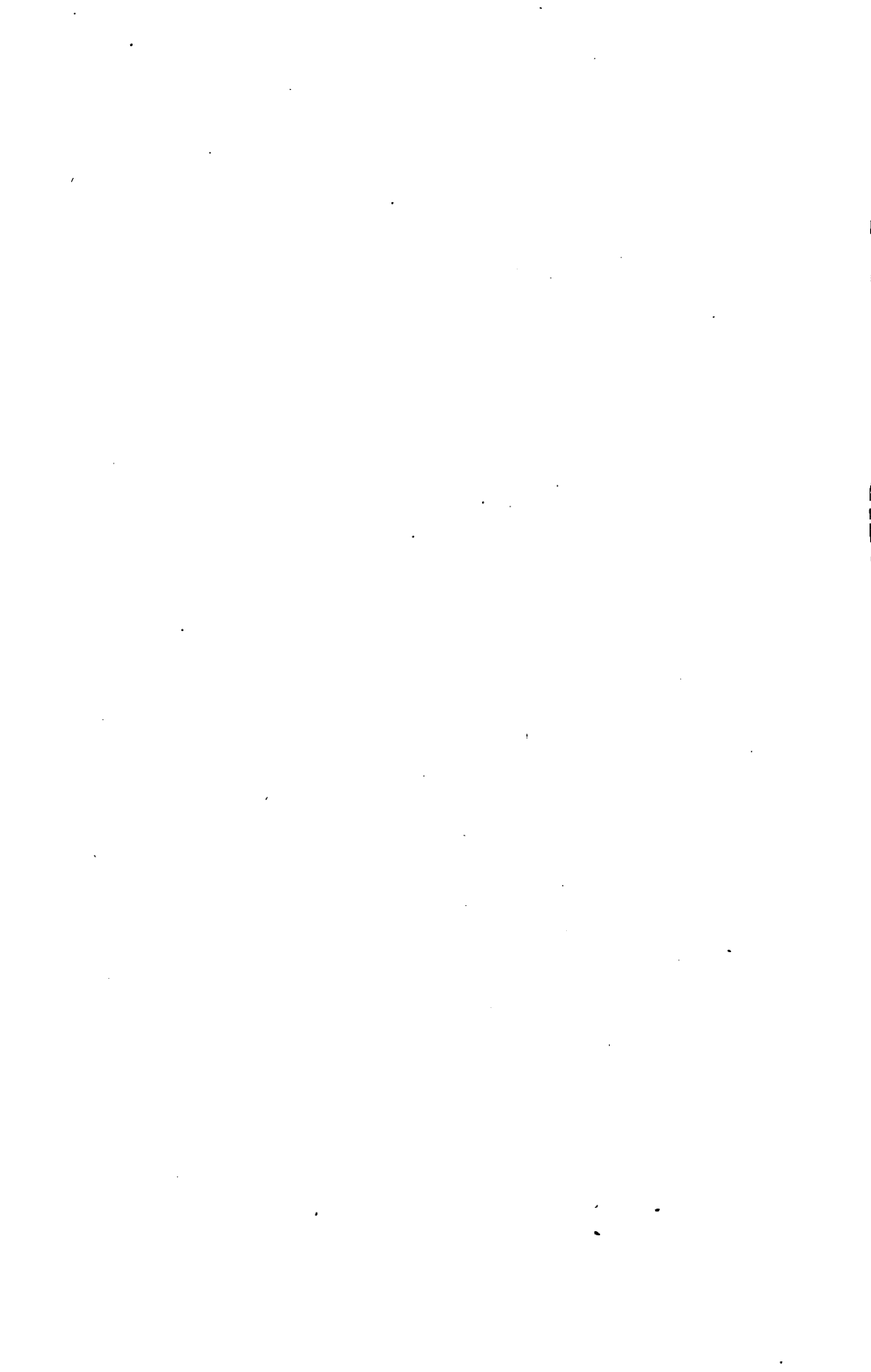
In States where local-option or prohibition laws prevailed the local officials and the special agents of the Department frequently reported that revenue had been collected, but owing to the fact that the amounts were indiscriminately reported as licenses or fines, it was impossible to decide to which class of revenue they should be assigned, and they were tabulated as returned.

In spite of all the difficulties in the way of securing complete returns, it is believed that the actual annual amount of fines collected for violations of the laws controlling the liquor traffic is but slightly in excess of that shown in this report.

The total annual revenue derived from liquor manufacture and traffic may be recapitulated as follows:

Tax on real and personal property employed in liquor manufacture (estimated).....	\$1, 225, 805. 85
Tax on real and personal property employed in liquor traffic (estimated) .....	10, 075, 120. 00
Ad valorem tax in Kentucky and Missouri.....	32, 115. 70
United States internal-revenue tax.....	114, 450, 861. 77
License fees or special taxes, States.....	10, 399, 015. 60
License fees or special taxes, counties .....	5, 011, 225. 06
License fees or special taxes, municipalities.....	34, 155, 299. 25
Fines, States .....	91, 299. 56
Fines, counties.....	378, 557. 75
Fines, municipalities.....	533, 916. 01
Fines, sales of confiscated liquors, etc., United States (estimated)...	123, 844. 96
Customs duties on imported liquors .....	6, 736, 063. 00
Total .....	183, 213, 124. 51

After what has been said about the methods of collecting license fees or special taxes and fines, and the difficulties of ascertaining the amounts of such collections, it need hardly be said that to ascertain the cost of collecting such revenues was simply impossible. The officials making the collections were generally paid salaries covering all the duties of their positions, of which the collections formed a small and variable part. In the collection of fines, to cite an example, the cost was inseparably bound up with other court costs, including the salaries of a number of officials. For these reasons it will be seen that it is not possible to give even an estimate of the cost.





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## CHAPTER VI.

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### THE EXPERIENCE AND PRACTICE OF EMPLOYERS RELATIVE TO THE USE OF INTOXICANTS.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### THE EXPERIENCE AND PRACTICE OF EMPLOYERS RELATIVE TO THE USE OF INTOXICANTS.

In addition to the foregoing strictly statistical results of a study of the liquor problem, it was desired to possess some information in regard to the use of intoxicating liquors in its relation to employment, based on the observation and experience of large employers of labor in various industries. It seemed desirable to ascertain from such sources what consideration is given to the drinking habits of the seeker for employment and what means are used in judging the prospective employee generally. To acquire a knowledge of the lines of industry, establishments and occupations, in which those indulging in intoxicating liquors are not employed, and the reasons for such nonemployment, seemed important. The extent of the use of liquors by employees subject to night work, overwork, exposure, irregularity of hours of labor such as to work hardship, the shortening of the hours of labor, etc., was deemed to be a subject on which employers should have experience and opinions of value. The relation between pay days, holidays, and Sundays and overindulgence in intoxicants was suggested in the same connection. And, finally, it seemed of interest to ask what means employers would suggest, as in their opinion the best, to lessen the consumption of intoxicating liquors.

The foregoing inquiries and a few others were embodied in a schedule which was sent to a large number of employers of labor in various parts of the country, who were requested to furnish answers to the inquiries. This schedule was sent to 30,414 employers, of whom 12,114 were engaged in agriculture, 6,673 in manufacturing, 6,582 in mining and quarrying, 3,040 in trade, and 2,005 in transportation.

The following statement shows by industries the number of establishments sending replies to the inquiries and the number of employees engaged in each industry:

ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, BY INDUSTRIES.

Items.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Mining and quarrying.	Trade.	Transportation.	Total.
Total establishments .....	823	2,744	1,188	541	729	7,025
Establishments reporting number of employees .....	783	3,700	1,164	541	713	6,901
Total employees reported.....	41,355	1,011,661	174,806	59,337	458,764	1,745,923
Establishments not reporting number of employees .....	40	44	24	.....	16	124

Of the total of 7,025 establishments returning the schedule of inquiries, 6,901 reported as to number of employees. The total employees reported was 1,745,923. The manufacturing industry furnished the greatest number of establishments and employees, 3,700 establishments reporting 1,011,661 employees. In transportation 713 companies reported 458,764 employees. In other industries fewer employees were reported, but the number was sufficient in each case to make the statement fairly representative.

Employers were asked if in employing new men they were accustomed to give consideration to habits as to the use of intoxicating liquors, and, if so, what means were used to ascertain such habits. Out of 6,976 employers answering the inquiry, 1,613 reported that liquor habits were not taken into consideration; 5,363 reported that means were taken to ascertain the facts. The various means employed are shown for each industry in the following table:

MEANS EMPLOYED WHEN HIRING EMPLOYEES TO ASCERTAIN THEIR HABITS AS TO THE USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Means employed.	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Mining and quarrying.	Trade.	Transportation.	Total.
Personal knowledge .....	57	121	94	11	22	305
Personal knowledge and reputation .....	7	7	2		4	20
Personal knowledge and appearance .....	8	26	16	1	1	52
Personal knowledge and questioning applicant .....	4	15	3		1	23
Personal knowledge and recommendations .....	8	32	12	6	19	77
Personal knowledge and recommendations from former employers .....		1	1	1	6	9
Personal knowledge and inquiry of former employers .....		3	1		2	6
Reputation .....	29	46	17	3	21	116
Reputation and appearance .....	13	44	17	4	11	89
Reputation and questioning applicant .....	16	51	16	4	7	94
Reputation and recommendations .....	1	18	1	2	2	24
Reputation and recommendations from former employers .....	1	10	1	1	3	16
Reputation and inquiry of former employers .....		1			1	2
Reputation and inquiry .....	3	18	1		3	25
Appearance .....	38	307	49	22	17	433
Appearance and questioning applicant .....	18	176	28	11	8	241
Appearance and recommendations .....	7	80	11	16	20	134
Appearance and recommendations from former employers .....		8	2	5	9	24
Appearance and inquiry of former employers .....	1	12	2	2	5	22
Appearance and inquiry .....	25	220	39	29	47	360
Questioning applicant .....	45	238	67	21	39	410
Questioning applicant and recommendations .....	11	116	2	29	32	190
Questioning applicant and recommendations from former employers .....		7	1	1	9	18
Questioning applicant and inquiry of former employers .....	2	20	4	6	7	39
Questioning applicant and inquiry .....	12	142	25	29	33	241
Recommendations .....	16	137	6	41	55	255
Recommendations from former employers and others .....		2	1	2	5	10
Recommendations and inquiry of former employers .....	2	7		5	5	19
Recommendations and inquiry .....	9	105	6	16	25	161
Recommendations from former employers .....	10	25	7	17	31	90
Recommendations from former employers and inquiry .....		9	5	5	16	35
Inquiry of former employers .....	16	69	18	23	29	157
Inquiry of former employers and others .....	4	28	1	13	15	61
Inquiry of former employers and bond required .....					1	1
Inquiry .....	114	447	105	93	142	931
Bond required .....					8	8
Offer them liquor and make inquiry .....	1					1
Means employed not reported .....	103	391	107	50	42	693
Total .....	581	2,940	668	471	703	5,363
Do not take liquor habit into consideration .....	229	783	513	64	24	1,613
Not reported .....	13	21	7	6	2	49

This table shows that the largest per cent of employers making some investigation in regard to the liquor habits of the men was found in transportation, 703 reporting that some inquiry was made and but 24 that men were employed without regard to such habits. In trade 471 reported that habits were considered and 64 that they were not. In manufactures 2,940 reported some consideration and 783 none.

It was found that in some establishments no one using intoxicating liquors was employed. In other cases the prohibition applied to certain occupations only, and in still other cases to employees only when on duty. The reasons for the prohibition as regards establishments and occupations as stated by the employers reporting on this subject are shown in the following statement:

REASONS FOR REQUIREMENT THAT EMPLOYEES SHALL NOT USE INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Reasons given.	Agricul- ture.	Manu- fac- tures.	Min- ing and quar- rying.	Trade.	Trans- porta- tion.	Total.
Because of personal disgust for drinking men.....	3					3
Because of responsibility of position.....	54	322	107	8	64	555
Because of responsibility of position and to make good example for other employees.....	2	12	4	1	1	20
Because of their youth.....		1				1
Because of unreliability of drinking men.....	30	71	7	20	6	134
Because of unreliability of drinking men and their dis- agreeableness to customers.....		2		2		4
Because of unreliability of drinking men and personal disgust for them.....		1		3		4
So we can control them.....	3	3	5			11
For purposes of economy.....		6				6
For the good of employees.....		2				2
To guard against abuse of animals.....	5					5
To guard against accidents.....	46	316	199	16	109	686
To guard against accidents and abuse of animals.....	6			2		8
To guard against accidents and because of personal dis- gust for drinking men.....		1				1
To guard against accidents and because of responsibility of position.....	2	27	25	1	10	65
To guard against accidents and because of unreliability of drinking men.....	1	6	2		1	10
To guard against accidents and dishonesty.....		1			1	2
To guard against accidents and for economy.....		5				5
To guard against accidents and to make good example for other employees.....	1	10	6		2	19
To guard against accidents, inefficiency, and poor work..	5	23	14	1	3	46
To guard against dishonesty.....	10	6	1	5	1	23
To guard against incompetency.....		31		6	3	40
To guard against inefficiency and to make good example for other employees.....	1	4	1			6
To guard against inefficiency and poor work.....	10	21	32	2	2	67
To guard against inefficiency, poor work, and abuse of animals.....	2			1		3
To guard against inefficiency, poor work, and dishonesty..		2	2	1		5
To guard against irregularity in time.....	1		1			2
To guard against irregularity in time and because of unreliability of drinking men.....	17			1		18
To guard against irregularity in time, inefficiency, and poor work.....	6	1	3			10
To guard against temptation.....	2	2				2
To make good example for other employees.....	2	22	4			28
To prevent retarding work.....	1	1	1			3
Total.....	208	899	414	70	203	1,794

The two chief single reasons given by employers for the requirement that employees shall not use intoxicating liquors are seen to be "to guard

against accidents" and "because of responsibility of position." These two make up more than two-thirds of the number reporting, and in combination with others comprehend a great many of the remaining cases. The statement, "because of responsibility of position," is somewhat general in character. It was principally applied to engineers, overseers, foremen, and watchmen. For this reason it is probable that the statement more in detail would divide itself into several heads, viz: To guard against accident, fire, or theft; to secure honesty and reliability, and to make a good example for other employees.

The facts with regard to establishments prohibiting the use of intoxicating liquors by employees either on or off duty are shown in the following statement:

ESTABLISHMENTS FORBIDDING THE USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY  
EMPLOYEES.

	Agri- cul- ture.	Manu- fac- tures.	Min- ing and quar- rying.	Trade.	Trans- porta- tion.	Total.
Establishments requiring that no employees shall use intoxicating liquors when on duty.....	42	492	140	14	167	855
Establishments requiring that no employees shall use intoxicating liquors either on or off duty.....	153	218	43	79	203	696
Establishments requiring that employees in certain occupations shall not use intoxicating liquors when on duty.....	64	364	159	40	65	692
Establishments requiring that employees in certain occupations shall not use intoxicating liquors either on or off duty.....	151	663	290	45	135	1,284
Total establishments making some requirement that employees, or employees in certain occupations, shall not use intoxicating liquors.....	410	1,737	632	178	570	3,527
Establishments making no requirement that employees shall not use intoxicating liquors.....	353	1,907	526	341	138	3,265
Establishments not reporting whether any requirement is made that employees shall not use intoxicating liquors.....	60	100	30	22	21	233

This table brings out the fact that more than one-half of the establishments reporting require in certain occupations and under certain circumstances that employees shall not use intoxicating liquors. The whole number making some such requirement was 3,527, while the number of establishments making no requirement was 3,265.

The principal occupations reported as those in which employees are required not to use intoxicating liquors while on duty are—

In agriculture: Foremen, managers, engineers, firemen, cotton ginnermen, stockmen, sugar-house employees, clerks, machine hands, cotton planters, and teamsters.

In manufactures: Engineers, firemen, watchmen, foremen, managers, clerks, sawyers, filers, teamsters, machine hands, and packers.

In mining and quarrying: Foremen, engineers, firemen, weighmen, watchmen, machinists, clerks, electricians, handlers of explosives, drivers, and teamsters.

In trade: Engineers, firemen, foremen, watchmen, clerks, salesmen, elevator men, janitors, teamsters, and porters.

In transportation: Trainmen, motormen, conductors, telegraph operators, agents, foremen, electricians, switchmen, and pilots.

The principal occupations reported as those in which employees are required not to use intoxicating liquors either on or off duty are—

In agriculture: Foremen, managers, engineers, firemen, cotton ginters, sugar-house employees, clerks, machine hands, and teamsters.

In manufactures: Engineers, firemen, watchmen, foremen, clerks, mechanics, sawyers, filers, salesmen, and machine hands.

In mining and quarrying: Foremen, engineers, firemen, weighmen, watchmen, machinists, clerks, electricians, handlers of explosives, drivers, and teamsters.

In trade: Foremen, clerks, watchmen, and salesmen.

In transportation: Trainmen, motormen, conductors, telegraph operators, agents, foremen, electricians, and switchmen.

Establishments having employees subject to night work were asked to state whether such employees were more addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors than others. In all, 1,659 establishments reported having employees subject to night work and 5,337 reported no employees subject to night work. The result is shown in detail in the following statement:

USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO NIGHT WORK.

	Agri- cul- ture.	Manu- fac- tures.	Min- ing and quar- rying.	Trade.	Trans- porta- tion.	Total.
Establishments having employees subject to night work:						
Reporting such employees more addicted to use of intoxicating liquors than others .....	23	90	14	3	11	141
Reporting such employees not more addicted to use of intoxicating liquors than others .....	94	680	197	56	433	1,460
Not reporting as to use of intoxicating liquors by such employees .....	10	24	2	2	20	58
Total .....	127	794	213	61	464	1,659
Establishments having no employees subject to night work .....	688	2,942	966	479	262	5,337
Establishments not reporting whether employees are subject to night work .....	8	8	9	1	3	20

It does not appear from the foregoing table that employees subject to night work are to any considerable degree addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors beyond other employees. It is seen that but 141 establishments out of 1,659 having employees subject to night work reported that such employees were more addicted to the habit than others, while 1,460 reported that there was no difference.

The leading occupations of employees reported subject to night work, who are also more addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors than other employees, are—

In agriculture: Stockmen, tobacco curers, cotton ginters, engineers, firemen, laborers, dairy hands, sugar plantation men, and watchmen.

In manufactures: Compositors, pressmen, engineers, firemen, sawmill employees, furnace and rolling mill employees, stevedores, tailors, and kilnmen.

In mining and quarrying: Miners, quarrymen, engineers, firemen, laborers, teamsters, and smelters.

In trade: Coal heavers, drivers, and telegraph operators.

In transportation: Trainmen, switchmen, motormen, conductors, drivers, sailors, and stevedores.

The facts for establishments having employees subject to overwork are shown, as reported, in the following statement:

USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO OVERWORK.

	Agricul- ture.	Manu- fac- tures.	Mining and quar- rying.	Trade.	Trans- porta- tion.	Total.
Establishments having employees subject to overwork:						
Reporting such employees more addicted to use of intoxicating liquors than others .....	16	51	14	7	11	99
Reporting such employees not more addicted to use of intoxicating liquors than others .....	53	200	52	32	99	436
Not reporting as to use of intoxicating liquors by such employees .....	8	8	3	.....	4	23
Total .....	77	259	69	39	114	558
Establishments having no employees subject to overwork.	720	3,454	1,108	490	612	6,379
Establishments not reporting whether employees are subject to overwork .....	26	31	16	12	3	88

This statement shows that of 558 establishments having employees subject to overwork 99 reported that such employees were more addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors than others, 436 that such employees were not more addicted than others, while 23 failed to answer this inquiry.

The leading occupations of employees reported subject to overwork, who are also more addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors than other employees, are—

In agriculture: Stockmen, sheep shearers, cotton ginner, firemen, laborers, harvest hands, and tobacco curers.

In manufactures: Teamsters, loggers, puddlers, molders, engineers, machinists, carpenters, and blacksmiths.

In mining and quarrying: Miners, quarrymen, teamsters, and laborers.

In trade: Bookkeepers, clerks, drivers, and coal shovelers.

In transportation: Trainmen, sectionmen, flagmen, switchmen, drivers, sailors, and stevedores.

The drinking habits of employees subject to exposure to severe weather, as disclosed by this investigation, are shown in the following statement:

USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO EXPOSURE TO SEVERE WEATHER.

	Agricul- ture.	Manu- fac- tures.	Mining and quar- rying.	Trade.	Trans- porta- tion.	Total.
Establishments having employees subject to exposure to severe weather:						
Reporting such employees more addicted to use of intoxicating liquors than others .....	65	151	54	43	68	381
Reporting such employees not more addicted to use of intoxicating liquors than others .....	191	540	373	100	415	1,619
Not reporting as to use of intoxicating liquors by such employees .....	16	18	21	6	20	81
Total .....	272	709	448	149	503	2,081
Establishments having no employees subject to exposure to severe weather .....	532	3,006	732	388	222	4,880
Establishments not reporting whether employees are sub- ject to exposure to severe weather .....	10	29	8	4	4	64



Out of 2,081 establishments having employees subject to exposure to severe weather, 381 reported that such employees were more addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors than others, 1,619 that such employees were not more addicted than others, and 81 failed to make report in regard to their experience on this point.

The leading occupations of employees reported subject to exposure to severe weather, who are also more addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors than other employees, are—

In agriculture: Field hands, teamsters, and stockmen.

In manufactures: Teamsters, loggers, clay diggers, coal handlers, iron handlers, lumber handlers, and yardmen.

In mining and quarrying: Quarrymen, teamsters, coal handlers, coke handlers, and laborers.

In trade: Drivers, collectors, porters, and laborers.

In transportation: Trainmen, sectionmen, bridgemen, motormen, conductors, drivers, sailors, and stevedores.

The use of intoxicating liquors by employees employed irregularly, by seasons, by day and night alternately, or in any other irregular way, is brought out in the following statement:

USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY EMPLOYEES EMPLOYED IRREGULARLY.

	Agri- cul- ture.	Manu- fac- tures.	Min- ing and quar- rying.	Trade.	Trans- porta- tion.	Total.
Establishments having employees employed irregularly (by seasons, by day and night alternately, or in any other irregular way):						
Reporting such employees more addicted to use of intoxicating liquors than others .....	108	176	68	14	25	391
Reporting such employees not more addicted to use of intoxicating liquors than others .....	178	539	240	33	224	1,214
Not reporting as to use of intoxicating liquors by such employees .....	55	179	53	4	22	313
Total .....	341	894	361	51	271	1,918
Establishments having no employees employed irregu- larly .....	438	2,764	790	478	449	4,919
Establishments not reporting whether employees are em- ployed irregularly .....	44	86	37	12	9	188

Employees subject to irregularity of work were reported more addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors than others in 391 establishments out of a total of 1,918 establishments reporting. In 1,214 establishments no difference has been noted, and 313 establishments failed to answer the inquiry covering this point.

The principal occupations of employees reported as employed irregularly—that is, by seasons, by day and night alternately, or in any other irregular way—who were found to be more addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors than other employees, are—

In agriculture: Harvest hands, stockmen, cotton pickers, field hands, ditchers, fruit pickers, sheep shearers, and vegetable packers.

In manufactures: Lumbermen, furnace and rolling mill employees, compositors, stevedores, lime burners, and painters.

In mining and quarrying: Miners, quarrymen, stonecutters, laborers, and teamsters.

In trade: Laborers, porters, stevedores, and lumber handlers.

In transportation: Trainmen, sectionmen, and laborers.

The use of intoxicating liquors immediately after pay day, as compared with other times, may be seen from the following statement:

USE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS BY EMPLOYEES IMMEDIATELY AFTER PAY DAY.

	Agri- cul- ture.	Man- ufac- tures.	Min- ing and quar- rying.	Trade.	Trans- porta- tion.	Total.
Establishments reporting employees more addicted to use of intoxicating liquors immediately after pay day than at other times .....	432	2,243	924	87	211	3,897
Establishments reporting employees not more addicted to use of intoxicating liquors immediately after pay day than at other times .....	283	1,397	208	406	472	2,766
Establishments not reporting whether employees are more addicted to use of intoxicating liquors immediately after pay day than at other times .....	108	104	56	48	46	362

Of the total establishments 3,897 stated that their employees were more addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors immediately after pay day than at other times, 2,766 stated that they found no increased indulgence at such times, and 362 failed to answer the inquiry relating to this matter. In the mining and quarrying industry indulgence after pay days is strikingly noticeable. In 924 establishments increased use is reported against 208 reporting no increase.

In connection with the other inquiries an effort was made to ascertain how many establishments had been troubled with intoxication on the part of their employees, and what, if any, means had been tried to lessen it. In all 3,299 establishments either had not been so troubled or failed to make any reply to the inquiry, while 3,726 establishments reported that they had been so troubled. Of this latter number all but 105 reported as to the means tried to lessen the amount of intoxication. A great number of methods seem to have been under trial, but those that have had a number of trials sufficient to demonstrate their value are comparatively few. The following table shows the number of establishments in which each means had been tried and the number in which found effective.

ESTABLISHMENTS REPORTING TROUBLE FROM INTOXICATION AMONG EMPLOYEES  
AND MEANS TRIED TO LESSEN IT.

Means tried.	Establishments reporting means.			
	Effective.	Not effective.	Not reporting results.	Total.
Discharge .....	112	4	1,440	1,562
Change of pay day from Saturday .....	92	17	115	224
Change of pay day from Saturday and discharge .....	73	6	132	211
Moral suasion .....	11	8	164	183
Moral suasion and discharge .....	9		131	140
Warning and discharge .....	12	2	80	94
Change of pay day from Saturday and moral suasion .....	21	2	33	56
Suspension and discharge .....	5	1	48	54
Less frequent payment of wages .....	37	4	12	53
Change of pay day to Saturday .....	33	2	12	47
Warning .....	4		40	44
Suspension .....	8	1	23	32
Moral suasion and example .....	1	1	29	31
Allowing no liquor on premises or drinking on duty .....	2	1	25	28
Holding back wages .....	11	2	15	28
Opposing locating saloons near premises, lessening number, or closing them .....	1	1	25	27
All (200) other means tried .....	179	71	557	807
Total .....	611	123	2,887	3,621

This statement can hardly be considered satisfactory from a statistical point of view, since, out of 3,621 establishments reporting the means tried for lessening intoxication among employees, 2,887 failed to report whether effective or not. This leaves but 734 establishments reporting both the means tried and the results, 611 reporting that the means were found effective, and 123 that they were not effective.

The chief means tried appears to be discharge; reports being received from 1,562 establishments, only 116 however reporting as to effectiveness, 112 stating that it was effective against 4 not. Change of pay day from Saturday appears as the next leading means tried, 224 establishments reporting having tried it, 92 that it was effective, and 17 not effective.

These two means may be considered the chief ones, as they lead not only singly but also reappear as important in combination with other means. The second means—change of pay day from Saturday—should be considered in connection with one other reported not so frequently—change of pay day to Saturday. This latter means must be considered, according to the results shown in the table, quite as successful as the former, being effective in 33 cases and not effective in 2. It may be said, however, that the apparent contradiction does not in any respect lessen the value of the table. It rather calls attention to the way in which the facts for the table were obtained and what they mean. The statement in any instance that an establishment had changed its pay day from Saturday to some other day and had found as a result a lessening of intoxication among the employees is merely a statement of conditions in that particular establishment and of the results of a change, according to the judgment of the proprietor or manager making the report. It is entirely possible that Saturday might be the best pay

day in one establishment, but in another not, or that the mere change of pay day might have effect. And of course judgment might err, though the chances for that are equally good in both cases. It appears then, as has been seen in a former table, that in a great majority of establishments employees are more addicted to the use of liquors immediately after pay day than at other times, but that experience differs as to whether Saturday is the best pay day or not. In connection with the change of pay day to Saturday attention should be called to the fact that in some cases the statement was made that the change to Saturday was made in order to allow drinking employees to recover during Sunday from the effects of pay day indulgence.

The table quite clearly indicates the judgment of employers as to the success or failure of the other means tried. All the chief means are specified in detail, the various miscellaneous ones, 200 in all, being grouped together.

Special mention should be made of one of the reports received by reason of an interesting supplementary statement appended to it. It is that of a firm doing an extensive coal-handling business in two large western cities. The firm has 240 employees, pays by check on Tuesdays, and makes the following statement, covering a period of two months, in regard to the cashing of pay-checks by employees:

PER CENT OF EMPLOYEES CASHING PAY-CHECKS AT GROCERIES, SALOONS, SAVINGS BANKS, ETC., BY NATIONALITIES.

CHICAGO.

Nationalities.	Per cent cashing pay-checks at—			Total.
	Groceries, etc.	Saloons.	Savings banks.	
Hungarians and Poles.....	23	77		100
Germans.....	30	70		100
English and Americans.....	30	61	9	100
Swedes and Norwegians.....	91	9		100
Scotch and Irish.....	26	74		100
Total.....	34	64	2	100

MILWAUKEE.

Hungarians and Poles.....		100		100
Germans.....	36	64		100
English and Americans.....	65	35		100
Scotch and Irish.....	65	35		100
Total.....	43	57		100

Of the employees represented in this table, 3 per cent of the Germans, 47 per cent of the English and Americans, and 20 per cent of the Scotch and Irish are superintendents, clerks, etc. The balance are all laborers engaged in handling coal.

The concluding inquiry of the schedule was in some respects kindred to the foregoing. Its form was as follows: "What means, in your view, better than now employed, can be taken by employers, communi-

ties, organizations, municipalities, or States to lessen the consumption of intoxicating liquor among the people?" As would naturally be supposed, the replies received were in great variety. As will be observed from a comparison with the table showing means tried to lessen intoxication, the answers here probably represent to some extent opinions formed from the personal trials of the means there specified.

The following table presents, in detail, the answers to the above inquiry according to the industries followed by the establishments reporting:

ESTABLISHMENTS SUGGESTING MEANS TO LESSEN THE CONSUMPTION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS AMONG THE PEOPLE.

Means suggested.	Establishments suggesting means					
	Agriculture.	Manufactures.	Mining and quarrying.	Trade.	Transportation.	Total.
Prohibition.....	207	481	295	49	71	1,103
Do not employ drinking men.....	64	407	108	49	143	769
High license.....	41	289	69	30	36	445
Education.....	9	102	27	19	23	180
Abolish saloons.....	28	99	21	2	9	159
Education, moral and religious.....	13	81	13	18	11	136
Improve social conditions.....	18	53	33	4	17	125
Government control.....	33	60	15	9	3	120
Enforce existing laws.....	16	72	21	4	1	114
Limit number of saloons.....	1	75	4		5	85
Remove all restrictions.....	17	28	16	10	4	75
Encourage use of light wines and beer.....	11	41	3	12	4	72
High license, and do not employ drinking men.....	8	28	7	10	10	63
Local option.....	14	31	12	5	1	63
High revenue tax.....	12	25	13	2	5	57
Prohibit treating.....	3	28	14	6	5	56
Example of employers.....	2	27	11	3	11	54
Close saloons Sundays and early week days.....	5	38	6	2	2	53
Make drunkenness a punishable misdemeanor.....	5	27	12	8	1	53
All (177) other means suggested.....	146	578	188	97	123	1,132
Total.....	653	2,550	886	340	485	4,914

The table requires little comment to be understood. The means suggested represent in each case individual opinion and must be given weight accordingly. For example, the proprietors or managers of 1,103 establishments suggested prohibition as, in their opinion, the means best suited to lessening the consumption of intoxicating liquors; 769 considered that the refusal to employ drinking men would accomplish most; 445 thought high license the best method; 180 would suggest education; and so on through the list, 1,132 suggesting a great variety—177 in number—of miscellaneous means. It should be said that these suggestions are in reply to schedules sent without preference to all parts of the country. The table includes all the replies received.

The replies received from liquor dealers in answer to the inquiries will have a peculiar interest. Schedules were filled by 32 liquor dealers, representing an aggregate of 525 employees. Twenty-seven of these report that when employing new men they take into consideration the question of whether or not the applicant is addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, although quite a number take care to specify

that it is not the use but the abuse of liquor that is objected to. Twenty-eight of the 32 report that they are not troubled with intoxication among employees, and have had, therefore, no occasion to try remedies. Three, while not reporting that they are troubled, give as their remedy for intoxication, "discharge," while one reports his remedy to be "example and influence."

But by far the most interesting feature of these schedules is to be found in their answers to the inquiry, "What means, in your view, better than now employed, can be taken by employers, communities, organizations, municipalities, or States to lessen the consumption of intoxicating liquor among the people?" Of course, in the nature of the case, where any mention is made of prohibition, it is to say "Repeal prohibitory laws," "Prohibition of no avail," or "It only increases the desire for liquor," etc. Also, in regard to taxation (with one exception), lower license and more liberal excise laws are favored. Better education and severe punishment of drunkenness are also frequent suggestions.

Some of the replies to this inquiry are, however, worth giving in full:

"From about thirty years' observation I am convinced that the bad habit of 'treating' is the cause of more drunkenness than any other one thing."

"Prohibition increases the desire for whisky, wine, and beer. The abolition of the 'treating' habit of our people would decrease consumption, increase sobriety, and solve the liquor problem."

"We believe that the brewers' methods to establish as many saloons as possible by favoring low license, etc., and the 'treating' habit are the two worst enemies of moderation and true temperance."

"The arrest and fining or imprisonment of *the offender*—if intoxicated. The repeal of 'prohibitory laws.' They never have nor can 'prohibit.' *Education*, which is the precursor of refinement. The offender's punishment should be on an increasing scale for continued offenses. It is *he* only who offends, and *he* should be dealt with—not the dealer, but the offender. In other words, offenders should be dealt with for this offense as with others, with increasing punishment for each offense."

"By having only pure liquors sold. The National or State governments should have liquors examined, and those not up to standard destroyed, as in the case of meat, milk, etc. The National Government should forbid the manufacture of continuous distillation (or quick-aging goods, as they are sometimes called). They are ruinous to health. It should also set a period after which no spirituous liquors could be sold less than five years old."

"Use, free and open, of wine, beer, and spirits, whence moderation and absence of abuse, which alone is injurious."

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## CHAPTER VII.

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### GENERAL TABLES.

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**TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

**CALIFORNIA.**

Character of liquor business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.			Rented.			
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
LOS ANGELES.								
Retail only .....	173	\$36,250	\$103,745	\$114,130	\$254,125	\$1,444,800	\$4,080	\$1,448,880
Retail, and other trade .....	64	33,450	48,053	36,840	123,343	317,650		317,650
Wholesale only .....	14	29,800	29,350	85,400	144,550	79,200		79,200
Wholesale, and other trade .....	2	2,000	1,300	6,150	9,450	1,200		1,200
Retail and wholesale .....	19	17,500	21,845	237,000	276,345	236,800		236,800
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	4		9,290	17,400	26,690	50,000		50,000
Total .....	276	124,000	213,583	496,920	834,503	2,123,710	4,080	2,133,790
SAN FRANCISCO.								
Retail only .....	932	31,125	447,412	352,189	830,726	9,944,380	23,200	9,967,580
Retail, and other trade .....	310	178,475	224,947	174,219	577,641	1,963,677	15,000	1,983,677
Wholesale only .....	36	84,000	108,675	1,021,125	1,213,800	734,780		734,780
Wholesale, and other trade .....	8	23,000	1,795	53,575	78,370	28,200		28,200
Retail and wholesale .....	81	216,500	199,050	3,068,420	3,473,970	1,698,150		1,698,150
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	22		30,455	276,525	306,980	261,650		261,650
Total .....	1,389	533,100	1,012,334	4,938,053	6,481,487	14,635,837	38,200	14,674,037
The State .....	1,665	657,100	1,225,917	5,432,973	7,315,990	16,765,547	42,280	16,807,827

**CONNECTICUT.**

<b>BRIDGEPORT.</b>								
Retail only .....	200	10,925	33,230	69,762	113,917	576,240		576,240
Retail, and other trade .....	108	9,000	19,815	40,510	69,325	229,455		229,455
Wholesale only .....	1		275	4,300	4,575	9,150		9,150
Retail and wholesale .....	8		4,125	22,950	27,075	61,725		61,725
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	7	3,000	1,520	33,800	38,320	17,750		17,750
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>22,925</b>	<b>58,965</b>	<b>171,322</b>	<b>253,212</b>	<b>894,320</b>		<b>894,320</b>
<b>HARTFORD.</b>								
Retail only .....	159	159,050	93,410	78,895	331,355	751,650	27,075	778,725
Retail, and other trade .....	71	24,072	20,769	27,411	72,252	164,780	5,315	170,035
Wholesale only .....	1		500	250	750	2,400		2,400
Wholesale, and other trade .....	2	35,000	1,500	10,000	46,500	800		800
Retail and wholesale .....	20	71,500	33,950	148,450	253,900	163,200	2,500	165,700
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	1		2,000	2,500	4,500	14,000		14,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>289,622</b>	<b>152,129</b>	<b>267,506</b>	<b>709,257</b>	<b>1,096,830</b>	<b>34,890</b>	<b>1,131,720</b>
<b>MERIDEN.</b>								
Retail only .....	53	14,575	21,005	35,500	71,080	192,000		192,000
Retail, and other trade .....	16	15,050	12,085	16,230	43,365	39,400		39,400
Retail and wholesale .....	5	24,000	4,660	6,200	34,860	14,000		14,000
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>53,625</b>	<b>37,750</b>	<b>57,930</b>	<b>149,305</b>	<b>245,400</b>		<b>245,400</b>
<b>NEW BRITAIN.</b>								
Retail only .....	75	89,600	49,183	39,860	178,643	120,850	1,000	130,850
Retail, and other trade .....	22	1,800	2,892	9,845	14,537	22,650		22,650
Retail and wholesale .....	6	3,000	3,600	10,400	17,000	17,500		17,500
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>94,400</b>	<b>55,675</b>	<b>60,105</b>	<b>210,180</b>	<b>170,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>171,000</b>



**TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

on pages 42 to 44. The State grand totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

**CALIFORNIA.**

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.					
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.		
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
\$1,703,005	\$17,256	\$1,567	\$18,823	\$124,914	214	1	215	251	6	257	251	6	257
440,993	4,259	503	4,846	29,173	88	1	89	213	4	217	80	2	82
223,750	1,271	676	1,947	6,100	20	.....	20	50	.....	50	50	.....	50
10,710	38	56	94	126	4	.....	4	70	.....	70	9	.....	9
513,145	3,157	1,481	4,638	18,505	30	.....	30	71	1	72	71	1	72
76,680	598	12	610	4,227	5	.....	5	63	.....	63	31	.....	31
2,933,293	28,573	4,385	30,958	183,045	361	2	363	718	11	729	492	9	501
10,798,306	59,070	3,598	62,668	811,597	1,130	23	1,153	1,344	29	1,373	1,332	29	1,361
2,561,318	12,198	1,449	13,647	152,377	491	14	505	1,198	69	1,267	366	32	398
1,948,580	4,461	4,757	9,218	57,224	89	1	90	250	7	257	250	7	257
106,570	266	234	500	2,207	29	2	31	54	1	55	18	1	19
5,172,120	12,264	11,509	23,773	118,785	202	3	205	480	11	491	480	11	491
568,630	1,504	1,382	2,886	21,174	60	.....	60	209	9	218	74	1	75
21,155,524	89,763	22,929	112,692	1,163,364	1,992	43	2,035	3,595	126	3,721	2,520	81	2,601
24,123,817	116,336	27,314	143,650	1,346,400	2,353	45	2,398	4,313	137	4,450	3,012	90	3,102

**CONNECTICUT.**

693,157	6,618	.....	6,618	58,891	196	17	213	255	2	257	255	2	257
298,780	2,818	.....	2,818	22,442	117	12	129	205	8	213	86	4	90
13,725	102	.....	102	1,080	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
88,800	710	.....	710	6,160	13	.....	13	18	.....	18	18	.....	18
56,070	228	.....	228	1,575	10	.....	10	29	.....	29	12	.....	12
1,147,532	10,476	.....	10,476	90,148	338	29	367	511	10	521	375	6	381
1,110,080	10,457	972	11,429	70,443	179	1	180	230	1	231	168	.....	168
242,347	2,417	242	2,659	15,236	77	7	84	249	41	290	45	6	51
3,150	19	3	22	80	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	3	.....	3
47,300	484	210	694	100	5	.....	5	50	3	53	2	.....	2
419,660	2,894	1,027	3,921	14,976	30	.....	30	82	.....	82	63	.....	63
18,500	180	17	197	1,000	2	.....	2	4	.....	4	2	.....	2
1,840,977	16,451	2,471	18,922	101,835	295	8	303	619	45	664	283	6	289
263,080	4,428	1,200	5,634	19,665	56	.....	56	48	3	51	48	3	51
82,765	1,192	574	1,766	4,688	27	.....	27	18	2	20	17	2	19
48,890	807	224	1,031	1,440	6	.....	6	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
391,705	6,427	2,004	8,431	25,793	89	.....	89	82	5	87	81	5	86
203,493	3,054	392	3,446	23,065	86	1	87	65	.....	65	62	.....	62
37,187	273	114	387	3,275	30	.....	30	18	.....	18	6	.....	6
34,500	298	89	387	1,560	8	.....	8	15	.....	15	15	.....	15
381,189	3,625	595	4,220	27,816	124	1	125	98	.....	98	83	.....	83

TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

**CONNECTICUT—Concluded.**

Character of liquor business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fix- tures.	Sun- dries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fix- tures.	Total.
NEW HAVEN.								
Retail only .....	383	\$318, 077	\$164, 170	\$160, 215	\$642, 462	\$935, 311	\$4, 875	\$940, 186
Retail, and other trade.....	104	127, 993	60, 220	72, 145	260, 358	130, 111	220	130, 331
Wholesale only .....	1	1, 000	150	500	1, 650	.....	.....	.....
Retail and wholesale.....	17	33, 500	8, 200	101, 825	143, 525	95, 150	.....	95, 150
Total .....	505	480, 570	232, 740	334, 685	1, 047, 995	1, 160, 572	5, 095	1, 165, 667
NORWICH.								
Retail only .....	41	34, 650	10, 105	13, 025	57, 780	51, 915	.....	51, 915
Retail, and other trade.....	42	29, 863	9, 080	17, 945	56, 888	35, 025	.....	35, 025
Retail and wholesale.....	7	59, 750	9, 050	50, 540	119, 340	14, 850	.....	14, 850
Retail and wholesale, etc....	6	10, 200	3, 950	10, 525	24, 675	7, 650	.....	7, 650
Total .....	96	134, 463	32, 185	92, 035	258, 683	109, 440	.....	109, 440
WATERBURY.								
Retail only .....	125	238, 870	78, 125	102, 513	419, 508	418, 150	2, 920	421, 070
Retail, and other trade.....	56	80, 434	17, 655	33, 838	131, 927	113, 276	375	113, 651
Wholesale only .....	1	.....	100	150	250	960	.....	960
Retail and wholesale.....	3	35, 500	12, 173	55, 573	103, 246	6, 600	.....	6, 600
Retail and wholesale, etc....	1	5, 466	200	4, 582	10, 248	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	186	360, 270	108, 253	196, 656	605, 179	538, 986	3, 295	542, 281
RURAL.								
Retail only .....	510	528, 050	200, 313	283, 398	1, 011, 761	1, 043, 716	3, 675	1, 047, 391
Retail, and other trade.....	274	293, 727	78, 486	182, 935	525, 158	383, 091	925	384, 016
Wholesale only .....	4	100	2, 000	16, 270	18, 370	19, 000	.....	19, 000
Retail and wholesale.....	78	229, 250	60, 877	109, 440	399, 567	135, 704	.....	135, 704
Retail and wholesale, etc....	7	4, 100	7, 000	10, 800	21, 900	27, 500	.....	27, 500
Total .....	873	1, 025, 227	348, 686	602, 843	1, 976, 756	1, 609, 011	4, 600	1, 613, 611
The State.....	2, 415	2, 461, 102	1, 026, 383	1, 783, 082	5, 270, 567	5, 824, 559	48, 880	5, 873, 439

**DELAWARE.**

<b>WILMINGTON.</b>								
Retail only .....	170	134, 625	28, 210	49, 955	212, 790	142, 125	.....	142, 125
Retail, and other trade.....	51	34, 400	5, 325	24, 440	64, 165	54, 625	.....	54, 625
Wholesale only .....	1	.....	50	800	850	1, 800	.....	1, 800
Retail and wholesale.....	10	17, 000	2, 450	69, 300	88, 750	13, 000	.....	13, 000
Retail and wholesale, etc....	1	.....	100	1, 000	1, 100	1, 250	.....	1, 250
Total .....	233	186, 025	30, 135	145, 495	367, 655	212, 800	.....	212, 800
<b>RURAL.</b>								
Retail only .....	7	1, 800	2, 025	4, 175	8, 000	4, 500	.....	4, 500
Retail, and other trade.....	65	35, 300	6, 600	18, 920	60, 820	27, 650	.....	27, 650
Total .....	72	37, 100	8, 625	23, 095	68, 820	32, 150	.....	32, 150
The State.....	305	223, 125	44, 760	168, 590	436, 475	244, 950	.....	244, 950

**TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

on pages 42 to 44. The State grand totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

**CONNECTICUT—Concluded.**

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.					
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.		
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males	Fem.	Total.						
\$1,582,648	\$15,818	\$1,247	\$17,065	\$105,846	386	14	400	284	70	354	252	23	275
390,689	2,743	457	3,200	13,276	142	6	148	206	14	220	54	3	57
1,650	14	11	25	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	4	.....	4
238,675	1,660	701	2,361	9,412	24	2	26	56	2	58	52	1	53
2,213,662	20,235	2,416	22,651	128,534	553	22	575	551	86	637	362	27	389
109,695	1,140	280	1,420	8,423	46	.....	46	19	15	34	17	7	24
91,913	941	311	1,252	4,218	71	2	73	37	6	43	15	3	18
134,190	933	325	1,258	1,504	10	.....	10	14	.....	14	13	.....	13
32,325	267	192	459	940	11	.....	11	14	1	15	5	.....	5
368,123	3,281	1,108	4,389	15,085	138	2	140	84	22	106	50	10	60
840,578	7,630	303	7,933	42,056	126	6	132	110	8	118	107	5	112
245,578	2,328	99	2,427	10,052	49	10	59	99	25	124	44	5	49
1,210	10	.....	10	96	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
109,846	433	232	665	500	3	.....	3	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
10,248	105	45	150	.....	2	.....	2	5	.....	5	1	.....	1
1,207,406	10,506	679	11,185	52,704	181	16	197	230	33	263	168	10	178
2,059,152	17,893	4,234	22,127	109,308	536	22	558	419	48	467	383	15	398
909,174	7,261	2,293	9,554	39,554	323	11	334	367	13	380	201	4	205
37,370	189	110	299	1,180	4	.....	4	11	.....	11	11	.....	11
535,271	4,326	1,576	5,902	13,994	87	2	89	159	8	162	150	1	151
49,400	271	248	519	2,044	8	.....	8	14	.....	14	13	.....	13
3,590,367	29,940	8,461	38,401	166,080	958	35	993	970	64	1,034	758	20	778
11,144,006	100,941	17,734	118,675	608,019	2,676	113	2,789	3,145	265	3,410	2,160	84	2,244

**DELAWARE.**

354,015	3,833	.....	3,833	24,027	178	15	193	127	53	180	126	20	146
118,790	1,237	.....	1,237	7,248	52	3	55	117	5	122	51	2	53
2,650	25	.....	25	250	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
101,750	420	.....	420	2,200	15	.....	15	41	.....	41	41	.....	41
2,350	18	.....	18	240	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
580,455	5,533	.....	5,533	33,965	247	18	265	288	58	346	221	22	243
12,500	73	.....	73	672	6	1	7	4	3	7	4	1	5
88,470	643	.....	643	4,066	64	2	66	61	8	60	57	3	60
100,970	716	.....	716	5,278	70	3	73	65	11	76	61	4	65
681,425	6,249	.....	6,249	39,243	317	21	338	353	69	422	282	26	308

**TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

**ILLINOIS.**

Character of liquor business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
CHICAGO.								
Retail only .....	4, 678	\$4,211,617	\$1,948,140	\$1,928,938	\$8,088,745	\$27,634,851	\$210,565	\$27,895,416
Retail, and other trade .....	304	310,650	158,260	199,807	668,717	1,809,475	15,400	1,824,875
Wholesale only .....	12	15,000	7,510	79,200	101,710	47,400		47,400
Retail and wholesale .....	140	754,500	172,110	3,209,284	4,135,894	2,201,650	250	2,201,900
Retail and wholesale, etc.....	16	31,700	69,650	1,257,900	1,358,350	997,200		997,200
Total .....	5, 150	5,323,467	2,355,670	6,734,279	14,413,416	32,740,576	226,215	32,966,791
JOLIET.								
Retail only .....	79	46,500	19,025	36,940	102,465	304,250	3,400	307,650
Retail, and other trade .....	16	3,718	1,575	4,050	9,343	12,599		12,599
Wholesale only .....	1		400	1,000	1,400	5,309		5,300
Retail and wholesale .....	1		200	3,000	3,200	12,000		12,000
Total .....	97	50,218	21,200	44,990	116,468	334,140	3,400	337,540
RURAL.								
Retail only .....	977	865,227	297,314	403,928	1,566,469	1,792,198	16,410	1,808,608
Retail, and other trade .....	286	153,818	36,850	77,336	268,004	164,880	1,250	166,130
Wholesale only .....	6	4,630	1,100	42,300	48,030	8,449		8,449
Retail and wholesale .....	64	174,499	38,105	172,405	385,009	71,066	650	72,316
Retail and wholesale, etc.....	1	1,499	1,500	250	3,249			
Total .....	1, 334	1,199,673	374,869	606,219	2,270,761	2,037,193	18,310	2,055,503
The State .....	6, 581	6,573,358	2,751,739	7,475,488	16,800,585	35,111,909	217,925	35,359,834

**IOWA.**

<b>DUBUQUE.</b>								
Retail only .....	103	47,500	38,405	48,977	134,882	243,000	6,550	249,550
Retail, and other trade .....	32	18,900	6,485	5,815	31,200	28,600	50	28,650
Retail and wholesale .....	7	38,000	5,050	190,000	233,050	44,800		44,800
Retail and wholesale, etc .....	1		25	6,000	6,025	1,300		1,300
Total .....	143	104,400	49,965	250,792	405,157	317,700	6,600	324,300
<b>SIOUX CITY.</b>								
Retail only .....	34	24,650	11,555	9,595	45,800	137,150	625	137,775
Retail, and other trade .....	17	38,400	5,590	4,170	48,160	58,800	300	59,100
Retail and wholesale .....	3		19,000	41,800	60,800	58,000		58,000
Retail and wholesale, etc .....	5	7,500	4,000	50,450	61,950	65,000		65,000
Total .....	59	70,550	40,145	106,015	216,710	318,950	925	319,875
<b>RURAL.</b>								
Retail only .....	167	125,875	60,149	80,265	266,289	212,050	1,900	213,650
Retail, and other trade .....	189	43,757	5,443	41,245	90,445	47,545	30	47,575
Wholesale only .....	10	18,750	8,050	10,400	30,200	5,000		5,000
Retail and wholesale .....	41	73,900	17,275	73,350	164,525	43,900	450	44,350
Retail and wholesale, etc .....	2	7,250	1,350	2,250	10,850			
Total .....	409	264,532	90,267	207,510	562,309	308,495	2,380	310,875
The State .....	611	489,482	180,377	504,317	1,184,176	945,145	9,905	955,050

**TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

on pages 42 to 44. The State grand totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

**ILLINOIS.**

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Average employees during the year.								
					Proprietors and firm members.			Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.		
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
\$35,984,161	\$316,810	\$1,398	\$318,208	\$2,670,153	5,054	159	5,213	4,401	981	5,382	4,378	565	4,943
2,493,502	20,976	844	21,820	170,276	536	13	549	962	145	1,047	357	60	423
149,110	624	153	777	4,140	22	.....	22	28	.....	28	28	.....	28
6,397,794	29,206	18,391	47,597	197,079	277	1	278	827	24	851	826	22	848
2,355,550	10,212	5,444	15,656	69,850	56	.....	56	822	47	869	181	7	188
<b>47,380,207</b>	<b>377,828</b>	<b>26,230</b>	<b>404,058</b>	<b>3,111,096</b>	<b>5,945</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>6,118</b>	<b>6,980</b>	<b>1,197</b>	<b>8,177</b>	<b>5,776</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>6,436</b>
410,115	6,764	1,113	7,877	29,772	99	2	101	70	6	76	68	2	71
21,933	311	109	420	1,182	24	.....	24	25	1	26	4	.....	4
6,700	103	27	130	480	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
15,200	233	62	295	1,200	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
<b>453,948</b>	<b>7,411</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>8,722</b>	<b>32,624</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>77</b>
3,375,077	35,422	6,061	41,503	187,792	1,065	32	1,097	762	132	894	736	69	805
434,134	4,225	1,435	5,660	15,317	361	23	384	317	24	341	107	9	116
56,479	155	641	796	780	7	1	8	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
457,325	3,495	2,420	5,915	6,340	112	1	113	156	2	158	152	1	153
3,249	33	38	71	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
<b>4,326,264</b>	<b>43,830</b>	<b>10,615</b>	<b>53,945</b>	<b>210,229</b>	<b>1,547</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,214</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,004</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>1,083</b>
<b>52,160,419</b>	<b>428,569</b>	<b>38,156</b>	<b>466,725</b>	<b>3,353,961</b>	<b>7,619</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>7,851</b>	<b>8,321</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>9,683</b>	<b>6,849</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>7,590</b>

**IOWA.**

384,432	5,948	1,070	7,018	25,730	109	2	111	79	2	81	75	1	76
59,850	950	185	1,135	2,891	44	1	45	44	.....	44	20	.....	20
277,850	1,616	1,530	3,146	4,560	13	.....	13	34	.....	34	34	.....	34
7,325	26	60	86	130	1	.....	1	15	.....	16	1	.....	1
<b>729,457</b>	<b>8,540</b>	<b>2,845</b>	<b>11,385</b>	<b>33,311</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>131</b>
183,575	2,589	346	2,935	14,395	42	.....	43	48	1	49	48	1	49
107,260	1,560	153	1,713	7,351	56	.....	56	54	29	83	21	11	35
118,800	928	973	1,901	5,129	5	1	6	19	.....	19	10	.....	19
126,950	1,160	629	1,789	4,206	12	.....	12	29	2	31	13	1	19
<b>536,585</b>	<b>6,237</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>8,338</b>	<b>31,066</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>122</b>
480,239	4,056	1,159	5,815	28,243	200	2	202	160	2	162	158	2	160
158,020	1,204	516	1,720	5,088	209	2	211	205	20	225	28	7	35
35,200	268	125	393	1,130	23	.....	23	18	.....	18	18	.....	18
208,875	1,403	875	2,278	5,025	43	2	50	77	1	78	77	1	78
10,850	80	42	122	.....	2	.....	2	5	.....	5	3	.....	3
<b>874,184</b>	<b>7,617</b>	<b>2,717</b>	<b>10,334</b>	<b>40,486</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>294</b>
<b>2,139,226</b>	<b>22,394</b>	<b>7,663</b>	<b>30,057</b>	<b>101,863</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>835</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>845</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>517</b>

**TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

**LOUISIANA.**

Character of liquor business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
NEW ORLEANS.								
Retail only .....	576	\$331,350	\$160,923	\$200,785	\$693,058	\$1,932,070	\$6,660	\$1,988,730
Retail, and other trade .....	870	356,470	73,903	242,310	672,683	1,259,625	3,806	1,263,431
Wholesale only .....	3	.....	1,550	39,230	40,750	25,250	.....	25,250
Wholesale, and other trade ..	6	23,000	595	29,300	52,895	27,675	.....	27,675
Retail and wholesale .....	20	198,000	60,800	505,050	763,850	176,400	.....	176,400
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	36	78,977	8,590	435,510	523,077	104,535	.....	104,535
Total .....	1,511	987,797	306,361	1,452,155	2,746,313	3,525,555	10,406	3,536,021
SHREVEPORT.								
Retail only .....	21	3,900	6,950	19,300	30,150	82,900	.....	82,900
Retail, and other trade .....	38	15,500	3,300	19,700	38,500	44,550	.....	44,550
Wholesale only .....	3	.....	700	2,500	3,200	3,400	.....	3,400
Retail and wholesale .....	2	10,000	600	8,700	19,300	1,500	.....	1,500
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	2	5,000	1,900	8,800	15,700	7,500	.....	7,500
Total .....	66	34,400	13,450	59,000	106,850	139,850	.....	139,850
RURAL.								
Retail only .....	299	172,005	46,190	121,630	339,825	367,080	1,175	368,255
Retail, and other trade .....	530	226,260	31,354	189,405	447,019	253,610	500	254,110
Wholesale only .....	9	6,150	3,075	4,225	13,450	11,250	.....	11,250
Wholesale, and other trade ..	2	400	500	1,200	2,100	3,400	.....	3,400
Retail and wholesale .....	6	20,500	4,900	23,600	49,000	9,750	.....	9,750
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	7	16,160	1,655	34,100	51,915	9,000	.....	9,000
Total .....	853	441,475	87,674	374,160	903,309	654,090	1,675	655,765
The State .....	2,430	1,463,672	407,465	1,835,315	3,756,472	4,319,495	12,141	4,331,636

**MARYLAND.**

<b>BALTIMORE.</b>								
Retail only .....	1,926	892,910	118,755	254,903	1,266,568	2,123,692	37,600	2,161,292
Retail, and other trade .....	246	286,517	62,961	102,953	452,431	570,990	4,530	575,520
Wholesale only .....	5	3,300	130	23,015	26,445	31,045	.....	31,045
Retail and wholesale .....	78	208,823	22,970	902,912	1,224,705	448,657	800	449,457
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	5	700	1,055	42,392	44,147	11,558	.....	11,558
Total .....	2,200	1,482,250	205,871	1,326,175	3,014,296	3,185,942	42,930	3,228,872
<b>RURAL.</b>								
Retail only .....	356	138,082	39,109	74,823	252,014	272,953	1,645	274,598
Retail, and other trade .....	344	128,049	32,723	100,262	261,034	214,270	655	214,925
Wholesale only .....	1	100	200	200	500	.....	.....	.....
Wholesale, and other trade ..	2	500	6	850	1,356	1,230	.....	1,230
Retail and wholesale .....	19	14,728	8,841	32,095	55,664	28,150	.....	28,150
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	7	11,700	1,785	3,800	17,285	9,700	.....	9,700
Total .....	729	293,159	82,664	212,030	587,853	526,303	2,300	528,693
The State .....	2,989	1,775,409	288,535	1,538,205	3,602,149	3,712,245	45,230	3,757,475

**TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

on pages 42 to 44. The State grand totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

**LOUISIANA.**

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.								
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.					
Aggregate.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.			
\$2, 631, 788	\$40, 787	\$6, 543	\$47, 330	\$206, 857	579	56	635	838	68	906	816	35	851			
1, 936, 114	29, 257	5, 743	35, 000	128, 806	868	132	1, 000	1, 115	272	1, 387	434	85	519			
66, 000	453	197	650	1, 395	6	.....	6	11	.....	11	11	.....	11			
80, 570	895	538	1, 433	2, 163	15	.....	15	38	.....	38	15	.....	15			
940, 250	6, 531	8, 862	15, 393	18, 600	46	1	47	155	1	156	155	1	156			
627, 012	3, 328	7, 353	10, 681	10, 123	80	.....	80	452	18	470	83	1	84			
6, 282, 334	81, 251	29, 236	110, 487	367, 944	1, 594	189	1, 783	2, 609	359	2, 968	1, 514	122	1, 636			
113, 050	1, 606	486	2, 092	8, 279	22	.....	22	31	.....	31	31	.....	31			
83, 050	1, 108	414	1, 522	4, 027	43	1	44	80	1	81	22	.....	22			
6, 600	63	59	122	340	3	.....	3	7	.....	7	7	.....	7			
20, 800	213	172	385	180	2	.....	2	6	.....	6	6	.....	6			
23, 200	231	198	429	720	2	.....	2	17	.....	17	6	.....	6			
246, 700	3, 221	1, 329	4, 550	13, 546	72	1	73	141	1	142	72	.....	72			
768, 080	7, 863	2, 353	10, 216	37, 310	316	12	328	274	5	279	273	4	277			
701, 129	7, 033	3, 209	10, 242	26, 374	582	55	637	831	43	874	258	14	272			
24, 760	252	79	331	1, 176	23	.....	23	19	.....	19	19	.....	19			
5, 500	51	28	79	336	8	.....	8	19	.....	19	8	.....	8			
58, 750	458	430	888	930	11	.....	11	15	.....	15	15	.....	15			
60, 915	375	517	892	660	14	.....	14	60	.....	60	16	.....	16			
1, 559, 074	16, 032	6, 616	22, 648	66, 786	954	67	1, 021	1, 218	48	1, 266	589	18	607			
8, 088, 108	100, 504	37, 181	137, 685	448, 276	2, 620	257	2, 877	3, 968	408	4, 376	2, 175	140	2, 315			

**MARYLAND.**

3, 427, 860	59, 087	4, 692	63, 779	255, 374	2, 022	162	2, 184	688	534	1, 222	629	252	881			
1, 027, 951	16, 566	2, 728	19, 294	59, 837	344	14	358	792	51	843	389	21	401			
57, 490	682	429	1, 111	2, 780	10	.....	10	23	1	24	23	1	24			
1, 674, 162	15, 451	15, 235	30, 686	41, 188	144	.....	144	491	1	492	491	1	492			
55, 705	240	774	1, 014	899	11	.....	11	192	28	220	7	2	9			
6, 243, 168	92, 026	23, 858	115, 884	360, 078	2, 531	176	2, 707	2, 186	615	2, 801	1, 530	277	1, 807			
526, 612	5, 814	1, 350	7, 164	37, 783	382	18	400	225	52	277	177	15	192			
475, 959	4, 677	1, 606	6, 283	25, 417	372	28	400	315	49	364	179	18	197			
500	1	3	4	.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	2	.....	2			
2, 586	29	7	36	88	2	.....	2	5	.....	5	2	.....	2			
83, 814	657	480	1, 137	2, 820	22	3	25	54	.....	54	48	.....	48			
26, 985	343	77	420	421	12	.....	12	21	2	23	12	1	13			
1, 116, 456	11, 521	3, 523	15, 044	66, 529	791	49	840	623	103	726	420	34	454			
7, 350, 624	103, 547	27, 381	130, 928	426, 607	3, 322	225	3, 547	2, 809	718	3, 527	1, 950	311	2, 261			

**TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

**MISSISSIPPI.**

Character of liquor business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.			Rented.			
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
RURAL.								
Retail only .....	44	\$26,200	\$16,685	\$74,890	\$117,175	\$107,915		\$107,915
Retail, and other trade .....	36	45,367	6,680	33,745	85,792	27,780		27,780
Wholesale only .....	3	300	700	2,500	3,500	2,000		2,000
Wholesale, and other trade .....	2	3,350	350	2,100	5,800			
Retail and wholesale .....	9	27,650	6,550	60,700	94,900	45,000		45,000
Retail and wholesale, etc .....	3	2,650	1,010	3,700	7,360	1,400		1,400
The State .....	97	185,517	31,375	177,635	314,527	181,095		181,095

**NEW YORK.**

<b>BUFFALO.</b>							
Retail only .....	1,082	1,955,670	432,255	379,391	2,817,316	3,748,740	\$12,520
Retail, and other trade .....	397	712,779	282,520	253,800	1,249,099	2,434,070	3,478
Wholesale only .....	2	4,500	4,390	21,165	30,655	70,000	.....
Wholesale, and other trade .....	1	.....	200	10,000	10,200	14,000	.....
Retail and wholesale .....	32	501,600	60,700	1,461,350	2,023,650	451,500	.....
Retail and wholesale, etc .....	8	67,300	3,110	80,620	151,030	68,750	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,522</b>	<b>3,241,849</b>	<b>833,175</b>	<b>2,208,326</b>	<b>6,281,350</b>	<b>6,790,060</b>	<b>15,998</b>
<b>ELMIRA.</b>							
Retail only .....	105	105,650	54,010	63,150	222,810	181,450	1,100
Retail, and other trade .....	67	118,600	42,560	40,075	201,235	126,900	2,950
Wholesale only .....	1	2,000	800	350	3,150	.....	.....
Wholesale, and other trade .....	1	3,000	100	400	3,500	.....	.....
Retail and wholesale .....	12	20,600	5,100	149,150	174,850	26,900	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>249,850</b>	<b>102,570</b>	<b>253,125</b>	<b>605,545</b>	<b>335,250</b>	<b>4,050</b>
<b>LOCKPORT.</b>							
Retail only .....	60	52,910	20,045	12,950	85,905	75,400	50
Retail, and other trade .....	24	20,775	6,150	8,825	35,750	23,550	.....
Retail and wholesale .....	1	0,700	2,200	4,500	13,400	.....	.....
Retail and wholesale, etc .....	1	800	10	500	1,310	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>81,185</b>	<b>28,405</b>	<b>26,775</b>	<b>136,265</b>	<b>98,950</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>NIAGARA FALLS.</b>							
Retail only .....	106	224,950	71,660	45,710	342,320	270,500	1,100
Retail, and other trade .....	13	10,900	1,460	6,800	19,160	25,700	100
Wholesale only .....	2	600	1,100	9,800	11,500	18,000	.....
Retail and wholesale .....	3	2,400	2,100	7,000	11,500	11,000	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>238,850</b>	<b>76,320</b>	<b>69,310</b>	<b>384,480</b>	<b>325,200</b>	<b>1,200</b>
<b>ROCHESTER.</b>							
Retail only .....	462	682,725	262,255	382,765	1,327,745	1,667,350	2,500
Retail, and other trade .....	63	62,050	30,625	38,975	131,650	172,650	400
Retail and wholesale .....	12	30,000	16,850	270,500	317,350	122,000	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>537</b>	<b>774,775</b>	<b>309,730</b>	<b>692,240</b>	<b>1,776,745</b>	<b>1,962,000</b>	<b>2,900</b>



TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

on pages 42 to 44. The State grand totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

## MISSISSIPPI.

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.					
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.		
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males	Fem.	Total.	Males	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
\$225,090	\$2,471	\$1,046	\$3,517	\$16,412	46	.....	46	96	.....	96	96	.....	96
113,572	1,479	711	2,190	3,619	38	.....	38	57	9	66	38	3	41
5,500	55	68	123	300	3	.....	3	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
5,800	81	50	131	.....	4	.....	4	9	.....	9	2	.....	2
130,909	1,780	1,063	2,843	5,100	14	.....	14	32	.....	32	32	.....	32
8,760	97	113	210	200	4	.....	4	8	.....	8	2	.....	2
498,622	5,963	3,051	9,014	25,631	109	.....	109	207	9	216	175	3	178

## NEW YORK.

6,578,576	57,939	4	57,943	274,345	1,145	66	1,211	773	503	1,276	703	214	917
3,686,647	31,040	.....	31,040	163,596	483	38	521	655	122	777	529	66	595
100,055	400	.....	400	1,100	1	1	2	7	1	8	7	1	8
24,209	126	.....	126	1,440	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
2,478,550	10,772	.....	10,772	22,661	46	1	47	153	4	157	149	4	153
219,780	1,363	.....	1,363	3,750	15	.....	15	34	2	36	18	1	19
13,087,408	101,640	4	101,644	487,092	1,091	106	1,197	1,625	632	2,257	1,408	286	1,694
405,360	5,350	2,180	7,530	19,348	105	8	113	75	29	104	71	14	85
331,085	4,461	1,580	6,041	13,325	91	6	97	117	80	197	75	15	90
3,150	37	21	58	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
3,500	56	9	65	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	1	.....	1
201,750	906	1,062	1,968	1,730	14	.....	14	31	1	32	29	.....	29
944,845	10,810	4,852	15,662	34,403	212	14	226	229	110	339	177	29	206
161,355	1,573	.....	1,573	10,751	50	12	62	32	15	47	30	4	34
59,300	553	.....	553	2,986	24	4	28	29	6	35	14	2	16
13,400	100	.....	100	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
1,310	10	.....	10	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
235,365	2,236	.....	2,236	13,737	77	16	93	65	21	86	46	6	52
613,920	4,619	.....	4,619	27,784	112	7	119	84	38	122	77	13	90
44,900	378	.....	378	2,220	13	5	18	17	6	23	5	1	6
29,500	234	.....	234	1,200	2	2	4	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
22,500	165	.....	165	1,100	5	1	6	8	.....	8	8	.....	8
710,880	5,396	.....	5,396	32,304	132	15	147	113	44	157	94	14	108
2,997,595	30,363	1,975	38,338	176,859	457	40	497	390	99	489	353	97	450
304,700	3,709	203	3,912	21,670	66	7	73	110	3	113	54	3	57
439,350	2,318	1,490	3,798	13,046	18	.....	18	69	.....	69	63	.....	63
3,741,645	42,390	3,658	46,048	211,575	541	47	588	509	102	671	470	100	570

**TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

**NEW YORK—Concluded.**

Character of liquor business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
RURAL.								
Retail only .....	531	\$713, 800	\$175, 339	\$233, 440	\$1, 122, 579	\$722, 325	\$6, 250	\$728, 575
Retail, and other trade .....	860	1,352, 467	210, 655	307, 795	1, 870, 917	809, 213	17, 300	916, 513
Wholesale only .....	12	70, 100	37, 050	140, 525	247, 675	3, 960	.....	3, 960
Wholesale, and other trade ..	1	500	10	60	570	.....	.....	.....
Retail and wholesale .....	48	282, 300	147, 495	705, 980	1, 135, 745	82, 150	1, 300	83, 450
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	7	25, 600	10, 250	8, 000	43, 850	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	1, 459	2, 444, 767	580, 799	1, 395, 770	4, 421, 336	1, 707, 648	24, 850	1, 732, 498
The State .....	3, 914	7, 031, 276	1, 930, 999	4, 643, 546	13, 605, 821	11, 219, 108	49, 048	11, 268, 156

**OHIO.**

<b>CINCINNATI.</b>								
Retail only .....	1,296	827,341	313,351	420,334	1,561,026	4,927,705	14,125	4,941,830
Retail, and other trade .....	384	329,271	106,206	163,867	599,344	1,079,613	2,000	1,081,613
Wholesale only .....	49	194,300	101,186	3,625,756	3,921,242	428,250	.....	428,250
Retail and wholesale .....	57	231,825	158,550	3,200,461	3,590,836	740,400	.....	740,400
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	5	35,675	5,525	119,500	160,700	49,750	.....	49,750
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,791</b>	<b>1,618,412</b>	<b>684,818</b>	<b>7,529,918</b>	<b>9,833,148</b>	<b>7,225,718</b>	<b>16,125</b>	<b>7,241,843</b>
<b>DAYTON.</b>								
Retail only .....	280	203,463	84,682	49,599	337,744	604,700	7,225	671,925
Retail, and other trade .....	76	79,587	36,815	16,684	133,086	196,300	275	196,575
Wholesale only .....	3	7,500	1,350	52,495	61,345	12,000	.....	12,000
Retail and wholesale .....	10	30,000	3,800	69,675	103,675	94,000	.....	94,000
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	1	.....	.....	1,685	1,685	1,500	.....	1,500
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>320,550</b>	<b>126,647</b>	<b>190,338</b>	<b>637,535</b>	<b>968,500</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>976,000</b>
<b>HAMILTON.</b>								
Retail only .....	94	41,185	11,230	31,780	84,195	198,420	.....	198,420
Retail, and other trade .....	18	6,975	1,935	2,995	11,905	34,560	.....	34,560
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>48,160</b>	<b>13,165</b>	<b>34,775</b>	<b>96,100</b>	<b>232,980</b>	.....	<b>232,980</b>
<b>RURAL.</b>								
Retail only .....	351	227,114	58,245	87,109	367,462	284,144	1,230	285,374
Retail, and other trade .....	137	91,823	14,911	25,951	132,185	110,887	665	111,552
Wholesale only .....	1	.....	300	100	400	1,000	.....	1,000
Retail and wholesale .....	8	5,775	1,845	11,650	19,270	9,150	70	9,220
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	1	1,500	225	1,526	3,251	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>325,712</b>	<b>70,526</b>	<b>120,330</b>	<b>522,568</b>	<b>405,181</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>407,146</b>
<b>The State .....</b>	<b>2,771</b>	<b>2,312,834</b>	<b>895,156</b>	<b>7,881,361</b>	<b>11,080,351</b>	<b>8,832,379</b>	<b>25,590</b>	<b>8,857,969</b>

**TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

on pages 42 to 44. The State grand totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

**NEW YORK—Concluded.**

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.								
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.					
Aggregate.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males	Fem.	Total.	Males	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.			
\$1,851,154	\$17,826	\$1,667	\$19,493	\$73,204	530	39	569	344	175	519	318	79	397			
2,787,430	23,308	2,606	25,914	90,280	884	77	961	823	210	1,033	580	72	652			
251,035	546	119	665	304	22	.....	22	46	1	47	46	1	47			
570	5	1	6	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....			
1,219,195	3,024	2,042	5,066	7,416	68	3	71	201	18	219	193	7	200			
43,850	336	104	440	.....	7	.....	7	15	2	17	14	1	15			
<b>6,153,834</b>	<b>45,045</b>	<b>6,539</b>	<b>51,584</b>	<b>171,204</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>1,430</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1,311</b>			
<b>24,873,977</b>	<b>207,517</b>	<b>15,053</b>	<b>222,570</b>	<b>930,315</b>	<b>4,165</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>4,482</b>	<b>4,031</b>	<b>1,315</b>	<b>5,346</b>	<b>3,346</b>	<b>595</b>	<b>3,941</b>			

**OHIO.**

6,502,856	88,943	5,678	94,021	499,203	1,280	87	1,367	1,120	258	1,378	1,096	136	1,232			
1,680,957	21,175	3,037	24,212	103,868	387	46	433	809	150	959	339	49	388			
4,349,492	9,649	24,664	34,313	32,239	107	2	109	403	52	455	401	52	453			
4,331,236	14,272	18,541	32,813	57,740	96	.....	96	514	97	611	514	96	610			
210,450	1,335	108	1,443	3,290	10	.....	10	61	3	64	23	1	24			
<b>17,074,991</b>	<b>135,374</b>	<b>51,428</b>	<b>186,802</b>	<b>696,340</b>	<b>1,880</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>2,015</b>	<b>2,907</b>	<b>560</b>	<b>3,467</b>	<b>2,373</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>2,707</b>			
1,009,609	13,139	1,610	14,749	59,754	270	27	297	210	39	249	206	22	228			
329,661	4,273	737	5,010	17,369	80	6	86	150	13	163	73	6	79			
73,345	308	1,026	1,334	756	4	1	5	5	1	6	5	1	6			
197,675	1,958	1,213	3,171	6,742	15	.....	15	40	12	52	40	12	52			
3,185	23	18	41	120	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....			
<b>1,613,535</b>	<b>19,701</b>	<b>4,604</b>	<b>24,305</b>	<b>84,741</b>	<b>372</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>408</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>365</b>			
282,615	2,641	424	3,065	18,057	98	5	103	70	.....	70	69	.....	69			
46,465	524	47	571	2,798	20	3	23	31	.....	31	13	.....	13			
<b>329,080</b>	<b>3,165</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>20,855</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>82</b>			
652,836	10,021	1,946	11,967	30,382	352	25	377	217	25	242	200	9	209			
243,737	3,741	643	4,384	8,872	147	11	158	121	22	143	78	10	88			
1,400	25	8	33	120	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....			
28,490	438	159	597	1,085	10	.....	10	15	.....	15	15	.....	15			
3,251	43	47	90	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2			
<b>929,714</b>	<b>14,268</b>	<b>2,893</b>	<b>17,071</b>	<b>40,450</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>314</b>			
<b>19,947,320</b>	<b>172,508</b>	<b>50,306</b>	<b>231,814</b>	<b>842,395</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>3,094</b>	<b>3,771</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>4,443</b>	<b>3,074</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>3,468</b>			

**TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

[Representative internal revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

**RHODE ISLAND.**

Character of liquor business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
NEWPORT.								
Retail only .....	74	\$31,815	\$8,455	\$32,060	\$72,330	\$72,635	\$5,645	\$78,480
Retail, and other trade .....	9	1,900	200	6,880	8,980	14,430	1,400	15,830
Retail and wholesale .....	6	7,650	1,050	12,700	20,800	8,025	350	9,275
Retail and wholesale, etc .....	4	4,080	.....	33,500	37,580	18,000	.....	18,000
Total .....	93	44,845	9,705	85,140	139,690	114,220	7,395	121,615
PAWTUCKET.								
Retail only .....	108	58,330	23,425	40,530	122,285	155,910	.....	155,910
Retail, and other trade .....	28	1,000	2,435	13,670	16,705	26,580	.....	26,580
Wholesale only .....	1	.....	.....	2,500	2,500	3,300	.....	3,300
Retail and wholesale .....	5	3,000	5,560	22,200	30,700	22,800	.....	22,800
Total .....	142	62,930	31,360	77,900	172,190	208,590	.....	208,590
PROVIDENCE.								
Retail only .....	390	177,163	230,735	253,530	661,428	1,026,966	500	1,027,466
Retail, and other trade .....	92	46,150	30,312	38,113	114,575	134,641	.....	134,641
Wholesale only .....	2	3,500	1,700	3,000	8,200	.....	.....	.....
Retail and wholesale .....	27	51,500	39,000	226,100	317,200	176,500	.....	176,500
Retail and wholesale, etc .....	5	280	6,900	227,000	234,180	72,130	.....	72,130
Total .....	516	278,593	309,247	747,743	1,335,583	1,410,237	500	1,410,737
WOONSOCKET.								
Retail only .....	63	58,486	19,730	31,705	109,921	141,135	.....	141,135
Retail, and other trade .....	5	19,985	4,315	3,150	27,450	3,400	.....	3,400
Wholesale only .....	1	.....	3,000	2,000	5,000	6,472	.....	6,472
Retail and wholesale .....	6	57,307	6,800	21,500	85,607	13,866	.....	13,866
Retail and wholesale, etc .....	1	.....	3,000	1,500	4,500	23,000	.....	23,000
Total .....	81	135,838	36,845	59,855	232,538	190,873	.....	190,873
RURAL.								
Retail only .....	323	113,358	32,158	77,650	223,166	204,311	1,815	206,126
Retail, and other trade .....	61	19,256	8,080	17,620	44,956	34,070	695	34,765
Wholesale only .....	1	.....	50	3,500	3,550	3,750	.....	3,750
Retail and wholesale .....	8	3,750	1,675	10,025	15,450	8,810	160	8,940
Retail and wholesale, etc .....	1	.....	800	800	1,600	9,500	.....	9,500
Total .....	394	136,364	42,763	109,595	288,722	260,471	2,610	263,081
The State .....	1,226	658,570	429,920	1,080,233	2,168,723	2,184,391	10,505	2,194,896

**TENNESSEE.**

<b>MEMPHIS.</b>								
Retail only .....	128	102,720	52,685	53,235	208,640	617,000	6,185	623,185
Retail, and other trade .....	259	204,932	51,295	85,330	341,557	486,307	1,735	488,042
Wholesale only .....	4	33,700	14,050	221,500	270,150	17,500	.....	17,500
Wholesale, and other trade .....	4	12,000	600	19,900	32,500	34,500	.....	34,500
Retail and wholesale .....	8	30,000	4,300	231,850	266,150	86,000	.....	86,000
Retail and wholesale, etc .....	7	.....	5,935	198,350	144,285	93,785	.....	93,785
Total .....	410	383,352	129,765	750,165	1,263,282	1,335,692	7,920	1,343,612

**TABLE II.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

on pages 42 to 44. The State grand totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 45.]

**RHODE ISLAND.**

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.					
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.		
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
\$150,810	\$1,020	\$191	\$1,211	\$9,207	74	3	77	59	.....	59	57	.....	57
24,840	167	27	194	1,878	10	.....	10	15	.....	15	12	.....	12
30,075	158	49	207	1,492	7	.....	7	14	.....	14	14	.....	14
55,580	217	60	277	1,600	6	.....	6	20	.....	20	13	.....	13
261,305	1,562	327	1,889	14,177	97	3	100	108	.....	108	96	.....	96
278,195	3,219	961	4,180	23,484	121	.....	121	102	8	110	101	2	103
43,285	422	234	656	4,066	34	1	35	35	3	38	12	1	13
5,800	50	38	88	500	2	.....	2	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
53,500	387	416	803	3,420	9	.....	9	18	.....	18	18	.....	18
380,780	4,078	1,649	5,727	31,470	166	1	167	158	11	169	134	3	137
1,688,894	19,314	4,559	23,873	142,713	427	4	441	454	8	462	446	4	450
249,216	2,751	840	3,591	19,203	140	5	145	119	3	122	57	.....	57
8,990	57	53	110	.....	7	.....	7	5	.....	5	5	.....	5
493,700	3,308	3,159	6,467	19,961	43	.....	43	123	.....	123	123	.....	123
306,310	1,165	465	1,630	7,116	13	.....	13	31	.....	31	16	.....	16
2,746,320	26,595	9,076	35,671	188,993	640	9	649	732	11	743	617	4	651
254,056	2,157	227	2,384	16,002	74	.....	74	51	.....	51	50	.....	50
30,850	234	32	266	430	8	.....	8	6	.....	6	4	.....	4
11,472	97	23	120	240	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	3	.....	3
99,533	908	118	726	1,290	6	.....	6	19	.....	19	19	.....	19
27,500	280	15	245	1,125	1	.....	1	4	.....	4	4	.....	4
423,411	3,326	415	3,741	18,997	90	.....	90	83	.....	83	80	.....	80
429,292	3,440	711	4,151	26,401	352	2	354	234	34	258	222	11	233
79,721	558	165	723	4,067	64	1	65	65	1	66	42	1	43
7,300	56	23	79	430	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
24,390	99	45	144	1,425	13	.....	13	21	.....	21	21	.....	21
11,100	114	12	126	1,400	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
551,803	4,261	956	5,217	33,773	432	3	435	314	35	340	288	12	300
4,363,619	39,822	12,423	52,245	287,410	1,425	16	1,441	1,395	57	1,452	1,245	19	1,264

**TENNESSEE.**

831,825	13,476	1,154	14,630	70,561	135	17	152	302	7	309	296	6	302
829,599	11,892	1,852	13,654	39,517	272	57	329	436	104	540	215	37	252
287,050	1,016	3,583	4,599	1,900	6	1	7	53	.....	53	53	.....	53
67,000	772	226	998	2,000	12	.....	12	33	.....	33	11	.....	11
352,750	2,055	3,186	5,241	6,812	13	.....	13	42	.....	42	41	.....	41
238,070	1,440	1,874	3,314	4,109	17	.....	17	107	1	108	45	1	46
2,606,894	30,561	11,875	42,436	124,899	457	75	532	973	112	1,085	661	44	705

**TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

**TENNESSEE—Concluded.**

Character of liquor business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
NASHVILLE.								
Retail only .....	109	\$46,550	\$100,300	\$60,995	\$207,845	\$129,000	\$7,295	\$436,295
Retail, and other trade .....	89	46,580	20,122	52,950	128,652	91,800	2,160	93,960
Wholesale only .....	6	31,900	22,100	101,100	215,100	8,000	.....	8,000
Retail and wholesale .....	4	18,000	3,150	232,500	253,650	19,000	.....	16,000
Retail and wholesale, etc ...	3	10,000	4,525	60,300	74,825	9,300	.....	9,300
Total .....	211	153,030	159,197	567,845	880,072	554,100	9,455	563,555
RURAL.								
Retail only .....	197	161,135	62,510	167,240	390,885	296,895	970	297,865
Retail, and other trade .....	47	49,545	9,525	36,534	95,604	31,225	.....	31,225
Wholesale only .....	2	1,100	800	10,500	12,400	8,000	.....	8,000
Retail and wholesale .....	4	15,000	1,050	17,000	33,050	3,000	.....	3,000
Retail and wholesale, etc ...	1	.....	25	1,500	1,525	1,500	.....	1,500
Total .....	251	226,780	73,910	232,774	533,464	340,620	970	341,590
The State .....	872	763,102	362,872	1,550,764	2,676,818	2,230,412	18,845	2,248,757

**VIRGINIA.**

<b>NORFOLK.</b>								
Retail only .....	49	28,200	19,000	61,125	108,325	219,800	150	219,950
Retail, and other trade .....	75	46,600	48,475	56,325	151,400	219,900		219,900
Retail and wholesale .....	8	54,000	11,000	109,900	174,900	50,060		50,060
Total .....	132	128,800	78,475	227,350	434,625	489,700	150	489,850
<b>RICHMOND.</b>								
Retail only .....	145	49,925	24,620	51,875	126,420	430,250	150	430,400
Retail, and other trade .....	175	167,740	21,225	78,560	267,525	177,910		177,910
Wholesale only .....	1		400	18,000	18,400	31,000		31,000
Wholesale, and other trade ..	2		220	5,500	5,720	4,600		4,600
Retail and wholesale .....	8	11,200	2,480	132,020	145,700	23,775		23,775
Retail and wholesale, etc ..	5	17,600	670	210,500	228,770	12,600		12,600
Total .....	336	246,465	49,615	496,455	792,535	680,135	150	680,285
<b>RURAL.</b>								
Retail only .....	157	83,250	30,885	78,360	192,495	217,850		217,850
Retail, and other trade .....	233	144,600	32,825	163,230	340,655	161,100	2,000	163,100
Wholesale only .....	1	20,000	300	55,000	75,300			
Wholesale, and other trade ..	1	1,700	100	5,000	6,800			
Retail and wholesale .....	10	17,700	6,900	24,400	49,000	6,900		6,900
Retail and wholesale, etc ..	1		300	12,000	12,300	7,000		7,000
Total .....	403	267,250	71,310	337,990	676,550	392,850	2,000	394,850
The State .....	871	642,515	199,400	1,061,795	1,903,710	1,562,685	2,300	1,564,985

TABLE I.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

on pages 42 to 44. The State grand totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

## TENNESSEE—Concluded.

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.					
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.		
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.						
\$644, 140	\$0, 301		\$0, 305	\$54, 883	134	7	141	249	1	250	246		246
222, 612	2, 814		2, 814	12, 249	115	15	130	98	1	99	84	1	85
223, 100	872		872	960	15	1	16	59		59	59		59
269, 650	730		730	1, 500	7		7	26		26	26		26
84, 125	378		378	890	0		0	22		22	22		22
1, 443, 627	13, 895	4	13, 899	70, 482	277	23	300	454	2	456	437	1	438
688, 750	7, 897	2, 199	10, 096	34, 965	241	5	246	203	2	205	196	1	197
126, 829	1, 969	251	1, 620	4, 345	59		59	100	7	107	46	4	50
20, 400	184	268	452	900	2		2	6		6	6		6
86, 050	837		337	248	7		7	9		9	9		9
3, 025	32		32	180	2		2	7		7	3		3
875, 054	9, 819	2, 718	12, 537	40, 638	311	5	316	325	9	334	260	5	265
4, 925, 575	54, 275	14, 597	68, 872	236, 019	1, 045	103	1, 148	1, 752	123	1, 875	1, 358	50	1, 408

## VIRGINIA.

328, 275	3, 090		3, 690	20, 271	55	2	57	94		94	92		92
371, 300	3, 998		3, 998	20, 602	144		144	165	2	167	110	2	112
224, 900	1, 575		1, 575	4, 120	10		10	57		57	57		57
924, 475	9, 263		9, 263	44, 993	209	2	211	316	2	318	259	2	261
550, 820	7, 095	761	7, 856	43, 168	147	10	157	195	4	199	192	2	194
445, 435	5, 055	915	5, 970	17, 519	187	15	202	368	32	400	136	13	149
49, 400	465	184	649	3, 000	2		2	7		7	7		7
10, 320	69	57	128	440	5		5	12		12	1		1
169, 475	525	1, 345	1, 870	2, 294	12		12	33		33	33		33
241, 370	453	2, 112	2, 565	1, 050	12		12	63		63	14		14
1, 472, 820	13, 662	5, 374	19, 036	67, 471	365	25	390	678	36	714	383	15	398
410, 345	3, 799		3, 799	24, 969	157	12	169	167	14	181	160	6	166
503, 755	3, 592		3, 592	17, 120	268	4	272	303	10	319	181	6	187
75, 300	340		340		2		2	6		6	6		6
6, 800	26		26		1		1	5		5	1		1
55, 900	312		312	573	10		10	46		46	46		46
19, 300	105		105	600	1		1	3		3	2		2
1, 071, 400	8, 174		8, 174	43, 262	439	16	455	530	80	560	396	12	408
3, 468, 695	31, 099	5, 374	36, 473	155, 726	1, 013	43	1, 056	1, 524	98	1, 592	1, 038	29	1, 067

**TABLE F.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Concluded.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

**WISCONSIN.**

Character of liquor business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
GREEN BAY.								
Retail only .....	105	\$121,450	\$26,225	\$25,025	\$172,700	\$156,000	\$10,250	\$166,850
Retail, and other trade .....	6	13,600	2,400	2,000	23,000	3,200	1,000	4,200
Retail and wholesale .....	4	22,000	2,100	12,700	36,800	6,500	600	7,100
Total .....	115	162,050	30,725	39,725	232,500	166,300	11,850	178,150
MILWAUKEE.								
Retail only .....	1,236	980,097	87,195	202,095	1,269,987	3,016,113	137,805	3,153,918
Retail, and other trade .....	184	240,125	49,340	37,698	327,163	410,289	40,755	451,044
Wholesale only .....	8	53,000	2,800	197,500	258,300	41,000	.....	41,000
Wholesale, and other trade .....	3	2,200	125	11,500	13,825	10,200	.....	10,200
Retail and wholesale .....	41	139,210	26,190	539,750	705,150	222,900	800	223,700
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	1	850	.....	1,000	1,850	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	1,473	1,421,082	165,650	989,543	2,570,275	3,700,502	179,360	3,879,862
OSHKOSH.								
Retail only .....	98	120,200	66,350	64,540	251,090	218,000	9,500	227,500
Retail, and other trade .....	31	36,800	9,125	9,800	55,725	14,300	150	14,450
Retail and wholesale .....	4	11,500	2,800	14,800	29,100	12,800	.....	12,800
Total .....	134	168,500	78,275	89,140	335,915	245,100	9,650	254,750
RACINE.								
Retail only .....	112	48,715	4,930	23,155	76,800	122,005	11,740	133,745
Retail, and other trade .....	19	18,800	1,300	7,245	27,405	12,628	843	13,471
Retail and wholesale .....	4	.....	1,500	13,700	15,200	34,500	300	34,800
Total .....	135	67,515	7,790	44,100	119,405	169,133	12,883	182,016
SHEBOYGAN.								
Retail only .....	80	153,249	14,950	15,780	183,979	100,001	125	100,126
Retail, and other trade .....	19	39,350	2,540	5,315	47,205	15,117	.....	15,117
Retail and wholesale .....	4	27,333	4,300	47,818	79,451	12,500	.....	12,500
Total .....	103	219,932	21,790	68,913	310,635	127,618	125	127,743
RURAL.								
Retail only .....	447	506,850	95,382	147,791	749,973	372,236	10,650	382,886
Retail, and other trade .....	90	104,519	12,055	32,380	149,554	68,842	2,275	71,117
Wholesale only .....	5	14,500	3,350	36,275	54,125	500	.....	500
Retail and wholesale .....	7	15,000	4,000	7,000	26,000	14,850	.....	14,850
Retail and wholesale, etc. ....	2	700	160	1,050	1,910	1,400	.....	1,400
Total .....	551	641,569	115,497	224,496	981,562	455,628	12,925	468,553
The State .....	2,511	2,680,648	419,727	1,455,917	4,556,292	4,864,281	226,798	5,091,074



TABLE II.—CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.

on pages 42 to 44. The State grand totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 45.]

## WISCONSIN.

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.					
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.		
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
\$339,550	\$5,089	\$570	\$5,659	\$16,874	106	1	107	53	10	63	51	5	56
27,200	420	41	461	450	9	1	10	8	.....	8	6	.....	6
43,900	498	143	641	545	3	1	4	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
440,650	6,007	754	6,761	17,869	118	3	121	73	10	83	69	5	74
4,423,905	88,346	6,761	95,107	304,706	1,212	64	1,276	598	340	938	586	108	694
778,207	14,718	1,636	16,354	30,668	195	6	201	181	86	267	109	37	146
299,300	2,178	2,389	4,567	4,940	17	.....	17	59	.....	59	59	.....	59
24,025	273	209	482	1,000	8	.....	8	5	.....	5	4	.....	4
928,850	8,034	7,477	15,511	19,280	66	1	67	179	4	183	170	4	174
1,850	21	25	46	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
6,456,137	113,570	18,467	132,037	369,594	1,500	71	1,571	1,024	430	1,454	938	149	1,087
478,590	3,698	1,260	4,958	21,925	113	2	115	57	16	73	54	9	63
70,175	575	162	737	1,375	38	1	39	24	8	32	10	5	15
41,000	288	166	454	1,200	5	.....	5	12	.....	12	11	.....	11
593,665	4,556	1,588	6,144	24,500	156	3	159	93	24	117	75	14	89
210,545	3,144	494	3,638	14,095	131	3	134	54	1	55	54	1	55
40,876	660	141	801	1,733	29	.....	29	17	2	19	13	1	14
50,000	601	193	794	1,950	8	.....	8	16	.....	16	16	.....	16
301,421	4,405	828	5,233	17,658	108	3	111	87	3	90	83	2	85
284,105	3,151	380	3,531	8,129	80	1	81	20	14	34	20	7	27
62,322	680	97	777	1,195	23	1	24	22	.....	22	13	.....	13
91,951	498	652	1,150	1,000	4	.....	4	11	.....	11	11	.....	11
438,378	4,329	1,129	5,458	10,324	107	2	109	53	14	67	44	7	51
1,132,859	9,785	2,247	12,032	36,769	481	5	486	182	64	246	169	26	195
218,671	1,462	400	1,862	5,388	96	1	100	73	12	85	31	4	35
54,625	125	307	432	5	7	.....	7	9	.....	9	9	.....	9
40,650	359	102	461	1,277	9	.....	9	12	.....	12	12	.....	12
3,310	24	11	35	156	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
1,450,115	11,755	3,097	14,852	43,590	598	6	604	278	76	354	223	30	253
9,617,260	144,622	25,863	170,485	483,565	2,647	88	2,735	1,608	557	2,165	1,492	207	1,699

**TABLE III.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS IN EACH STATE ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

Character of liquor business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
CALIFORNIA.								
Retail only .....	1, 105	\$67, 375	\$551, 157	\$466, 319	\$1, 084, 851	\$11, 389, 180	\$27, 220	\$11, 416, 400
Retail, and other trade...	374	216, 925	273, 000	211, 059	700, 984	2, 286, 327	15, 000	2, 301, 327
Wholesale only .....	50	113, 800	138, 025	1, 106, 525	1, 358, 350	813, 980	.....	813, 980
Wholesale, and other tr.	10	25, 000	3, 695	59, 725	87, 820	29, 460	.....	29, 460
Retail and wholesale ..	100	234, 000	220, 895	3, 295, 420	3, 750, 315	1, 934, 950	.....	1, 934, 950
Retail, wholesale, etc....	26	.....	39, 745	293, 925	333, 670	311, 650	.....	311, 650
Total .....	1, 665	657, 100	1, 225, 917	5, 432, 973	7, 315, 990	16, 765, 547	42, 280	16, 807, 827
CONNECTICUT.								
Retail only .....	1, 546	1, 393, 797	649, 541	783, 168	2, 826, 506	4, 098, 832	39, 545	4, 138, 377
Retail, and other trade...	693	551, 939	221, 012	400, 859	1, 173, 810	1, 117, 788	6, 835	1, 124, 623
Wholesale only .....	8	1, 100	3, 025	21, 470	25, 595	31, 510	.....	31, 510
Wholesale, and other tr.	2	35, 000	1, 500	10, 000	46, 500	800	.....	800
Retail and wholesale ..	144	456, 500	136, 635	505, 378	1, 098, 513	508, 729	2, 500	511, 229
Retail, wholesale, etc....	22	22, 766	14, 670	62, 207	99, 643	66, 900	.....	66, 900
Total .....	2, 415	2, 461, 102	1, 026, 383	1, 783, 082	5, 270, 567	5, 824, 559	48, 880	5, 873, 439
DELAWARE.								
Retail only .....	177	136, 425	30, 235	54, 130	220, 790	146, 025	.....	146, 625
Retail, and other trade...	116	69, 700	11, 925	43, 360	124, 985	82, 275	.....	82, 275
Wholesale only .....	1	.....	50	800	850	1, 800	.....	1, 800
Retail and wholesale ..	10	17, 000	2, 450	69, 300	88, 750	13, 000	.....	13, 000
Retail, wholesale, etc....	1	.....	100	1, 000	1, 100	1, 250	.....	1, 250
Total .....	305	223, 125	44, 760	168, 590	436, 475	244, 950	.....	244, 050
ILLINOIS.								
Retail only .....	5, 734	5, 123, 344	2, 264, 479	2, 369, 856	9, 757, 679	29, 781, 299	230, 375	30, 011, 674
Retail, and other trade...	606	468, 186	196, 685	281, 193	946, 064	1, 936, 945	16, 650	2, 003, 595
Wholesale only .....	19	19, 630	9, 010	122, 500	151, 140	61, 149	.....	61, 149
Retail and wholesale ..	205	928, 999	210, 415	3, 444, 689	4, 584, 103	2, 285, 316	900	2, 286, 216
Retail, wholesale, etc....	17	33, 199	71, 150	1, 257, 250	1, 361, 599	997, 200	.....	997, 200
Total .....	6, 581	6, 573, 358	2, 751, 739	7, 475, 488	16, 800, 585	35, 111, 009	247, 925	35, 359, 834
IOWA.								
Retail only .....	304	198, 025	110, 109	138, 837	446, 971	592, 200	9, 975	601, 275
Retail, and other trade...	238	101, 057	17, 518	51, 230	169, 805	134, 945	380	135, 325
Wholesale only .....	10	13, 750	6, 050	10, 400	30, 200	5, 000	.....	5, 000
Retail and wholesale ..	51	111, 900	41, 325	305, 150	458, 375	146, 700	450	147, 150
Retail, wholesale, etc....	8	14, 750	5, 375	58, 700	78, 825	66, 300	.....	66, 300
Total .....	611	439, 482	180, 377	564, 317	1, 184, 176	945, 145	9, 905	955, 050
LOUISIANA.								
Retail only .....	896	507, 255	214, 063	341, 715	1, 063, 033	2, 382, 050	7, 835	2, 389, 885
Retail, and other trade...	1, 438	598, 230	108, 557	451, 415	1, 158, 202	1, 557, 785	4, 306	1, 562, 091
Wholesale only .....	15	6, 150	5, 325	45, 925	57, 400	39, 900	.....	39, 900
Wholesale, and other tr.	8	23, 400	1, 095	50, 500	54, 995	31, 075	.....	31, 075
Retail and wholesale ..	28	228, 500	66, 300	537, 350	832, 150	187, 650	.....	187, 650
Retail, wholesale, etc....	45	100, 137	12, 145	478, 410	590, 692	121, 035	.....	121, 035
Total .....	2, 430	1, 463, 672	407, 485	1, 885, 315	3, 756, 472	4, 319, 495	12, 141	4, 331, 636

TABLE III.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS IN EACH STATE ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

on pages 42 to 44. The State totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.					
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.		
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males	Fem.	Total.	Males	Fem.	Total.	Males	Fem.	Total.
\$12,501,311	\$76,326	\$5,165	\$81,491	\$936,511	1,344	24	1,368	1,595	35	1,630	1,583	35	1,618
3,002,311	10,451	2,042	18,493	181,550	579	15	594	1,411	73	1,484	446	34	480
2,172,330	5,732	5,433	11,165	63,324	109	1	110	300	7	307	300	7	307
117,280	304	290	594	2,333	24	2	26	124	1	125	27	1	28
5,085,265	15,421	12,990	28,411	137,290	232	3	235	551	12	563	551	12	563
645,320	2,102	1,394	3,496	25,401	65	-----	65	332	9	341	105	1	106
24,123,817	116,336	27,314	143,650	1,846,409	2,353	45	2,398	4,313	137	4,450	3,012	90	3,102
6,904,883	67,038	8,634	75,672	437,637	1,611	61	1,672	1,430	147	1,577	1,292	55	1,347
2,298,433	19,973	4,090	24,063	112,741	836	48	884	1,199	109	1,308	468	27	495
57,105	334	124	458	2,436	10	-----	10	24	-----	24	22	-----	22
47,300	484	210	694	100	5	-----	5	50	3	53	2	-----	2
1,609,742	12,061	4,174	16,235	49,546	181	4	185	376	5	381	343	2	345
166,543	1,051	502	1,553	5,559	33	-----	33	66	1	67	33	-----	33
11,144,006	100,941	17,734	118,675	608,019	2,676	113	2,789	3,145	265	3,410	2,160	84	2,244
367,415	3,906	-----	3,906	24,690	184	16	200	131	56	187	130	21	151
207,260	1,880	-----	1,880	11,854	116	5	121	178	13	191	108	5	113
2,650	25	-----	25	250	1	-----	1	2	-----	2	2	-----	2
101,750	420	-----	420	2,200	15	-----	15	41	-----	41	41	-----	41
2,350	18	-----	18	240	1	-----	1	1	-----	1	1	-----	1
681,425	6,249	-----	6,249	39,243	317	21	338	353	69	422	282	26	308
39,769,353	358,996	8,592	367,588	2,887,717	6,218	193	6,411	5,233	1,119	6,352	5,183	636	5,819
2,949,659	25,512	2,886	27,000	186,775	921	36	957	1,244	170	1,414	468	75	513
212,289	882	821	1,703	5,400	31	1	32	37	-----	37	37	-----	37
6,870,319	32,834	20,873	53,807	205,219	391	2	393	984	20	1,010	979	23	1,002
2,358,799	10,245	5,482	15,727	63,850	58	-----	58	823	47	870	182	7	189
52,160,419	428,569	38,150	466,725	3,353,961	7,619	232	7,851	8,321	1,362	9,683	6,849	741	7,590
1,048,246	13,193	2,575	15,768	69,868	352	4	356	287	5	292	281	4	285
305,130	3,714	854	4,568	15,330	369	3	372	303	49	352	72	18	90
35,200	268	125	393	1,130	23	-----	23	18	-----	18	18	-----	18
605,525	3,947	3,378	7,325	14,705	66	3	69	130	1	131	130	1	131
145,125	1,272	731	2,003	4,330	15	-----	15	49	3	52	22	1	23
2,139,276	22,394	7,063	30,057	104,863	825	10	855	787	58	845	523	24	547
3,452,918	50,256	9,382	59,638	252,446	917	68	985	1,143	73	1,216	1,120	39	1,159
2,720,293	37,398	9,366	46,764	159,207	1,493	188	1,681	2,026	316	2,342	714	99	813
97,300	708	335	1,103	2,911	32	-----	32	37	-----	37	37	-----	37
86,070	946	566	1,512	2,499	23	-----	23	57	-----	57	23	-----	23
1,019,800	7,202	9,464	16,666	19,710	59	1	60	176	1	177	176	1	177
711,727	3,934	8,068	12,002	11,503	96	-----	96	529	18	547	105	1	106
8,088,108	100,504	37,181	137,685	448,276	2,620	257	2,877	3,968	468	4,436	2,175	140	2,315

**TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS IN EACH STATE ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

Character of liquor business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
MARYLAND.								
Retail only .....	2, 292	\$1, 030, 992	\$157, 864	\$329, 728	\$1, 518, 582	\$2, 386, 045	\$32, 245	\$2, 435, 890
Retail, and other trade...	500	414, 566	95, 684	203, 215	713, 465	785, 280	5, 185	799, 445
Wholesale only .....	6	3, 400	330	23, 215	28, 945	31, 045		31, 045
Wholesale, and other tr...	2	500	6	850	1, 356	1, 230		1, 230
Retail and wholesale...	97	313, 551	31, 811	935, 007	1, 280, 369	476, 867	800	477, 667
Retail, wholesale, etc...	12	12, 400	2, 840	46, 192	61, 432	21, 258		21, 258
Total .....	2, 989	1, 775, 409	288, 585	1, 538, 205	3, 602, 149	3, 712, 245	45, 230	3, 757, 475
MISSISSIPPI.								
Retail only .....	44	26, 200	16, 085	74, 890	117, 175	107, 915		107, 915
Retail, and other trade...	36	45, 367	6, 680	33, 745	85, 792	27, 780		27, 780
Wholesale only .....	3	300	700	2, 500	3, 500	2, 000		2, 000
Wholesale, and other tr...	2	3, 350	350	2, 100	5, 800			
Retail and wholesale...	9	27, 650	6, 550	60, 700	94, 900	45, 000		45, 000
Retail, wholesale, etc...	3	2, 650	1, 010	3, 700	7, 360	1, 400		1, 400
Total .....	97	105, 517	31, 375	177, 635	314, 527	184, 095		184, 095
NEW YORK.								
Retail only .....	2, 346	3, 735, 705	1, 065, 564	1, 117, 406	5, 918, 675	6, 665, 765	23, 520	6, 689, 285
Retail, and other trade...	1, 424	2, 277, 571	573, 970	656, 270	3, 507, 811	3, 682, 083	24, 228	3, 706, 311
Wholesale only .....	17	77, 200	43, 340	171, 840	292, 380	91, 960		91, 960
Wholesale, and other tr...	3	3, 500	310	10, 460	14, 270	14, 000		14, 000
Retail and wholesale...	108	843, 600	234, 445	2, 508, 450	3, 676, 495	606, 550	1, 300	607, 850
Retail, wholesale, etc...	16	99, 700	13, 370	89, 120	196, 190	68, 759		68, 759
Total .....	3, 914	7, 031, 276	1, 930, 969	4, 643, 546	13, 605, 821	11, 219, 108	49, 048	11, 268, 156
OHIO.								
Retail only .....	2, 021	1, 290, 103	462, 508	588, 816	2, 350, 427	6, 074, 969	22, 580	6, 097, 549
Retail, and other trade...	615	507, 156	150, 867	208, 497	876, 520	1, 421, 369	2, 940	1, 424, 309
Wholesale only .....	53	281, 800	102, 836	3, 678, 351	3, 962, 987	441, 250		441, 250
Retail and wholesale...	75	267, 600	184, 195	3, 281, 986	3, 713, 781	843, 550	70	843, 620
Retail, wholesale, etc...	7	37, 175	5, 750	122, 711	165, 636	51, 250		51, 250
Total .....	2, 771	2, 312, 834	895, 156	7, 881, 361	11, 089, 351	8, 832, 379	25, 596	8, 857, 969
RHODE ISLAND.								
Retail only .....	903	439, 152	314, 503	485, 475	1, 199, 130	1, 604, 157	7, 969	1, 612, 117
Retail, and other trade...	195	88, 891	45, 342	78, 433	212, 666	213, 151	2, 095	215, 246
Wholesale only .....	5	3, 500	4, 750	11, 000	19, 250	13, 522		13, 522
Retail and wholesale...	52	122, 687	54, 625	202, 525	469, 817	280, 931	450	281, 381
Retail, wholesale, etc...	11	4, 360	10, 700	262, 809	277, 869	122, 680		122, 680
Total .....	1, 226	658, 570	429, 020	1, 080, 293	2, 168, 723	2, 184, 391	10, 505	2, 194, 896
RHODE ISLAND.								
Retail only .....	903	439, 152	314, 503	485, 475	1, 199, 130	1, 604, 157	7, 969	1, 612, 117
Retail, and other trade...	195	88, 891	45, 342	78, 433	212, 666	213, 151	2, 095	215, 246
Wholesale only .....	5	3, 500	4, 750	11, 000	19, 250	13, 522		13, 522
Retail and wholesale...	52	122, 687	54, 625	202, 525	469, 817	280, 931	450	281, 381
Retail, wholesale, etc...	11	4, 360	10, 700	262, 809	277, 869	122, 680		122, 680
Total .....	1, 226	658, 570	429, 020	1, 080, 293	2, 168, 723	2, 184, 391	10, 505	2, 194, 896
TENNESSEE.								
Retail only .....	434	310, 405	215, 495	281, 470	897, 370	1, 342, 895	14, 450	1, 357, 345
Retail, and other trade...	395	301, 057	89, 942	174, 814	565, 813	600, 332	3, 895	613, 227
Wholesale only .....	12	66, 700	37, 850	303, 100	497, 650	33, 500		33, 500
Wholesale, and other tr...	4	12, 000	600	19, 900	32, 500	31, 500		34, 500
Retail and wholesale...	16	63, 000	8, 500	481, 350	552, 850	103, 600		105, 000
Retail, wholesale, etc...	11	10, 000	10, 485	290, 150	220, 695	104, 585		104, 585
Total .....	872	768, 162	362, 872	1, 550, 784	2, 676, 818	2, 230, 412	18, 345	2, 248, 757

**TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS IN EACH STATE ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1906—Continued.**

on pages 42 to 44. The State totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.								
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.					
Aggregate.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.			
\$3,954,472	\$64,901	\$6,042	\$70,943	\$233,157	2,404	190	2,594	912	586	1,499	806	267	1,073			
1,508,910	21,243	4,334	25,577	85,254	716	42	758	1,167	180	1,207	559	39	598			
57,990	683	432	1,115	2,780	11	.....	11	26	1	27	25	1	26			
2,586	29	7	36	88	2	.....	2	5	.....	5	2	.....	2			
1,757,976	16,168	15,715	31,823	44,008	166	3	169	545	1	546	530	1	540			
82,690	583	851	1,434	1,320	23	.....	23	213	30	243	19	3	22			
7,359,624	103,547	27,381	130,928	426,607	3,322	225	3,547	2,809	718	3,527	1,960	311	2,261			
225,090	2,471	1,046	3,517	16,412	46	.....	46	96	.....	96	96	.....	96			
113,572	1,479	711	2,190	3,619	38	.....	38	57	9	66	39	3	41			
5,500	55	69	123	300	3	.....	3	5	.....	5	5	.....	5			
5,800	81	50	131	.....	4	.....	4	9	.....	9	2	.....	2			
139,900	1,780	1,063	2,843	5,100	14	.....	14	32	.....	32	32	.....	32			
8,700	97	113	210	200	4	.....	4	8	.....	8	2	.....	2			
498,622	5,063	3,051	9,014	25,631	109	.....	109	207	9	216	175	3	178			
12,607,960	123,670	5,826	129,496	582,291	2,399	172	2,571	1,698	850	2,557	1,552	421	1,973			
7,214,122	63,449	4,389	67,838	294,077	1,561	137	1,698	1,751	427	2,178	1,257	159	1,416			
384,540	1,217	140	1,357	2,604	26	3	29	58	2	60	58	2	60			
28,270	.....	10	197	1,440	3	.....	3	9	.....	9	3	.....	3			
4,874,545	17,285	4,584	21,869	46,153	152	5	157	464	23	487	444	11	455			
264,940	1,709	104	1,813	3,750	24	.....	24	51	4	55	32	2	34			
24,873,977	207,517	15,053	222,570	930,315	4,165	317	4,482	4,031	1,315	5,346	3,346	595	3,941			
8,447,976	114,744	9,858	123,802	607,396	2,000	144	2,144	1,017	322	1,939	1,571	167	1,738			
2,300,820	29,713	4,464	34,177	132,907	634	66	700	1,111	185	1,296	503	65	568			
4,424,237	9,982	25,698	35,680	33,115	112	3	115	408	53	461	406	53	459			
4,557,401	16,668	19,913	36,581	63,567	121	.....	121	569	109	678	569	108	677			
216,886	1,401	173	1,574	3,410	14	.....	14	66	3	69	25	1	26			
19,947,320	172,508	59,306	231,814	842,395	2,881	213	3,094	3,771	672	4,443	3,074	394	3,468			
2,801,247	29,150	6,649	35,799	217,807	1,058	9	1,067	890	50	940	876	17	893			
427,912	4,132	1,298	5,430	29,644	256	7	263	240	7	247	127	2	129			
32,772	254	137	391	1,220	11	.....	11	13	.....	13	13	.....	13			
701,198	4,560	3,787	8,347	27,498	78	.....	78	195	.....	195	195	.....	195			
400,490	1,266	552	2,278	11,241	22	.....	22	57	.....	57	34	.....	34			
4,363,619	39,822	12,423	52,245	287,410	1,425	16	1,441	1,305	57	1,452	1,245	19	1,264			
2,164,715	30,674	3,357	34,031	160,409	510	29	539	754	10	764	738	7	745			
1,170,040	15,985	2,108	18,088	56,111	446	72	518	634	112	746	345	42	387			
531,150	1,872	3,851	5,723	3,760	25	2	27	118	.....	118	118	.....	118			
67,000	772	226	998	2,000	12	.....	12	33	.....	33	11	.....	11			
658,450	3,122	3,186	6,308	8,500	27	.....	27	77	.....	77	76	.....	76			
325,220	1,850	1,874	3,724	5,179	25	.....	25	136	1	137	70	1	71			
4,925,575	54,275	14,597	68,872	236,019	1,045	103	1,148	1,752	123	1,875	1,358	50	1,408			

TABLE II.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS IN EACH STATE ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Concluded.

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

Character of liquor business.	Num-ber of estab-lish-ments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fix-tures.	Total.
VIRGINIA.								
Retail only .....	351	\$161,375	\$74,505	\$191,360	\$427,240	\$867,900	\$300	\$368,200
Retail, and other trade....	483	358,940	102,525	298,115	759,580	558,910	2,000	560,910
Wholesale only .....	2	20,000	700	73,000	93,700	31,000	.....	31,000
Wholesale, and other tr....	3	1,700	320	10,500	12,520	4,600	.....	4,600
Retail and wholesale.....	26	82,900	20,380	266,320	369,600	80,675	.....	80,675
Retail, wholesale, etc....	6	17,600	970	222,500	241,070	19,600	.....	19,600
Total .....	871	642,515	199,400	1,061,795	1,903,710	1,562,685	2,300	1,564,985
WISCONSIN.								
Retail only .....	2,079	1,931,161	294,982	478,386	2,704,529	3,984,955	180,070	4,165,025
Retail, and other trade....	349	458,194	77,420	94,438	630,052	522,376	45,023	567,399
Wholesale only .....	13	72,500	6,150	233,775	312,425	41,500	.....	41,500
Wholesale, and other tr....	3	2,200	125	11,500	13,825	10,200	.....	10,200
Retail and wholesale.....	64	215,043	40,890	635,768	891,701	303,850	1,700	305,550
Retail, wholesale, etc....	3	1,550	160	2,050	3,760	1,400	.....	1,400
Total .....	2,511	2,680,648	419,727	1,455,917	4,556,292	4,864,281	226,793	5,091,074

TABLE III.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS IN EACH STATE ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Concluded.

on pages 42 to 44. The State totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.								
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.					
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males	Fem.	Total	Males	Fem.	Total	Males	Fem.	Total	Males	Fem.	Total
\$1,295,440	\$14,584	\$761	\$15,345	\$88,408	359	24	383	456	18	474	444	8	452			
1,320,490	12,645	915	13,560	55,241	590	19	618	836	50	886	427	21	448			
124,700	805	184	989	3,000	4	.....	4	13	.....	13	13	.....	13			
17,120	95	57	152	440	6	.....	6	17	.....	17	2	.....	2			
450,275	2,412	1,345	3,757	6,987	32	.....	32	136	.....	136	136	.....	136			
260,670	558	2,112	2,670	1,650	13	.....	13	66	.....	66	16	.....	16			
3,468,695	31,099	5,374	36,473	155,726	1,013	43	1,056	1,524	68	1,592	1,038	29	1,067			
6,869,554	113,208	11,712	124,920	402,408	2,123	76	2,199	964	445	1,409	934	156	1,090			
1,197,451	18,515	2,477	20,992	49,804	393	10	403	325	108	433	182	47	229			
353,925	2,303	2,696	4,999	4,945	24	.....	24	68	.....	68	68	.....	68			
24,025	273	209	482	1,000	8	.....	8	5	.....	5	4	.....	4			
1,197,251	10,278	8,733	19,011	25,252	95	2	97	242	4	246	241	4	245			
5,160	45	36	81	156	4	.....	4	4	.....	4	3	.....	3			
9,647,366	144,622	25,863	170,485	483,565	2,617	88	2,735	1,608	557	2,165	1,432	207	1,639			

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

States.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
RETAIL LIQUOR ONLY.								
California	1, 105	\$67, 375	\$551, 157	\$486, 219	\$1, 084, 851	\$11, 389, 180	\$27, 280	\$11, 416, 460
Connecticut	1, 546	1, 393, 797	649, 541	793, 168	2, 826, 506	4, 098, 632	39, 645	4, 138, 277
Delaware	177	136, 423	30, 235	54, 130	220, 788	146, 025	.....	146, 025
Illinois	5, 734	5, 123, 344	2, 264, 479	2, 369, 856	9, 757, 679	29, 781, 299	230, 575	30, 011, 874
Iowa	304	198, 025	110, 109	138, 837	446, 971	592, 200	9, 075	601, 275
Louisiana	806	507, 255	214, 063	341, 715	1, 063, 033	2, 382, 050	7, 835	2, 389, 885
Maryland	2, 282	1, 030, 992	157, 864	329, 726	1, 518, 582	2, 396, 645	39, 245	2, 435, 890
Mississippi	44	28, 200	10, 065	74, 690	117, 175	107, 915	.....	107, 915
New York	2, 816	3, 735, 705	1, 065, 564	1, 117, 406	5, 918, 675	6, 685, 765	23, 520	6, 689, 285
Ohio	2, 021	1, 290, 103	462, 508	588, 816	2, 350, 427	6, 074, 969	22, 580	6, 097, 549
Rhode Island	963	430, 152	314, 503	435, 475	1, 189, 139	1, 604, 157	7, 960	1, 612, 117
Tennessee	434	310, 405	215, 495	281, 470	807, 370	1, 842, 895	14, 450	1, 857, 345
Virginia	351	161, 375	74, 505	191, 300	427, 240	867, 900	300	868, 200
Wisconsin	2, 079	1, 931, 161	294, 982	478, 380	2, 704, 529	3, 984, 955	180, 070	4, 165, 025
Total	20, 282	16, 360, 314	6, 421, 090	7, 651, 554	30, 432, 958	71, 435, 367	602, 235	72, 037, 622
RETAIL LIQUOR AND OTHER TRADE.								
California	374	216, 925	273, 660	211, 059	700, 984	2, 296, 327	15, 000	2, 361, 327
Connecticut	693	551, 929	221, 012	400, 859	1, 173, 810	1, 117, 788	6, 835	1, 121, 623
Delaware	116	69, 700	11, 025	43, 360	124, 985	82, 275	.....	82, 275
Illinois	606	468, 186	196, 685	281, 193	916, 064	1, 986, 945	16, 650	2, 003, 595
Iowa	238	101, 057	17, 518	51, 230	169, 805	134, 945	380	135, 325
Louisiana	1, 438	598, 230	108, 557	451, 415	1, 158, 202	1, 557, 785	4, 306	1, 562, 031
Maryland	590	414, 566	95, 684	203, 215	713, 465	785, 260	5, 185	790, 445
Mississippi	36	45, 367	6, 680	33, 745	85, 792	27, 780	.....	27, 780
New York	1, 424	2, 277, 571	573, 970	656, 270	3, 507, 811	3, 682, 083	24, 228	3, 706, 311
Ohio	615	507, 156	159, 867	209, 497	876, 520	1, 421, 360	2, 940	1, 424, 300
Rhode Island	105	88, 891	45, 342	78, 433	212, 666	213, 151	2, 095	215, 246
Tennessee	395	301, 057	99, 942	174, 814	565, 813	609, 332	3, 895	613, 227
Virginia	483	358, 940	102, 525	298, 115	759, 580	558, 910	2, 000	560, 910
Wisconsin	349	458, 194	77, 420	94, 438	630, 052	522, 376	45, 023	567, 399
Total	7, 552	6, 457, 779	1, 980, 127	3, 187, 643	11, 625, 549	14, 986, 317	128, 537	15, 114, 854
WHOLESALE LIQUOR ONLY.								
California	50	113, 800	138, 025	1, 106, 525	1, 358, 350	813, 980	.....	813, 980
Connecticut	8	1, 100	3, 025	21, 470	25, 595	31, 510	.....	31, 510
Delaware	1	.....	50	800	850	1, 800	.....	1, 800
Illinois	19	19, 630	9, 010	122, 500	151, 140	61, 149	.....	61, 149
Iowa	10	13, 750	6, 050	10, 400	30, 200	5, 000	.....	5, 000
Louisiana	15	6, 150	5, 325	45, 925	57, 400	39, 900	.....	39, 900
Maryland	6	3, 400	330	23, 215	26, 945	31, 045	.....	31, 045
Mississippi	3	300	700	2, 500	3, 500	2, 000	.....	2, 000
New York	17	77, 200	43, 340	171, 840	292, 380	91, 960	.....	91, 960
Ohio	53	201, 300	102, 836	3, 678, 351	3, 982, 087	441, 250	.....	441, 250
Rhode Island	5	3, 500	4, 750	11, 000	19, 250	13, 522	.....	13, 522
Tennessee	12	66, 700	37, 850	393, 100	497, 650	33, 500	.....	33, 500
Virginia	2	20, 000	700	73, 000	93, 700	31, 000	.....	31, 000
Wisconsin	13	72, 500	6, 150	233, 775	312, 425	41, 500	.....	41, 500
Total	214	599, 830	358, 141	5, 894, 401	6, 852, 372	1, 639, 116	.....	1, 639, 116
WHOLESALE LIQUOR AND OTHER TRADE.								
California	10	25, 000	3, 095	59, 725	87, 820	29, 460	.....	29, 460
Connecticut	2	35, 000	1, 500	10, 000	46, 500	800	.....	800
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



**TABLE III.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

on pages 42 to 44. The State totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.								
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.					
Aggro- gate.	Real estate.	Per- sonal prop- erty.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
\$12,501,311	\$76,326	\$5,165	\$81,491	\$936,511	1,344	24	1,368	1,505	35	1,539	1,583	35	1,618			
6,964,883	67,038	8,634	75,672	437,637	1,611	61	1,672	1,430	147	1,577	1,292	55	1,347			
367,415	3,906	.....	3,906	24,669	184	16	200	131	56	187	130	21	151			
39,769,353	353,996	8,562	362,558	2,897,717	6,218	193	6,411	5,233	1,119	6,352	5,183	636	5,819			
1,048,240	13,193	2,575	15,768	69,368	352	4	356	287	5	292	281	4	285			
3,452,918	50,259	9,382	59,638	252,446	917	08	985	1,143	73	1,216	1,120	39	1,159			
3,954,472	64,901	6,042	70,943	203,157	2,404	180	2,584	913	586	1,499	806	207	1,073			
225,090	2,471	1,046	3,517	16,412	46	.....	46	96	.....	96	96	.....	96			
13,007,960	125,070	5,826	129,496	582,291	2,399	172	2,571	1,698	859	2,557	1,562	421	1,973			
8,447,076	114,744	9,058	123,802	607,396	2,000	144	2,144	1,617	322	1,939	1,571	167	1,738			
2,831,247	29,150	6,648	35,798	217,807	1,058	9	1,067	890	50	940	876	17	893			
2,164,716	30,674	3,357	34,031	190,409	510	29	539	754	10	764	738	7	745			
1,235,440	14,584	701	15,345	88,408	359	24	383	458	18	474	444	8	452			
6,860,554	113,208	11,712	124,920	402,408	2,123	76	2,199	964	445	1,409	934	156	1,090			
102,470,580	1,063,117	73,799	1,141,916	976,660	21,525	1,000	22,525	17,207	3,725	20,932	16,606	1,833	18,439			
3,062,311	16,451	2,042	18,493	181,550	579	15	594	1,411	73	1,484	446	34	480			
2,298,433	19,973	4,090	24,063	112,741	836	48	884	1,199	109	1,308	468	27	495			
207,260	1,880	.....	1,880	11,854	116	5	121	178	13	191	108	5	113			
2,849,659	25,512	2,388	27,900	180,775	921	36	957	1,244	170	1,414	468	75	543			
305,130	3,714	854	4,568	15,330	309	8	317	303	49	352	72	18	90			
2,720,293	37,398	9,366	46,764	159,207	1,493	188	1,681	2,026	316	2,342	714	99	813			
1,593,910	21,243	4,334	25,577	85,254	716	42	758	1,107	100	1,207	559	39	598			
- 113,572	1,479	711	2,190	3,619	38	.....	38	57	9	66	38	3	41			
7,214,122	63,449	4,389	67,838	294,077	1,561	137	1,698	1,751	427	2,178	1,257	159	1,416			
2,900,820	29,713	4,404	34,177	132,907	634	66	700	1,111	185	1,296	503	65	568			
427,912	4,132	1,296	5,430	29,644	268	7	268	240	7	247	127	2	129			
1,179,040	15,985	2,103	18,088	56,111	446	72	518	634	112	746	345	42	387			
1,320,496	12,645	915	13,560	55,241	599	19	618	836	50	886	427	21	448			
1,197,451	18,515	2,477	20,992	49,804	393	10	403	325	108	433	182	47	229			
26,740,493	272,089	39,431	311,520	1,374,114	8,957	648	9,605	12,422	1,728	14,150	5,714	636	6,350			
2,172,330	5,732	5,433	11,165	63,324	109	1	110	300	7	307	300	7	307			
57,105	334	124	458	2,436	10	.....	10	24	.....	24	.....	.....	22			
2,650	25	.....	25	250	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2			
212,289	882	821	1,703	5,400	31	1	32	37	.....	37	.....	.....	37			
35,200	268	125	393	1,130	23	.....	23	18	.....	18	.....	.....	18			
97,390	768	335	1,103	2,911	32	.....	32	37	.....	37	.....	.....	37			
57,590	683	432	1,115	2,780	11	.....	11	26	1	27	25	1	26			
5,590	55	68	123	300	3	.....	3	5	.....	5	.....	.....	5			
384,840	1,217	140	1,357	2,604	26	3	29	58	2	60	58	2	60			
4,424,237	9,982	25,698	35,680	33,115	112	3	115	408	53	461	406	53	459			
32,772	254	137	391	1,220	11	.....	11	13	.....	13	.....	.....	13			
531,150	1,872	3,851	5,723	3,700	25	2	27	118	.....	118	.....	.....	118			
124,700	805	184	989	3,000	4	.....	4	13	.....	13	.....	.....	13			
353,925	2,303	2,696	4,999	4,945	24	.....	24	68	.....	68	.....	.....	68			
8,491,483	25,180	40,044	65,224	127,175	422	10	432	1,127	63	1,190	1,122	63	1,185			
117,280	304	290	594	2,333	24	2	26	124	1	125	27	1	28			
47,300	484	210	694	100	5	.....	5	50	3	53	2	.....	2			

**TABLE III.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Concluded.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

States.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
WHOLESALE LIQUOR AND OTHER TRADE—concd.								
Iowa .....								
Louisiana .....	8	\$23,400	\$1,095	\$30,500	\$54,995	\$31,075		\$31,075
Maryland .....	2	500	6	850	1,356	1,230		1,230
Mississippi .....	2	3,350	350	2,100	5,800			
New York .....	3	3,500	310	10,460	14,270	14,000		14,000
Ohio .....								
Rhode Island .....								
Tennessee .....	4	12,000	600	19,900	32,500	34,500		34,500
Virginia .....	3	1,700	320	10,500	12,520	4,600		4,600
Wisconsin .....	3	2,200	125	11,500	13,825	10,200		10,200
Total .....	37	106,650	7,401	155,535	269,586	123,865		125,865
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR.								
California .....	100	234,000	220,895	3,295,420	3,750,315	1,934,950		1,934,950
Connecticut .....	144	456,500	136,635	505,378	1,098,513	508,729	\$2,500	511,229
Delaware .....	10	17,000	2,450	69,300	88,750	13,000		13,000
Illinois .....	205	928,999	210,415	3,444,689	4,584,103	2,285,316	900	2,286,216
Iowa .....	51	111,900	41,325	305,150	458,375	146,700	450	147,150
Louisiana .....	28	228,500	66,300	537,350	832,150	187,650		187,650
Maryland .....	97	313,551	31,811	935,007	1,280,369	476,807	800	477,607
Mississippi .....	9	27,050	6,550	60,700	94,900	45,000		45,000
New York .....	108	843,000	234,445	2,598,450	3,676,495	696,550	1,300	697,850
Ohio .....	75	267,600	164,195	3,281,986	3,713,781	843,550	70	843,620
Rhode Island .....	52	122,667	54,625	292,525	469,817	230,931	450	231,381
Tennessee .....	16	63,000	8,500	481,350	552,850	105,600		105,600
Virginia .....	26	82,000	20,380	266,320	369,600	80,675		80,675
Wisconsin .....	64	215,043	40,890	635,768	891,701	303,850	1,700	305,550
Total .....	985	3,012,910	1,230,416	16,709,393	21,861,719	7,839,308	8,170	7,867,478
RETAIL AND WHOLESALE LIQUOR AND OTHER TRADE.								
California .....	26		39,745	293,925	333,670	311,650		311,650
Connecticut .....	22	22,766	14,670	62,207	99,643	66,900		66,900
Delaware .....	1		100	1,000	1,100	1,250		1,250
Illinois .....	17	33,199	71,150	1,257,520	1,361,599	997,203		997,203
Iowa .....	8	14,750	5,375	58,700	78,825	66,300		66,300
Louisiana .....	45	100,137	12,145	478,410	590,692	121,035		121,035
Maryland .....	12	12,400	2,840	46,192	61,432	21,258		21,258
Mississippi .....	3	2,650	1,010	3,700	7,360	1,400		1,400
New York .....	16	93,700	13,370	89,120	196,190	68,750		68,750
Ohio .....	7	37,175	5,750	122,711	165,636	51,250		51,250
Rhode Island .....	11	4,360	10,700	202,800	277,860	122,630		122,630
Tennessee .....	11	10,000	10,485	200,150	220,635	104,585		104,585
Virginia .....	6	17,000	970	222,500	241,070	19,600		19,600
Wisconsin .....	3	1,550	160	2,050	3,760	1,400		1,400
Total .....	188	350,287	188,470	3,100,715	3,639,472	1,955,208		1,955,208

TABLE III.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Concluded.

on pages 42 to 44. The State totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.								
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.					
Aggregate.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.			
\$86,070	\$946	\$566	\$1,512	\$2,499	23		23	57		57	23		23			23
2,586	29	7	36	88	2		2	5		5	2		2			2
5,800	81	50	131		4		4	9		9	2		2			2
28,270	187	10	197	1,440	3		3	9		9	3		3			3
67,000	772	226	998	2,000	12		12	33		33	11		11			11
17,120	95	57	152	440	6		6	17		17	2		2			2
24,025	273	209	482	1,000	8		8	5		5	4		4			4
395,451	3,171	1,625	4,796	9,900	87	2	89	309	4	313	70	1	77			
5,085,265	15,421	12,900	28,411	137,290	232	3	235	551	12	563	551	12	563			
1,009,742	12,061	4,174	16,235	49,546	181	4	185	376	5	381	343	2	345			
101,750	420		420	2,200	15		15	41		41	41		41			
6,870,319	32,934	20,873	53,807	205,219	391	2	393	984	26	1,010	979	23	1,002			
605,525	3,947	3,378	7,325	14,705	66	3	69	130	1	131	130	1	131			
1,019,800	7,202	9,464	16,666	19,710	69	1	70	176	1	177	176	1	177			
1,757,976	16,108	15,715	31,823	44,008	166	3	169	545	1	546	539	1	540			
139,900	1,780	1,063	2,843	5,100	14		14	32		32	32		32			
4,374,345	17,285	4,584	21,869	46,153	152	5	157	464	23	487	444	11	455			
4,557,401	16,668	19,913	36,581	65,567	121		121	569	109	678	569	108	677			
701,198	4,560	3,787	8,347	27,498	78		78	195		195	195		195			
658,450	3,122	3,186	6,308	8,560	27		27	77		77	76		76			
450,275	2,412	1,345	3,757	6,987	32		32	136		136	136		136			
1,197,251	10,278	8,733	19,011	25,252	95	2	97	242	4	246	241	4	245			
29,720,197	144,198	109,205	253,403	657,795	1,620	23	1,652	4,518	182	4,700	4,452	163	4,615			
645,320	2,102	1,394	3,496	25,401	65		65	332	9	341	105	1	106			
106,543	1,051	502	1,553	5,559	33		33	66	1	67	33		33			
2,350	18		18	240	1		1	1		1	1		1			
2,358,799	10,245	5,482	15,727	68,850	58		58	823	47	870	182	7	189			
145,125	1,272	731	2,003	4,330	15		15	49	3	52	22	1	23			
711,727	3,934	8,068	12,002	11,503	96		96	529	18	547	105	1	106			
82,690	583	851	1,434	1,320	23		23	213	30	243	19	3	22			
8,760	97	113	210	200	4		4	8		8	2		2			
264,940	1,709	104	1,813	3,750	24		24	51	4	55	32	2	34			
216,886	1,401	173	1,574	3,410	14		14	66	3	69	25	1	26			
400,490	1,726	552	2,278	11,241	22		22	57		57	34		34			
325,220	1,850	1,874	3,724	5,179	25		25	136	1	137	70	1	71			
260,670	558	2,112	2,670	1,650	13		13	66		66	16		16			
5,160	45	36	81	156	4		4	4		4	3		3			
5,564,680	26,591	21,992	48,583	142,789	397		397	2,401	116	2,517	649	17	666			

**TABLE IV.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

States.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
California.....	1,665	\$657,100	\$1,225,917	\$5,432,973	\$7,315,990	\$16,765,547	\$42,280	\$16,807,827
Connecticut.....	2,415	2,461,102	1,026,383	1,783,082	5,270,567	5,824,559	48,880	5,873,439
Delaware.....	305	223,125	44,760	168,590	436,475	244,950	.....	244,950
Illinois.....	6,581	6,573,358	2,751,739	7,475,488	16,800,585	35,111,909	247,925	35,359,834
Iowa.....	611	498,482	180,377	564,317	1,184,176	945,145	9,905	955,050
Louisiana.....	2,430	1,463,672	407,485	1,885,375	3,756,472	4,319,405	12,141	4,331,636
Maryland.....	2,989	1,775,409	288,535	1,538,205	3,602,149	3,712,245	45,230	3,757,475
Mississippi.....	97	105,517	31,375	177,635	314,527	184,095	.....	184,095
New York.....	3,914	7,031,276	1,930,999	4,643,546	13,605,821	11,219,108	49,048	11,268,156
Ohio.....	2,771	2,312,834	895,156	7,881,361	11,089,351	8,832,379	25,590	8,857,969
Rhode Island.....	1,236	658,570	429,920	1,080,233	2,168,723	2,184,301	10,505	2,194,899
Tennessee.....	1,872	763,162	362,872	1,559,784	2,676,818	2,230,412	18,345	2,248,757
Virginia.....	871	642,515	199,400	1,061,705	1,903,710	1,562,695	2,300	1,564,985
Wisconsin.....	2,511	2,680,648	419,727	1,455,917	4,556,292	4,864,281	226,795	5,091,074
Total.....	29,258	27,787,770	10,194,615	36,699,241	74,681,656	98,031,201	738,942	98,740,143

**TABLE V.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

[The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within the internal-revenue

Character of liquor business.	Number of establishments.	Capital.						
		Owned.				Rented.		
		Real estate.	Fixtures.	Sundries.	Total.	Real estate.	Fixtures.	Total.
Retail only.....	20,282	\$16,300,314	\$6,421,090	\$7,651,554	\$30,432,958	\$71,435,387	\$602,235	\$72,037,622
Retail, and other trade..	7,552	6,457,779	1,989,127	3,187,643	11,625,549	14,986,317	128,537	15,114,854
Wholesale only.....	214	598,830	358,141	5,894,401	6,852,372	1,639,119	.....	1,639,116
Wholesale, and other tr.	37	106,650	7,401	155,535	269,586	125,665	.....	125,865
Retail and wholesale....	985	3,912,910	1,239,416	16,799,393	21,951,719	7,859,308	8,170	7,867,478
Retail, wholesale, etc...	188	350,287	188,470	3,190,715	3,639,472	1,955,208	.....	1,955,208
Total.....	29,258	27,787,770	10,194,615	36,699,241	74,681,656	98,031,201	738,942	98,740,143

**TABLE IV.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

on pages 42 to 44. The State totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.								
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.					
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
\$24, 123, 817	\$110, 336	\$27, 814	\$143, 050	\$1,346, 409	2, 352	45	2, 398	4, 313	137	4, 450	3, 012	99	3, 102			
11, 144, 006	100, 941	17, 734	118, 675	608, 019	2, 076	113	2, 189	3, 145	265	3, 410	2, 180	84	2, 264			
681, 425	8, 249	.....	6, 249	39, 245	317	21	338	353	69	422	282	28	309			
52, 160, 419	428, 569	38, 156	466, 725	3, 353, 961	7, 619	232	7, 851	8, 321	1, 302	9, 623	6, 849	744	7, 593			
2, 139, 226	22, 384	7, 063	30, 057	104, 863	825	10	835	787	58	845	523	24	547			
8, 089, 108	100, 504	37, 181	137, 685	448, 276	2, 620	257	2, 877	3, 968	408	4, 376	2, 175	140	2, 315			
7, 359, 624	103, 547	27, 881	130, 928	426, 007	3, 322	225	3, 547	2, 808	718	3, 527	1, 950	311	2, 261			
498, 622	5, 963	3, 051	9, 014	25, 031	109	.....	109	207	9	216	175	3	178			
24, 873, 977	207, 517	15, 053	222, 570	930, 815	4, 165	317	4, 482	4, 031	1, 315	5, 346	3, 346	595	3, 941			
19, 947, 320	172, 568	59, 366	231, 814	842, 395	2, 861	213	3, 074	3, 771	672	4, 443	3, 074	394	3, 468			
4, 363, 619	39, 822	12, 423	52, 245	287, 410	1, 425	16	1, 441	1, 385	57	1, 452	1, 245	19	1, 261			
4, 925, 575	54, 275	14, 597	68, 872	239, 019	1, 045	103	1, 148	1, 752	123	1, 875	1, 358	50	1, 408			
3, 468, 695	31, 099	5, 374	36, 473	155, 726	1, 013	43	1, 056	1, 524	68	1, 592	1, 038	29	1, 067			
9, 647, 366	144, 622	25, 863	170, 485	483, 565	2, 647	88	2, 735	1, 608	557	2, 165	1, 432	207	1, 639			
173, 421, 799	1, 534, 346	291, 006	1, 825, 442	9, 288, 430	33, 017	1, 683	34, 700	37, 984	5, 818	43, 802	28, 619	2, 713	31, 332			

**TABLE V.—SUMMARY OF CAPITAL INVESTED, TAXES AND RENT PAID, AND PERSONS ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

collection districts from which reports were secured, as explained on pages 42 to 44.]

Capital.	Yearly taxes.			Rent paid during the year.	Proprietors and firm members.			Average employees during the year.								
								Number actually employed.			Number required if entire time was devoted to liquor traffic.					
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.		Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.
\$102,470,580	\$1,063,117	\$78, 799	\$1,141,916	\$6,976,686	21, 525	1, 000	22, 525	17, 207	3, 725	20, 932	16, 606	1, 833	18, 439			
26, 740, 403	272, 089	39, 431	311, 520	1, 374, 114	8, 957	648	9, 605	12, 422	1, 728	14, 150	5, 714	636	6, 350			
8, 491, 488	25, 180	40, 044	65, 224	127, 175	422	10	432	1, 127	63	1, 190	1, 122	63	1, 185			
395, 451	3, 171	1, 625	4, 796	9, 900	87	2	89	309	4	313	76	1	77			
29, 729, 197	144, 198	109, 205	253, 403	657, 795	1, 629	23	1, 652	4, 518	182	4, 700	4, 452	163	4, 615			
5, 594, 680	26, 591	21, 992	48, 583	142, 789	397	.....	397	2, 401	116	2, 517	649	17	666			
173, 421, 799	1, 534, 346	291, 006	1, 825, 442	9, 288, 430	33, 017	1, 683	34, 700	37, 984	5, 818	43, 802	28, 619	2, 713	31, 332			

**TABLE VI.—ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER BUSINESS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC OF TOTAL BUSINESS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CHARACTER OF BUSINESS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

**NEW YORK.**

Character of business conducted in connection with liquor business.	Under 5 per cent.	5 or under 10 per cent.	10 or under 15 per cent.	15 or under 20 per cent.	20 or under 25 per cent.	25 or under 30 per cent.	30 or under 35 per cent.
Billiard rooms and bowling alleys			1			1	
Clubs and social organizations		1	1	1	1	2	1
Dining cars and steamboats			1				
Drug stores	12	28	45	6	6	8	2
General merchandise				1			1
Groceries		3	15	7	7	20	12
Hotels and boarding and lodging houses		2	16	7	16	36	63
Pleasure resorts						1	
Restaurants			2	1			1
Soda and mineral waters					1	1	
Tobacco and cigars							
Miscellaneous							
Total	12	34	81	23	31	63	80

**OHIO.**

Bakeries and confectioneries					1	1	1
Billiard rooms and bowling alleys						1	1
Clubs and social organizations		1					2
Drug stores	39	28	10	2	2	1	
General merchandise	1						1
Groceries		1	5	3	2	24	47
Hotels and boarding and lodging houses			4	6	10	13	13
Pleasure resorts							
Restaurants	1						4
Soda and mineral waters							1
Tobacco and cigars							1
Miscellaneous		1					
Total	41	31	19	11	15	40	71

**RHODE ISLAND.**

Clubs and social organizations			1			3	1
Drug stores	10	21	35		14	7	1
General merchandise			1			1	
Groceries			3	1	3	8	6
Hotels and boarding and lodging houses			2		4	7	8
Restaurants			1				1
Miscellaneous							
Total	10	21	43	1	21	26	17

**TENNESSEE.**

Bakeries and confectioneries						1	
Billiard rooms and bowling alleys			1		2		
Clubs and social organizations			1	1		1	1
Drug stores	2	2	1				
General merchandise			1				1
Groceries	1	4	27	11	13	41	42
Hotels and boarding and lodging houses		2	1	1		3	9
Restaurants							3
Soda and mineral waters	1				1		
Tobacco and cigars							
Miscellaneous		1				1	
Total	4	9	31	13	16	47	56

**TABLE VI.—ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER BUSINESS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC OF TOTAL BUSINESS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CHARACTER OF BUSINESS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

on pages 42 to 44. The State totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

**NEW YORK.**

35 or under 40 per cent.	40 or under 45 per cent.	45 or under 50 per cent.	50 or under 55 per cent.	55 or under 60 per cent.	60 or under 65 per cent.	65 or under 70 per cent.	70 or under 75 per cent.	75 or under 80 per cent.	80 or under 85 per cent.	85 or under 90 per cent.	90 or under 95 per cent.	95 or under 100 per cent.	Not re- port- ed.	Total.
			6		1	1		9	8	1	7	2		37
	2		1			1								11
														1
														107
								1						3
3	7		21		2	2		2	1					100
6	33	1	244		61	148	15	198	92	9	131	1		1,079
							1	1						3
	1		19		2	14		28	12	1	12			93
								1						3
						1		2	1		1			5
								1						1
9	43	1	291		64	167	16	243	114	11	151	3		1,443

**OHIO.**

			1			1								5
			2			3		2	2		1			12
														3
			1											83
			1								1			4
	17		181		8	23		10	2	1	1		1	326
5			28		2	12		16	4		6		3	123
1								1			1	1	3	3
2			15		1	7		9	2	1	10	2	1	55
											1			2
									1		1			3
			2											3
25			231		11	46		38	11	2	22	3	5	622

**RHODE ISLAND.**

														5
			2											90
														2
			15			2		2						40
			27			7		8			1			64
			1						1					4
						1								1
			45			10		10	1		1			206

**TENNESSEE.**

			1								1			2
									1					2
	1		1			1							1	7
			1											9
			1											3
9			115		12	22	1	17	8		5	1		329
2			3			3		2		1				39
			2			3		2						10
						1								3
						1					1			3
			1											3
			1											
12			138		12	31	1	21	9	1	7	1	1	410

**TABLE VI.—ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER BUSINESS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC OF TOTAL BUSINESS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CHARACTER OF BUSINESS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained

**VIRGINIA.**

Character of business conducted in connection with liquor business.	Under 5 per cent.	5 or under 10 per cent.	10 or under 15 per cent.	15 or under 20 per cent.	20 or under 25 per cent.	25 or under 30 per cent.	30 or under 35 per cent.
Bakeries and confectioneries							
Billiard rooms and bowling alleys							
Clubs and social organizations					1	2	
Dining cars and steamboats	2	1					
Drug stores		10					
General merchandise					1	7	15
Groceries		3	10	6	6	27	43
Hotels and boarding and lodging houses			5	4	2	2	5
Pleasure resorts						2	1
Restaurants						3	1
Tobacco and cigars							
Miscellaneous							
Total	2	14	15	10	10	43	65

**WISCONSIN.**

Character of business conducted in connection with liquor business.	Under 5 per cent.	5 or under 10 per cent.	10 or under 15 per cent.	15 or under 20 per cent.	20 or under 25 per cent.	25 or under 30 per cent.	30 or under 35 per cent.
Bakeries and confectioneries							
Billiard rooms and bowling alleys							
Drug stores	1	10	8	5	6	2	2
General merchandise				1	2		
Groceries					5	11	36
Hotels and boarding and lodging houses	1		3	2	7	9	9
Pleasure resorts							
Restaurants							
Miscellaneous					1		
Total	2	10	11	8	21	22	47

**TABLE VII.—SUMMARY OF ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER BUSINESS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC OF TOTAL BUSINESS, BY CHARACTER OF BUSINESS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

[The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within the internal-revenue

Character of business conducted in connection with liquor business.	Under 5 per cent.	5 or under 10 per cent.	10 or under 15 per cent.	15 or under 20 per cent.	20 or under 25 per cent.	25 or under 30 per cent.	30 or under 35 per cent.
Bakeries and confectioneries		2	1	1	2	2	3
Billiard rooms and bowling alleys		1	1			7	4
Clubs and social organizations	3	5	0	2	6	13	12
Dining cars and steamboats	5	3	4				
Drug stores	180	275	337	46	100	62	20
General merchandise	9	11	33	26	49	166	99
Groceries	17	49	146	60	211	512	543
Hotels and boarding and lodging houses	8	25	64	34	68	128	192
Pleasure resorts		2	1			8	3
Restaurants	7	27	59	10	17	36	45
Soda and mineral waters	4				2	2	1
Tobacco and cigars							2
Miscellaneous	3	0	5	1	6	1	4
Total	236	400	657	180	461	872	927



**TABLE VI.—ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER BUSINESS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC OF TOTAL BUSINESS, FOR EACH STATE, BY CHARACTER OF BUSINESS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

on pages 42 to 44. The State totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 43.]

**VIRGINIA.**

35 or under 40 per cent.	40 or under 45 per cent.	45 or under 50 per cent.	50 or under 55 per cent.	55 or under 60 per cent.	60 or under 65 per cent.	65 or under 70 per cent.	70 or under 75 per cent.	75 or under 80 per cent.	80 or under 85 per cent.	85 or under 90 per cent.	90 or under 95 per cent.	95 or under 100 per cent.	Not re- port- ed.	Total.
								1						1
									2					2
						1								4
														3
														10
														39
1	18	4	123	5	19	45	1	12		1				324
			15		5	14		9						61
			1											4
			7			7	1	11	6	2	2			40
						1		1		1				3
								1						1
1	23	5	155	6	24	68	2	35	8	4	2			492

**WISCONSIN.**

			1					1						2
						2								2
								1						35
	1		1											5
10	3		97		3	11		9	1		1			184
			38		6	11		10	8				1	108
								1						1
			6			3		5			2			16
			1											2
	14		144		9	27		27	0		3		1	355

**TABLE VII.—SUMMARY OF ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER BUSINESS, ARRANGED ACCORDING TO PER CENT OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC OF TOTAL BUSINESS, BY CHARACTER OF BUSINESS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

collection districts from which reports were secured, as explained on pages 42 to 44.]

35 or under 40 per cent.	40 or under 45 per cent.	45 or under 50 per cent.	50 or under 55 per cent.	55 or under 60 per cent.	60 or under 65 per cent.	65 or under 70 per cent.	70 or under 75 per cent.	75 or under 80 per cent.	80 or under 85 per cent.	85 or under 90 per cent.	90 or under 95 per cent.	95 or under 100 per cent.	Not re- port- ed.	Total.
			3			3		4			1	1		23
			16		1	10		18	23	1	22	5		109
	3		12		2	5							5	74
													6	18
3	1		10	1		2		2					27	1,066
	12	1	74		2	6		10			1			440
8	113	5	1,009	5	60	176	2	114	25	6	15	2	1	3,078
7	54	1	559		77	259	16	325	127	14	148	3	8	2,117
	1		1			2	1	3	1		1	1	1	21
1	6		125		11	100	2	130	68	9	51	18	7	729
	1		3			1		2	1		3			20
			3					5	7	2				38
			7		1	2						4	3	44
19	191	7	1,822	7	154	574	21	618	252	32	249	34	58	7,777

**TABLE VIII.—ESTABLISHMENTS OCCUPYING RENTED PROPERTY ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained on pages 42 to 44. The State totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

**CALIFORNIA.**

Localities.	Character of business.						Total.
	Retail.		Wholesale.		Retail and whole-sale.		
	Liquor only.	Liquor combined with other business.	Liquor only.	Liquor combined with other business.	Liquor.	Liquor combined with other business.	
Los Angeles.....	161	52	9	1	17	4	244
San Francisco.....	928	302	33	7	77	22	1,369
Total.....	1,089	354	42	8	94	26	1,613

**CONNECTICUT.**

Bridgeport.....	189	100	1	.....	8	6	304
Hartford.....	123	60	1	1	15	1	201
Meriden.....	41	10	.....	.....	2	.....	53
New Britain.....	44	18	.....	.....	5	.....	67
New Haven.....	270	49	.....	.....	13	.....	332
Norwich.....	26	22	1	.....	3	3	54
Waterbury.....	89	38	1	.....	2	.....	130
Rural.....	321	170	3	.....	33	5	532
Total.....	1,103	467	6	1	81	15	1,673

**DELAWARE.**

Wilmington.....	100	37	1	.....	5	1	144
Rural.....	5	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	37
Total.....	105	69	1	.....	5	1	181

**ILLINOIS.**

Chicago.....	3,716	224	10	.....	110	14	4,074
Joliet.....	54	10	1	.....	1	.....	69
Rural.....	556	160	4	.....	24	.....	744
Total.....	4,326	394	15	.....	135	14	4,884

**IOWA.**

Dubuque.....	70	18	.....	.....	5	1	94
Sioux City.....	28	10	.....	.....	3	4	45
Rural.....	76	112	3	.....	14	.....	205
Total.....	174	140	3	.....	22	5	344

**LOUISIANA.**

New Orleans.....	469	564	3	4	13	24	1,070
Shreveport.....	19	26	3	.....	1	1	50
Rural.....	182	218	5	2	4	2	413
Total.....	670	808	11	6	17	27	1,539

**TABLE VIII.—ESTABLISHMENTS OCCUPYING RENTED PROPERTY ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Continued.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained on pages 42 to 44. The State totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

**MARYLAND.**

Localities.	Character of business.						Total.
	Retail.		Wholesale.		Retail and whole-sale.		
	Liquor only.	Liquor combined with other business.	Liquor only.	Liquor combined with other business.	Liquor.	Liquor combined with other business.	
Baltimore .....	1,664	168	4	.....	61	4	1,961
Rural .....	220	188	.....	1	11	3	423
Total.....	1,884	356	4	1	72	7	2,324

**MISSISSIPPI.**

Rural .....	33	13	2	.....	6	1	55
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**NEW YORK.**

Buffalo .....	629	267	1	1	16	2	916
Elmira .....	57	33	.....	.....	6	.....	90
Lockport .....	33	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
Niagara Falls .....	48	7	1	.....	2	.....	58
Rochester .....	293	42	.....	.....	10	.....	335
Rural .....	264	323	3	.....	20	.....	616
Total .....	1,314	684	5	1	60	2	2,060

**OHIO.**

Cincinnati .....	1,020	271	40	.....	49	3	1,383
Dayton .....	194	42	2	.....	8	1	247
Hamilton .....	81	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	93
Rural .....	184	68	1	.....	4	.....	257
Total .....	1,479	393	43	.....	61	4	1,980

**RHODE ISLAND.**

Newport .....	52	8	.....	.....	4	3	67
Pawtucket .....	64	25	1	.....	4	.....	94
Providence .....	297	74	.....	.....	21	4	396
Woonsocket .....	51	2	1	.....	3	1	58
Rural .....	192	38	1	.....	5	1	237
Total .....	656	147	3	.....	37	9	852

**TENNESSEE.**

Memphis .....	110	178	2	2	7	7	306
Nashville .....	89	53	3	.....	2	2	149
Rural .....	111	18	1	.....	1	1	132
Total .....	310	240	6	2	10	10	587

**TABLE VIII.—ESTABLISHMENTS OCCUPYING RENTED PROPERTY ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY LOCALITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Concluded.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained on pages 42 to 44. The State totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

**VIRGINIA.**

Localities.	Character of business.						Total.
	Retail.		Wholesale.		Retail and whole-sale.		
	Liquor only.	Liquor combined with other business.	Liquor only.	Liquor combined with other business.	Liquor.	Liquor combined with other business.	
Norfolk .....	42	63	.....	.....	5	.....	110
Richmond .....	126	92	1	2	6	2	229
Rural .....	111	119	.....	.....	4	1	235
Total .....	279	274	1	2	15	3	574

**WISCONSIN.**

Green Bay .....	56	1	.....	.....	1	.....	58
Milwaukee .....	856	83	4	2	24	.....	960
Oshkosh .....	56	9	.....	.....	2	.....	67
Racine .....	78	10	.....	.....	4	.....	92
Sheboygan .....	31	8	.....	.....	2	.....	41
Rural .....	159	28	1	.....	5	1	194
Total .....	1,236	139	5	2	38	1	1,421

**TABLE IX.—SUMMARY OF ESTABLISHMENTS OCCUPYING RENTED PROPERTY ENGAGED IN EACH CLASS OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC, BY STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

[Representative internal-revenue collection districts were canvassed. The facts given in this table relate only to the establishments within such districts from which reports were secured, as explained on pages 42 to 44. The State totals show the facts not for complete States, but for the parts canvassed only. The whole number of establishments in each State (estimated) is given on page 46.]

States.	Character of business.						Total.
	Retail.		Wholesale.		Retail and whole-sale.		
	Liquor only.	Liquor combined with other business.	Liquor only.	Liquor combined with other business.	Liquor.	Liquor combined with other business.	
California .....	1,089	354	42	8	94	26	1,613
Connecticut.....	1,103	467	6	1	81	15	1,673
Delaware .....	105	69	1	.....	5	1	181
Illinois.....	4,326	394	15	.....	135	14	4,884
Iowa.....	174	140	3	.....	22	5	344
Louisiana .....	670	908	11	6	17	27	1,530
Maryland .....	1,884	356	4	1	72	7	2,324
Mississippi .....	83	13	2	.....	6	1	55
New York .....	1,314	684	5	1	60	2	2,066
Ohio .....	1,479	393	43	.....	61	4	1,980
Rhode Island .....	656	147	3	.....	37	9	852
Tennessee .....	310	249	6	2	10	10	587
Virginia .....	279	274	1	2	15	3	574
Wisconsin .....	1,236	139	5	2	38	1	1,421
Total.....	14,658	4,487	147	23	653	125	20,093

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

**ALABAMA.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Chambers, Cherokee, Choctaw, Clay, Conecuh, Covington, Escambia, Greene, Macon, Marion, Monroe, Randolph, Washington, Wilcox, Winston.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Autauga						\$500.00		\$500.00	\$500.00
Baldwin	\$412.50	\$203.12		\$615.62		.02		.02	615.64
Barbour	1,112.13	488.87	\$5,111.50	6,712.50		20.00		20.00	6,732.50
Bibb						170.67		170.67	170.67
Blount	675.00	343.75		1,018.75					1,018.75
Bullock	1,550.00	600.00	3,148.00	5,298.00					5,298.00
Butler	1,487.50	700.00	2,100.00	4,287.50					4,287.50
Calhoun	1,325.00	650.00	4,750.00	6,725.00		500.00	\$225.00	725.00	7,450.00
Chilton						600.00		600.00	600.00
Clarke						106.00		106.00	106.00
Cleburne	625.00	355.00	900.00	1,880.00			200.00	200.00	2,080.00
Coffee						50.00		50.00	50.00
Colbert	2,000.00	1,062.50	3,080.00	6,142.50		150.00		150.00	6,292.50
Coosa	975.00	250.00	800.00	1,825.00					1,825.00
Crenshaw	375.00	525.00	1,200.00	2,100.00		50.00		50.00	2,150.00
Cullman	1,300.00	487.50	600.00	2,387.50					2,387.50
Dale	500.00	250.00	300.00	1,050.00		800.00	50.00	850.00	1,900.00
Dallas	5,915.43	2,975.00	4,500.00	13,390.43					13,390.43
DeKalb						1,070.00	231.00	1,301.00	1,301.00
Elmore	475.00	237.50	1,500.00	2,212.50		50.00		50.00	2,262.50
Etowah	1,787.50	900.00	4,710.00	7,397.50					7,397.50
Fayette	250.00	125.00	800.00	1,175.00					1,175.00
Franklin	250.00	125.00		375.00		100.00		100.00	475.00
Geneva	362.50	167.50	1,000.00	1,530.00					1,530.00
Hale						5.00		5.00	5.00
Henry	1,750.00	802.50	3,150.00	5,702.50		170.00	155.00	325.00	6,027.50
Jackson	325.00	312.50	250.00	887.50		208.50		208.50	1,096.00
Jefferson	25,965.63	13,081.25	42,045.00	81,091.88		304.00	577.50	881.50	81,973.38
Lamar						50.00		50.00	50.00
Lauderdale	2,300.00	1,112.50	1,750.00	5,162.50		100.00	20.00	120.00	5,282.50
Lawrence	975.00	450.00	540.00	1,965.00		400.00		400.00	2,365.00
Lee	1,650.00	825.00	4,375.00	6,850.00					6,850.00
Limestone	975.00	487.50	520.00	1,982.50		1.00		1.00	1,983.50
Lowndes						57.50		57.50	57.50
Madison	4,850.00	2,425.00	3,790.00	11,065.00		210.00		210.00	11,275.00
Marengo	1,850.00	775.00	2,700.00	5,325.00			190.00	190.00	5,515.00
Marshall	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
Mobile	5,250.00	22,239.95	52,457.75	79,947.70		195.00	40.00	235.00	80,182.70
Montgomery	23,862.50	3,065.65	17,085.00	44,013.15		30.00	81.00	111.00	44,124.15
Morgan	2,100.00	1,050.00	2,950.00	6,100.00			138.50	138.50	6,238.50
Perry	1,000.00	500.00	4,004.00	5,504.00			136.00	136.00	5,640.00
Pickens	750.00	325.00	30.00	1,105.00		200.00	10.00	210.00	1,315.00
Pike	825.00	275.00	4,000.00	5,100.00			62.00	62.00	5,162.00
Russell	800.00	400.00	250.00	1,450.00		200.00	25.00	225.00	1,675.00
St. Clair						68.00		68.00	68.00
Shelby	525.00	225.00	1,000.00	1,750.00		600.00		600.00	2,350.00
Sumter						235.00		235.00	235.00
Talladega	1,250.00	575.00	4,750.00	6,575.00					6,575.00
Tallapoosa	2,300.00	1,304.08	3,502.50	7,106.58					7,106.58
Tuscaloosa	1,625.00	775.00	4,300.00	6,700.00					6,700.00
Walker	1,650.00	825.00	4,900.00	7,375.00					7,375.00
Total	104,555.69	62,636.67	192,646.75	359,839.11		7,200.69	2,141.00	9,341.69	369,180.80

a From the Annual Report of the State Auditor of Alabama, for the year ending September 30, 1896.

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## ARIZONA.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Apache.....		\$692.00		\$692.00					\$692.00
Cochise.....		7,538.95	\$204.00	7,742.95		\$332.70		\$332.70	8,075.65
Coconino.....		5,196.00	1,286.80	6,482.80			\$200.00	200.00	6,682.80
Gila.....		2,980.00		2,980.00					2,980.00
Graham.....		5,193.00		5,193.00					5,193.00
Maricopa.....		7,444.00	3,681.20	11,125.20					11,125.20
Mohave.....		3,008.00		3,008.00					3,008.00
Navajo.....		1,721.33		1,721.33					1,721.33
Pima.....		9,186.55	2,338.25	11,524.80					11,524.80
Pinal.....		1,794.00		1,794.00					1,794.00
Yavapai.....		12,544.00	2,132.40	14,676.40					14,676.40
Yuma.....		2,338.00		2,338.00					2,338.00
Total.....		59,635.83	9,642.65	69,278.48		332.70	200.00	532.70	69,811.18

## ARKANSAS.

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Arkansas, Baxter, Calhoun, Clark, Cleburne, Cleveland, Columbia, Conway, Dallas, Drew, Faulkner, Franklin, Fulton, Grant, Greene, Howard, Independence, Izard, Johnson, Lafayette, Lonoke, Madison, Marion, Mississippi, Montgomery, Nevada, Newton, Poinsett, Saline, Sevier, Stone, Union, Washington, White.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Ashley.....						\$5,268.00		\$5,268.00	\$5,268.00
Benton.....						300.00		300.00	300.00
Boone.....						800.00		800.00	800.00
Bradley.....						200.00	\$200.00	400.00	400.00
Carroll.....	\$612.00	\$1,020.00	\$2,000.00	\$3,632.00		736.45		736.45	4,368.45
Chicot.....	2,772.00	4,608.00	1,040.00	8,420.00					8,420.00
Clay.....						515.00		515.00	515.00
Craighead.....						1,300.00	2,100.00	3,400.00	3,400.00
Crawford.....	2,448.00	4,080.00	4,387.00	10,915.00			100.00	100.00	11,015.00
Crittenden.....	918.00	1,530.00		2,448.00					2,448.00
Cross.....	1,238.00	2,080.00	1,224.00	4,520.00					4,520.00
Deshs.....	3,070.00	5,110.00	1,000.00	9,180.00					9,180.00
Garland.....	8,364.00	13,974.00	13,800.00	36,138.00		415.00	2,000.00	2,415.00	38,553.00
Hempstead.....	2,450.00	4,100.00	410.00	6,960.00			185.00	185.00	7,145.00
Hot Spring.....	918.00	1,530.00	906.00	3,354.00					3,354.00
Jackson.....	2,244.00	3,774.00	12,111.00	18,129.00		56.00		56.00	18,185.00
Jefferson.....	8,181.00	13,635.00	8,694.00	30,510.00					30,510.00
Lawrence.....						400.00		400.00	400.00
Lee.....	1,200.00	2,000.00		3,200.00					3,200.00
Lincoln.....	1,842.00	3,063.00		4,905.00		150.00		150.00	5,055.00
Little River.....	2,193.00	3,672.00		5,865.00		25.00		25.00	5,890.00
Logan.....						400.00		400.00	400.00
Miller.....						200.00		200.00	200.00
Monroe.....	1,224.00	2,040.00	2,000.00	5,264.00			200.00	200.00	5,464.00
Onachita.....	2,206.00	3,685.00	3,725.00	9,616.00					9,616.00
Perry.....	612.00	1,020.00		1,632.00					1,632.00
Phillips.....	2,747.25	4,578.75	3,838.30	11,214.00		412.00		412.00	11,626.00
Pike.....						50.00		50.00	50.00
Polk.....	2,142.00	3,570.00		5,712.00		1,500.00		1,500.00	7,212.00
Pope.....						1,100.00		1,100.00	1,100.00
Prairie.....	918.00	1,530.00	732.85	3,181.45					3,181.45
Pulaski.....	17,442.00	29,070.00	18,500.00	63,012.00		800.00	650.00	1,450.00	64,462.00
Randolph.....	922.50	1,537.50	1,000.00	3,460.00		500.00		500.00	3,960.00
St. Francis.....	1,236.00	2,080.00	3,066.00	6,382.00					6,382.00
Scott.....						100.00	200.00	300.00	300.00
Searcy.....						400.00		400.00	400.00
Sebastian.....	8,262.00	13,770.00	8,343.00	30,375.00					30,375.00
Sharp.....			815.00	315.00		210.00		210.00	525.00
Van Buren.....						300.00		300.00	300.00
Woodruff.....	309.00	515.00		824.00					824.00
Yell.....						1,003.00		1,003.00	1,003.00
Total.....	76,468.75	127,532.85	85,141.85	289,143.45		17,137.45	5,635.00	22,772.45	311,915.90

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## CALIFORNIA.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Alameda	\$18,077.50	\$103,457.55		\$122,135.05			\$1,050.00	\$1,050.00	\$123,185.05
Alpine	135.00			135.00					135.00
Amador	4,880.00			4,880.00					4,880.00
Butte	21,825.00	600.00		22,425.00					22,425.00
Calaveras	5,041.50			5,041.50					5,041.50
Colusa	4,550.00	780.00		5,330.00					5,330.00
Contra Costa	11,775.00	1,124.00		12,899.00					12,899.00
Del Norte	2,123.00	521.00		2,644.00					2,644.00
Eldorado	4,722.00			4,722.00	\$136.00			136.00	4,858.00
Fresno	13,400.00	7,120.00		20,520.00			25.00	25.00	20,545.00
Glenn	1,440.00	2,000.00		3,440.00					3,440.00
Humboldt	9,180.00	8,507.75		17,687.75			90.00	90.00	17,777.75
Inyo	3,118.00			3,118.00		35.00		25.00	3,153.00
Kern	8,653.00			8,653.00					8,653.00
Kings	1,670.00			1,670.00					1,670.00
Lake	3,400.00	360.00		3,760.00					3,760.00
Lassen	942.50			942.50					942.50
Los Angeles	54,625.00	130,868.21		185,493.21	340.00	1,444.00		1,784.00	187,277.21
Madera	2,505.00			2,505.00					2,505.00
Marin	8,064.00	1,230.00		9,294.00			10.00	10.00	9,304.00
Mariposa	2,854.00			2,854.00					2,854.00
Mendocino	6,062.00	2,556.00		8,618.00	267.25	80.00		347.25	8,965.25
Merced	15,100.00	1,005.00		16,105.00	115.34			115.34	16,220.34
Modoc	1,213.00			1,213.00					1,213.00
Mono	3,286.00			3,286.00					3,286.00
Monterey	1,850.00	3,798.60		5,648.60					5,648.60
Napa	4,580.00	7,834.50		12,414.50					12,414.50
Nevada	7,694.00	4,240.00		11,934.00			60.00	60.00	11,994.00
Orange	2,100.00	5,134.00		7,234.00	230.00	106.00		336.00	7,570.00
Placer	8,575.00	2,220.00		10,795.00					10,795.00
Plumas	2,646.50			2,646.50					2,646.50
Riverside	4,374.00	000.00		4,374.00	860.00	1,150.00		2,010.00	6,984.00
Sacramento	50,000.00	35,310.50		85,310.50			487.50	487.50	85,798.00
San Benito	1,850.00	3,648.00		5,498.00			15.70	15.70	5,513.70
San Bernardino	10,388.00	12,157.50		22,545.50					22,545.50
San Diego	6,975.00	32,351.00		39,326.00			155.00	155.00	39,481.00
San Francisco	(a)	278,520.00		278,520.00	1,160.00			1,160.00	279,680.00
San Joaquin	12,720.00	16,025.00		28,745.00					28,745.00
San Luis Obispo	6,010.00	12,720.00		18,730.00			50.00	50.00	18,780.00
San Mateo	7,570.00	4,424.00		11,994.00					11,994.00
Santa Barbara	8,133.98	6,750.00		14,883.98					14,883.98
Santa Clara	25,090.00	20,737.25		45,827.25			950.00	950.00	46,777.25
Santa Cruz	5,375.00	10,750.00		16,125.00			70.00	70.00	16,195.00
Shasta	7,275.00	1,500.00		8,775.00	359.50			359.50	9,134.50
Sierra	2,348.00			2,348.00					2,348.00
Siskiyou	8,729.00			8,729.00					8,729.00
Solano	11,200.00	11,375.00		22,575.00					22,575.00
Sonoma	10,227.50	11,395.50		21,623.00					21,623.00
Stanislaus	5,440.00	1,323.35		6,763.35					6,763.35
Sutter					513.00			513.00	513.00
Tehama	8,034.50	795.00		9,429.50					9,429.50
Trinity	2,556.00			2,556.00					2,556.00
Tulare	7,413.00	3,044.25		10,457.25			12.00	12.00	10,469.25
Tuolumne	3,328.00	560.00		3,888.00					3,888.00
Ventura	6,600.00	4,398.75		10,998.75					10,998.75
Yolo	4,008.00	1,380.00		5,388.00			42.00	42.00	5,430.00
Yuba	2,500.00	7,223.00		9,723.00			90.00	90.00	9,813.00
Total	455,431.98	763,344.71		1,215,776.69	4,016.09	5,887.20		9,903.29	1,225,679.98

a City of San Francisco is coextensive with the county.

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**COLORADO.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Baca, Delta, Kiowa, Morgan, Phillips, Sedgwick.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Arapahoe.....		\$600.00	\$226,420.00	\$227,020.00			\$2,680.00	\$2,680.00	\$229,700.00
Archuleta.....			750.00	750.00			50.00	50.00	800.00
Bent.....			1,155.65	1,155.65			111.00	111.00	1,266.65
Boulder.....		2,250.00	12,130.00	14,380.00			253.50	253.50	14,633.50
Chaffee.....		1,200.00	9,250.00	10,450.00					10,450.00
Cheyenne.....			500.00	500.00					500.00
Clear Creek.....		1,650.00	13,552.00	15,202.00			40.00	40.00	15,242.00
Conejos.....		150.00	3,928.65	4,078.65					4,078.65
Costilla.....		150.00		150.00					150.00
Custer.....			1,504.00	1,504.00			4.00	4.00	1,508.00
Dolores.....			4,750.00	4,750.00					4,750.00
Douglas.....		2,308.30	1,650.00	4,958.30		\$15.00		15.00	4,973.30
Eagle.....		3,600.00	1,000.00	4,600.00					4,600.00
Elbert.....		1,200.00	510.00	1,710.00					1,710.00
El Paso.....		1,000.00	78,808.33	79,808.33			1,782.00	1,782.00	81,590.33
Fremont.....		1,201.10	15,000.00	16,201.10					16,201.10
Garfield.....		1,400.00	11,898.00	12,798.00					12,798.00
Gilpin.....		1,825.00	15,100.00	16,925.00			74.00	74.00	16,999.00
Grand.....		900.00		900.00					900.00
Gunnison.....		2,250.00	10,500.00	12,750.00					12,750.00
Hinsdale.....		900.00	2,250.00	3,150.00					3,150.00
Huerfano.....		1,800.00	4,000.00	5,800.00					5,800.00
Jefferson.....		2,400.00	3,800.00	6,200.00					6,200.00
Kit Carson.....			197.89	197.89					197.89
Lake.....		1,950.00	43,085.00	45,035.00					45,035.00
La Plata.....		750.00	12,680.00	13,430.00					13,430.00
Larimer.....			5,852.00	5,852.00		150.00		150.00	6,102.00
Las Animas.....		5,908.45	15,925.00	21,833.45			20.00	20.00	21,853.45
Lincoln.....		900.00		900.00					900.00
Logan.....						100.00	50.00	150.00	150.00
Mesa.....			4,700.00	4,700.00					4,700.00
Mineral.....			6,500.00	6,500.00		25.00		25.00	6,525.00
Montezuma.....		875.00	501.00	1,376.00					1,376.00
Montrose.....			2,000.00	2,000.00					2,000.00
Otero.....			4,200.00	4,200.00					4,200.00
Ouray.....		450.00	11,948.00	12,398.00					12,398.00
Park.....		750.00	5,602.50	6,352.50					6,352.50
Pitkin.....		600.00	12,979.40	13,579.40					13,579.40
Prowers.....			1,500.00	1,500.00		75.00		75.00	1,575.00
Pueblo.....			41,700.00	41,700.00			375.00	375.00	42,075.00
Rio Blanco.....		150.00	1,000.00	1,150.00					1,150.00
Rio Grande.....			1,750.00	1,750.00					1,750.00
Routt.....		2,350.00		2,350.00					2,350.00
Saguache.....		1,800.00	500.00	2,300.00		3.00		3.00	2,300.00
San Juan.....			8,000.00	8,000.00					8,000.00
San Miguel.....		1,350.00	14,500.00	15,850.00		925.00		925.00	16,775.00
Summit.....		150.00	4,900.00	5,050.00					5,050.00
Washington.....			900.00	900.00					900.00
Weld.....			4,250.00	4,250.00					4,250.00
Yuma.....			250.00	250.00		10.00		10.00	260.00
Total.....		45,767.85	623,647.42	669,415.27		1,303.00	5,439.50	6,742.50	676,157.77



**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.****CONNECTICUT.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County. (a)	Municipality. (a)	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Fairfield .....	\$11,401.00	\$216,619.00	\$228,020.00	\$315.00	.....	.....	\$374.55	\$689.55	\$228,700.55
Hartford .....	11,108.80	211,086.38	222,195.18	375.00	.....	.....	6,155.59	6,530.59	228,725.77
Litchfield .....	967.85	18,389.15	19,357.00	.....	.....	.....	903.93	903.93	20,260.93
Middlesex .....	1,169.33	22,217.33	23,386.66	840.61	.....	.....	149.15	989.76	24,376.42
New Haven .....	19,570.95	371,848.05	391,419.00	1,014.21	.....	.....	7,836.70	8,850.91	400,269.91
New London .....	3,680.05	69,920.95	73,601.00	1,170.00	.....	.....	3,204.38	4,374.38	77,975.38
Tolland .....	566.04	210,885.02	211,451.06	300.00	.....	.....	376.17	676.17	12,127.23
Windham .....	1,205.07	22,896.43	24,101.50	965.00	.....	.....	3,905.47	4,870.47	28,971.97
Total .....	49,669.09	943,862.31	993,531.40	4,979.82	.....	.....	22,905.94	27,885.76	1,021,417.16

a From the Returns of County Commissioners of Connecticut, for the years ending June 30, 1895, and June 30, 1896.

b Includes profit of liquor agency, \$19.18.

c Includes profit of liquor agency, \$130.05.

**DELAWARE.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Kent .....	\$4,720.00	.....	.....	\$4,720.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,720.00
Newcastle .....	71,029.50	.....	.....	71,029.50	.....	.....	\$621.05	\$621.05	71,650.55
Sussex .....	3,267.00	.....	.....	.....	\$50.00	.....	50.00	.....	3,317.00
Total .....	79,016.50	.....	.....	79,016.50	50.00	.....	621.05	671.05	79,687.55

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
The District .....	\$285,471.81	.....	.....	\$285,471.81	\$1,800.00	.....	.....	\$1,800.00	\$287,271.81

**FLORIDA.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Calhoun, Citrus, De Soto, Hernando, Lafayette, Liberty, Manatee, Pasco, Suwannee, Taylor, Volusia, Wakulla.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Alachua .....	\$2,500.00	\$1,250.00	\$1,550.00	\$5,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,300.00
Baker .....	1,006.50	553.25	.....	1,559.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,559.75
Bradford .....	500.00	250.00	250.00	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
Brevard .....	1,500.00	750.00	500.00	2,750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,750.00
Clay .....	500.00	250.00	100.00	850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	850.00
Columbia .....	1,500.00	750.00	750.25	3,000.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000.25
Dade .....	5,000.00	2,500.00	1,250.00	8,750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,750.00
Deval .....	28,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00	56,000.00	.....	.....	\$25.00	\$25.00	56,025.00
Escambia .....	11,618.58	5,987.17	5,206.50	22,812.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,812.25
Franklin .....	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	88.00	88.00	6,088.00
Gadsden .....	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
Hamilton .....	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**FLORIDA—Concluded.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Hillsboro.....	\$19,000.00	\$9,500.00	\$8,800.75	\$37,300.75			\$905.85	\$905.85	\$38,206.60
Holmes.....	500.00	250.00		750.00					750.00
Jackson.....	2,000.00	1,003.00	718.75	3,718.75					3,718.75
Jefferson.....	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	2,000.00		\$5.00	46.00	51.00	2,051.00
Lake.....	500.00	250.00		750.00					750.00
Lee.....	1,000.00	500.00	250.00	1,750.00			86.33	86.33	1,836.33
Leon.....	2,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	4,000.00					4,000.00
Levy.....						25.00		25.00	25.00
Madison.....	1,000.00	500.00	500.00	2,000.00					2,000.00
Marion.....	3,500.00	1,750.00	1,300.00	6,550.00					6,550.00
Monroe.....	7,500.00	3,750.00	3,750.00	15,000.00			130.00	130.00	15,130.00
Nassau.....	3,229.69	1,614.85	1,250.00	6,094.54		1,100.00		1,100.00	7,194.54
Orange.....	2,500.00	1,250.00	750.00	4,500.00					4,500.00
Osceola.....	500.00	250.00	250.00	1,000.00					1,000.00
Polk.....						280.00	20.00	280.00	280.00
Putnam.....	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	6,000.00			30.00	30.00	6,030.00
St. John.....	4,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	8,500.00					8,500.00
Santa Rosa.....	1,500.00	750.00	100.00	2,350.00					2,350.00
Sumter.....						50.00		50.00	50.00
Walton.....						302.00		302.00	302.00
Washington.....	500.00	250.00	250.00	1,000.00					1,000.00
Total.....	110,354.77	55,405.27	49,526.25	215,286.29		1,742.00	1,331.18	3,073.18	218,359.47

**GEORGIA.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Appling, Bartow, Bryan, Burke, Butts, Camden, Campbell, Carroll, Catoosa, Charlton, Chattahoochee, Chattooga, Clayton, Clinch, Coffee, Columbia, Crawford, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Echols, Elbert, Fayette, Forsyth, Gilmer, Glascock, Greene, Gwinnett, Haralson, Harris, Heard, Houston, Irwin, Jackson, Jasper, Jefferson, Jones, Liberty, Lincoln, Lumpkin, McDuffie, Miller, Milton, Monroe, Montgomery, Murray, Oglethorpe, Pierce, Polk, Rockdale, Schley, Spalding, Talbot, Taylor, Telfair, Towns, Union, Walton, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Webster, White, Whitfield, Wilkinson, Worth.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Baker.....	\$282.00	\$82.50		\$364.50					\$364.50
Baldwin.....	658.00		\$3,500.00	4,158.00					4,158.00
Banks.....	282.00		56.00	338.00					338.00
Berrien.....							\$350.00	\$350.00	350.00
Bibb.....	8,123.50		35,000.00	43,123.50		\$100.00		100.00	43,223.50
Brooks.....	376.00		2,000.00	2,376.00					2,376.00
Bulloch.....						300.00		300.00	300.00
Calhoun.....	470.00		1,950.00	2,420.00					2,420.00
Chatham.....	27,969.50		53,084.65	81,054.15			865.00	865.00	81,919.15
Cherokee.....	94.00		400.00	494.00		200.00		200.00	694.00
Clarke.....	94.00	1,162.20	7,757.07	9,013.26					9,013.26
Clay.....	188.00		1,500.00	1,688.00					1,688.00
Cobb.....							155.00	155.00	155.00
Colquitt.....	940.00		2,100.00	3,040.00					3,040.00
Coweta.....	188.00		5,200.00	5,388.00					5,388.00
Dade.....	188.00			188.00		100.00		100.00	288.00
Decatur.....	658.00		2,475.00	3,133.00					3,133.00
Dodge.....	940.00		2,250.00	3,190.00					3,190.00
Dooly.....							75.00	75.00	75.00
Dougherty.....	2,476.00		4,675.00	7,151.00					7,151.00
Early.....	376.00		1,000.00	1,376.00					1,376.00
Effingham.....						25.00		25.00	25.00
Emanuel.....						150.00		150.00	150.00
Fannin.....						30.00		30.00	30.00
Floyd.....	1,504.00		7,400.00	8,904.00		1.00		1.00	8,905.00
Franklin.....						300.00		300.00	300.00
Fulton.....	10,481.75	1,800.00	89,744.17	102,025.92			750.00	750.00	102,775.92

a From the Report of the Comptroller-General of the State of Georgia, for the year ending September 30, 1896.

b Profits of liquor dispensary.

c Includes profits of liquor dispensary, \$8,919.36.

**TABLE X.**—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**GEORGIA**—Concluded.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Glynn.....	\$2,846.00	\$75.00	\$4,200.00	\$7,121.00	.....	\$400.00	.....	\$400.00	\$7,521.00
Gordon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609.75	.....	609.75	609.75
Habersham.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280.00	\$295.00	555.00	555.00
Hall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.00	368.50	493.50	493.50
Hancock.....	188.00	.....	3,500.00	3,688.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,688.00
Hart.....	.....	b1,732.00	.....	b1,732.00	.....	330.00	55.00	385.00	2,117.00
Henry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498.00	.....	498.00	498.00
Johnson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	250.00
Laurens.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125.00	125.00	125.00
Lee.....	658.00	175.00	1,100.00	1,933.00	.....	.....	75.00	75.00	2,008.00
Lowndes.....	1,128.00	.....	2,700.00	3,828.00	.....	.....	100.00	100.00	3,928.00
McIntosh.....	816.00	25.00	1,350.00	2,221.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,221.00
Macon.....	846.00	.....	2,350.00	3,196.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,196.00
Madison.....	94.00	.....	.....	94.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	94.00
Marion.....	188.00	.....	.....	188.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	188.00
Meriwether.....	188.00	.....	.....	188.00	.....	280.00	.....	280.00	468.00
Mitchell.....	282.00	.....	b7,500.00	c7,782.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,782.00
Morgan.....	1,128.00	.....	2,750.00	3,878.00	.....	50.00	30.00	80.00	3,958.00
Muscogee.....	3,838.25	.....	18,800.00	22,638.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,638.25
Newton.....	376.00	.....	2,000.00	2,376.00	.....	.....	70.00	70.00	2,446.00
Oconee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	50.00
Paulding.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316.10	.....	316.10	316.10
Pickens.....	94.00	.....	500.00	594.00	.....	165.00	.....	165.00	759.00
Pike.....	94.00	.....	.....	94.00	.....	250.00	.....	250.00	344.00
Pulaski.....	752.00	40.00	3,100.00	3,892.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,892.00
Putnam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140.00	.....	140.00	140.00
Quitman.....	188.00	.....	200.00	388.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	388.00
Rabun.....	114.00	.....	200.00	314.00	.....	.....	15.00	15.00	329.00
Randolph.....	282.00	.....	1,500.00	1,782.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,782.00
Richmond.....	11,929.75	.....	22,325.00	34,254.75	.....	.....	900.00	900.00	35,154.75
Screven.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	300.00
Stewart.....	562.00	.....	1,900.00	2,462.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,462.00
Sumter.....	1,004.00	.....	4,001.10	5,005.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,005.10
Taliaferro.....	282.00	.....	1,300.00	1,582.00	.....	.....	250.00	250.00	1,832.00
Tattnall.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	200.00
Terrell.....	1,024.00	.....	2,105.00	3,129.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,129.00
Thomas.....	1,504.00	.....	5,105.00	6,609.00	.....	.....	45.90	45.90	6,654.90
Troup.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	.....	300.00	300.00
Twiggs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00	.....	200.00	200.00
Upson.....	376.00	.....	1,406.00	1,782.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,782.00
Walker.....	188.00	.....	.....	188.00	.....	22.00	.....	22.00	210.00
Ware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00	300.00	300.00
Wilcox.....	1,226.00	100.00	2,900.00	4,226.00	.....	75.00	.....	75.00	4,301.00
Wilkes.....	376.00	.....	1,600.00	1,976.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,976.00
Total.....	89,490.75	5,191.79	314,483.99	409,166.53	.....	6,026.85	4,824.40	10,851.25	420,017.78

a From the Report of the Comptroller-General of the State of Georgia, for the year ending September 30, 1896.

b Profits of liquor dispensary.

c Includes profits of liquor dispensary, \$7,500.

**IDAHO.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Ada.....	\$1,212.50	\$6,257.00	\$10,655.50	\$18,125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$18,125.00
Bannock.....	750.00	6,950.00	5,106.00	12,806.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,806.00
Bear Lake.....	192.00	960.00	1,368.00	2,520.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,520.00
Bingham.....	450.10	2,850.90	1,200.00	4,501.00	.....	\$100.00	.....	\$100.00	4,601.00
Blaine.....	592.00	4,878.00	450.00	5,920.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,920.00
Boise.....	477.50	3,467.50	830.00	4,775.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,775.00
Canyon.....	549.20	3,126.00	2,476.94	6,152.14	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,152.14
Cassia.....	136.50	784.50	556.00	1,477.00	.....	.....	\$125.00	125.00	1,602.00
Custer.....	562.00	5,128.00	.....	5,690.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,690.00
Elmore.....	480.00	4,320.00	.....	4,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800.00
Fremont.....	120.00	960.00	120.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00
Idaho.....	452.50	4,072.50	.....	4,525.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,525.00
Kootenai.....	735.00	6,615.00	500.00	7,850.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,850.00

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**IDAHO—Concluded.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Latah.....	\$594.75	\$3,233.75	\$4,229.00	\$8,057.50			\$95.00	\$95.00	\$8,152.50
Lemhi.....	941.50	8,473.50		9,415.00					9,415.00
Lincoln.....	167.50	1,507.50		1,675.00					1,675.00
Nez Percés.....	464.70	4,183.30	1,833.39	6,481.39		\$60.50		60.50	6,541.89
Oneida.....	262.50	2,362.50		2,625.00					2,625.00
Owyhee.....	916.50	8,248.50		9,165.00					9,165.00
Shoshone.....	3,384.30	27,573.50	3,575.20	34,533.00					34,533.00
Washington.....	250.00	2,290.00		2,540.00					2,540.00
Total.....	13,691.05	108,241.95	32,900.03	154,833.03		160.50	220.00	380.50	155,213.53

**ILLINOIS.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Henderson, Saline.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Adams.....			\$74,619.95	\$74,619.95			\$52.50	\$52.50	\$74,672.45
Alexander.....	\$1,650.00		25,575.00	27,225.00			55.00	55.00	27,280.00
Bond.....		150.00	2,575.00	2,725.00		\$282.50	180.00	462.50	3,187.50
Boone.....			11,132.61	11,132.61		130.00		130.00	11,262.61
Brown.....			4,824.00	4,824.00		200.00	95.00	295.00	5,119.00
Bureau.....			45,972.85	45,972.85		334.00	282.00	616.00	46,588.85
Calhoun.....		1,250.00	3,028.75	4,278.75		65.00	18.00	83.00	4,361.75
Carroll.....			16,402.50	16,402.50			125.00	125.00	16,527.50
Cass.....			10,950.00	10,950.00			50.00	50.00	11,000.00
Champaign.....			17,253.31	17,253.31			300.70	300.70	17,554.01
Christian.....			21,881.67	21,881.67			89.00	89.00	21,970.67
Clark.....			5,866.66	5,866.66		65.00	107.00	172.00	6,038.66
Clay.....			4,115.01	4,115.01			15.00	15.00	4,130.01
Clinton.....		1,262.50	12,120.00	13,382.50			77.00	77.00	13,459.50
Coles.....			22,400.00	22,400.00		150.00	120.00	270.00	22,670.00
Cook.....		13,411.64	3,097,988.77	3,111,280.41			1,270.00	1,270.00	3,112,550.41
Crawford.....			2,000.00	2,000.00					2,000.00
Cumberland.....			1,200.00	1,200.00		40.60		40.00	1,240.00
Dekalb.....			23,861.19	23,861.19			330.00	330.00	24,191.19
Dewitt.....			12,075.00	12,075.00		127.85	339.46	466.81	12,541.81
Douglas.....			4,000.00	4,000.00		130.00		130.00	4,130.00
Dupage.....		500.00	14,000.00	14,500.00		1,070.00		1,070.00	15,570.00
Edgar.....			10,737.19	10,737.19			1,187.00	1,187.00	11,924.19
Edwards.....			1,000.00	1,000.00					1,000.00
Effingham.....			14,682.60	14,682.60			32.00	32.00	14,714.60
Wayette.....			5,200.50	5,200.50			10.00	10.00	5,210.50
Ford.....			1,500.00	1,500.00					1,500.00
Franklin.....			1,500.00	1,500.00					1,500.00
Fulton.....			14,995.65	14,995.65		3,500.00	200.00	3,700.00	18,695.65
Gallatin.....			6,452.75	6,452.75			146.00	146.00	6,598.75
Greene.....			5,000.00	5,000.00			125.00	125.00	5,125.00
Grundy.....			36,323.86	36,323.86			552.00	700.00	37,023.86
Hamilton.....			6,000.00	6,000.00					6,000.00
Hancock.....			9,662.66	9,662.66			905.00	1,005.00	10,667.66
Hardin.....			1,500.00	1,500.00					1,500.00
Henry.....			24,782.74	24,782.74		4,100.00	164.40	4,264.40	29,047.14
Iroquois.....			16,792.32	16,792.32			78.40	78.40	16,870.72
Jackson.....			24,642.07	24,642.07			180.00	180.00	24,822.07
Jasper.....			4,648.46	4,648.46			74.07	74.07	4,722.53
Jefferson.....			7,019.70	7,019.70		580.00	318.00	898.00	7,917.70
Jersey.....			10,086.50	10,086.50			38.00	38.00	10,124.50
Jo Daviess.....			20,669.43	20,669.43			70.00	70.00	20,739.43
Johnson.....			562.50	562.50			200.00	200.00	762.50
Kane.....			94,016.67	94,016.67			50.00	911.55	94,978.22
Kankakee.....		500.00	33,275.00	33,775.00				175.95	33,450.95
Kendall.....			6,004.00	6,004.00			18.00	18.00	6,022.00
Knox.....			26,225.00	26,225.00		300.00	200.00	500.00	26,725.00
Lake.....		1,000.00	29,697.38	30,697.38		1,085.00		1,085.00	31,782.38
LaSalle.....			114,241.25	114,241.25			54.80	54.80	114,296.05
Lawrence.....			3,900.00	3,900.00			178.00	178.00	4,078.00

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## ILLINOIS—Concluded.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Lee			\$18,987.75	\$18,987.75			\$34.00	\$34.00	\$19,021.75
Livingston			26,434.42	26,434.42			112.00	242.00	26,676.42
Logan			19,800.00	19,800.00		\$130.00	60.00	60.00	19,860.00
McDonough			7,361.74	7,361.74			1,623.40	1,623.40	8,985.14
McHenry			27,164.00	27,164.00		175.00	227.50	402.50	27,596.50
McLean			48,322.00	48,322.00		2,100.00	236.00	2,336.00	50,648.00
Macon			30,697.94	30,697.94			760.00	760.00	31,457.94
Macoupin			29,273.84	29,273.84			20.00	20.00	29,293.84
Madison		\$2,200.00	77,232.26	79,432.26		920.00	184.50	1,114.50	80,546.76
Marion			11,105.82	11,105.82			125.00	125.00	11,230.82
Marshall			19,250.00	19,250.00		40.00	70.00	110.00	19,360.00
Mason		700.00	12,536.30	13,236.30			15.00	15.00	13,251.30
Massac			6,500.00	6,500.00			780.00	780.00	7,280.00
Menard			9,975.00	9,975.00			55.00	55.00	10,030.00
Mercer			5,900.00	5,900.00		115.00	65.00	180.00	6,080.00
Monroe		5,228.66	12,451.65	17,680.31			15.00	15.00	17,695.31
Montgomery			21,080.92	21,080.92		400.00	120.00	520.00	21,600.92
Morgan			23,504.46	23,504.46					23,504.46
Moultrie			4,000.00	4,000.00					4,000.00
Ogle			13,450.00	13,450.00		325.00	130.00	455.00	13,905.00
Peoria		3,500.00	110,912.43	114,412.43		3,131.55	458.15	3,589.70	118,002.13
Perry			9,742.19	9,742.19			350.00	350.00	10,092.19
Piatt			8,500.00	8,500.00			100.00	100.00	8,600.00
Pike			7,150.00	7,150.00			75.00	75.00	7,225.00
Pope			1,500.00	1,500.00		460.00		460.00	1,960.00
Pulaski		1,250.00	6,550.00	7,800.00		20.00	75.00	95.00	7,895.00
Putnam			1,000.00	1,000.00		40.00		40.00	1,040.00
Randolph		1,800.00	15,628.40	17,428.40		94.05	20.00	124.05	17,552.45
Richland			5,000.00	5,000.00			50.00	50.00	5,050.00
Rock Island			63,022.00	63,022.00			2.00	2.00	63,024.00
St. Clair		4,350.00	113,175.89	117,525.89		3,046.05	696.00	3,742.05	121,267.94
Sangamon			70,157.70	70,157.70		3,500.00	85.00	3,585.00	73,742.70
Schuyler						60.00		60.00	60.00
Scott			2,004.00	2,004.00		70.00		70.00	2,074.00
Shelby			10,175.78	10,175.78			140.35	140.35	10,316.13
Stark			4,350.00	4,350.00		450.00		450.00	4,800.00
Stephenson			24,151.00	24,151.00		20.00	17.00	37.00	24,188.00
Tazewell		500.00	28,763.62	29,263.62			135.00	135.00	29,398.62
Union			6,000.00	6,000.00			50.00	50.00	6,050.00
Vermilion			44,493.17	44,493.17		1,045.00	960.63	2,005.63	46,498.80
Wabash			6,924.07	6,924.07		40.00	134.05	174.05	7,098.12
Warren			11,000.00	11,000.00					11,000.00
Washington			10,271.70	10,271.70		510.00	211.00	721.00	10,992.70
Wayne						40.00		40.00	40.00
White			15,092.70	15,092.70			318.85	318.85	15,411.55
Whiteside			21,888.35	21,888.35		1,000.00	50.00	1,050.00	22,938.35
Will			126,086.17	126,086.17		1,994.00	647.79	2,641.79	128,727.96
Williamson			7,925.00	7,925.00		300.00	700.00	1,000.00	8,925.00
Winnebago			36,525.00	36,525.00			2,291.00	2,291.00	38,816.00
Woodford			12,940.50	12,940.50			262.50	262.50	13,203.00
Total	39,252.80	5,170,898.27	5,210,151.07		33,891.50	20,386.53	54,278.05	5,264,429.12	

## INDIANA.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Adams		\$2,530.00	\$3,185.00	\$5,695.00		\$134.50	\$64.00	\$198.50	\$5,893.50
Allen		21,250.00	18,000.00	39,250.00		1,200.00		1,200.00	40,450.00
Bartholomew		2,392.00	4,839.10	7,231.10					7,231.10
Benton		2,500.00	2,551.50	5,051.50					5,051.50
Blackford		4,100.00	5,150.00	9,250.00		10.00		10.00	9,260.00
Boone		1,500.00	2,030.00	3,530.00		497.38		497.38	4,027.38
Brown		100.00	100.00	200.00		161.50		161.50	361.50
Carroll		900.00	1,500.00	2,400.00					2,400.00

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## INDIANA—Continued.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Cass .....		\$4, 150.00	\$12, 000.00	\$16, 150.00		\$60.00	\$6.00	\$66.00	\$16, 216.00
Clark .....		5, 400.00	2, 070.00	7, 470.00					7, 470.00
Clay .....		7, 300.00	6, 468.75	13, 768.75					13, 768.75
Clinton .....		1, 800.00	3, 487.50	5, 287.50		1, 137.40		1, 137.40	6, 374.90
Crawford .....		1, 201.75	7, 000.00	1, 901.75		164.20		164.20	2, 065.95
Davies .....		4, 400.00	4, 050.00	8, 450.00					8, 450.00
Dearborn .....		4, 400.00	4, 120.00	8, 520.00					8, 520.00
Decatur .....		2, 400.00	4, 400.00	6, 440.00					6, 440.00
Dekalb .....		3, 300.00	4, 100.00	7, 400.00		10.00		10.00	7, 410.00
Delaware .....		7, 488.00	10, 138.00	23, 626.00		1, 649.39		1, 649.39	25, 275.39
Dubois .....		3, 750.00	1, 256.59	5, 006.59		650.00	30.00	680.00	5, 686.59
Elkhart .....		5, 100.00	11, 102.50	16, 262.50			50.00	50.00	16, 312.50
Fayette .....		1, 400.00	3, 750.00	5, 150.00		366.78	158.96	525.74	5, 675.74
Floyd .....		8, 750.00	3, 292.50	12, 042.50					12, 042.50
Fountain .....		1, 600.00	5, 500.00	7, 100.00		60.00		60.00	7, 160.00
Franklin .....		1, 400.00	795.00	2, 195.00		526.75		526.75	2, 721.75
Fulton .....		1, 300.00	1, 450.00	2, 750.00		73.00		73.00	2, 823.00
Gibson .....		1, 600.00	1, 227.75	2, 827.75		100.00		100.00	2, 927.75
Grant .....		5, 880.00	10, 080.00	15, 960.00		130.00		130.00	16, 090.00
Greene .....		1, 500.00	1, 950.00	3, 450.00		266.29		266.29	3, 716.29
Hamilton .....		1, 700.00	2, 802.00	4, 502.00			20.00	20.00	4, 522.00
Hancock .....		1, 000.00	1, 850.00	2, 850.00		120.00		120.00	2, 970.00
Harrison .....		1, 700.00	895.00	2, 595.00		20.00		20.00	2, 615.00
Hendricks .....						652.00		652.00	652.00
Henry .....		1, 300.00	2, 200.00	3, 500.00		50.00		50.00	3, 550.00
Howard .....		2, 200.00	5, 255.00	7, 455.00		5.00	20.00	25.00	7, 480.00
Huntington .....		2, 536.00	5, 575.00	8, 111.00		80.00		80.00	8, 191.00
Jackson .....		3, 000.00	5, 112.50	8, 112.50		60.00		60.00	8, 172.50
Jasper .....		1, 200.00	1, 500.00	2, 700.00					2, 700.00
Jay .....		2, 500.00	3, 700.00	6, 200.00					6, 200.00
Jefferson .....		3, 900.00	5, 286.25	9, 186.25		788.99	192.00	980.99	10, 167.24
Jennings .....		1, 100.00	3, 040.00	4, 140.00		1, 347.65		1, 347.65	5, 487.65
Johnson .....		1, 300.00	2, 450.00	3, 750.00		824.66		824.66	4, 574.66
Knox .....		6, 350.00	8, 250.00	14, 600.00		184.75		184.75	14, 784.75
Kosciusko .....		1, 700.00	2, 619.00	4, 319.00			283.50	283.50	4, 602.50
Lagrange .....		700.00	300.00	1, 000.00					1, 000.00
Lake .....		19, 550.00	15, 881.00	35, 431.00		150.00		150.00	35, 581.00
Laporte .....		8, 750.00	10, 147.50	18, 897.50		80.00	10.00	90.00	18, 987.50
Lawrence .....		1, 824.00	2, 353.50	4, 177.50		1, 251.80		1, 251.80	5, 429.30
Madison .....		20, 985.00	27, 222.61	48, 207.61		406.90	10.00	416.90	48, 624.51
Marion .....		51, 863.00	127, 237.35	179, 100.35		13, 680.63		13, 680.63	192, 780.98
Marshall .....		2, 680.00	3, 085.00	5, 765.00					5, 765.00
Martin .....		1, 300.00	1, 200.00	2, 500.00		100.01		100.01	2, 600.01
Miami .....		3, 400.00	3, 331.00	6, 731.00					6, 731.00
Monroe .....		900.00	1, 750.00	2, 650.00					2, 650.00
Montgomery .....		2, 300.00	5, 100.00	7, 400.00		110.00		110.00	7, 510.00
Morgan .....		600.00	1, 250.00	1, 850.00		687.98	18.00	705.98	2, 555.98
Newton .....		900.00	750.00	1, 650.00			50.00	50.00	1, 700.00
Noble .....		2, 500.00	4, 860.00	7, 360.00		105.00		105.00	7, 465.00
Ohio .....		400.00	1, 000.00	1, 400.00					1, 400.00
Orange .....		705.30	450.00	1, 155.30		400.00	32.20	432.20	1, 587.50
Owen .....		300.00	1, 100.00	1, 400.00					1, 400.00
Parke .....		2, 600.00	1, 325.00	3, 925.00		95.00		95.00	4, 020.00
Perry .....		3, 870.50	1, 897.87	5, 768.37					5, 768.37
Pike .....		700.00	850.00	1, 550.00		50.00		50.00	1, 600.00
Porter .....		2, 700.00	3, 150.00	5, 850.00		115.00		115.00	5, 965.00
Posey .....		5, 000.00	4, 940.17	9, 940.17		1, 063.00		1, 063.00	11, 003.17
Pulaski .....		1, 300.00	1, 400.00	3, 200.00					3, 200.00
Putnam .....		1, 000.00	2, 550.00	3, 550.00		42.00		42.00	3, 592.00
Randolph .....		1, 008.00	2, 061.25	3, 069.25		415.60	15.00	430.60	3, 499.85
Ripley .....		2, 900.00	2, 182.50	5, 082.50		395.51		395.51	5, 478.01
Rush .....		1, 400.00	3, 000.00	4, 400.00		771.85		771.85	5, 171.85
St. Joseph .....		12, 644.00	11, 998.00	24, 642.00		82.00	29.40	111.40	24, 753.40
Scott .....		400.00	260.00	660.00			10.00	10.00	670.00
Shelby .....		2, 600.00	5, 000.00	7, 600.00		30.00		30.00	7, 630.00
Spencer .....		2, 900.00	2, 300.00	5, 200.00		100.00		100.00	5, 300.00
Starke .....		1, 750.00	1, 002.50	2, 752.50					2, 752.50
Steuben .....		400.00	1, 115.00	1, 515.00		25.00	10.00	35.00	1, 550.00
Sullivan .....		2, 300.00	1, 300.00	3, 600.00		500.00		500.00	4, 100.00
Switzerland .....		1, 200.00	650.00	1, 850.00					1, 850.00
Tippacanoe .....		9, 425.00	8, 069.95	17, 494.95					17, 494.95
Tipton .....		1, 300.00	3, 000.00	4, 300.00					4, 300.00

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## INDIANA—Concluded.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Union.....		\$600.00	\$750.00	\$1,350.00		\$20.00		\$20.00	\$1,370.00
Vanderburg.....		25,700.00	19,455.00	45,155.00		20.00	\$20.00	40.00	45,195.00
Vermilion.....		1,816.67	2,913.50	4,730.17		55.00		55.00	4,785.17
Vigo.....		15,000.00	36,900.00	51,900.00		308.50		308.50	52,208.50
Wabash.....		1,400.00	3,425.00	4,825.00		122.00		122.00	4,947.00
Warren.....		500.00	300.00	800.00					800.00
Warrick.....		2,000.00	1,500.00	3,500.00					3,500.00
Washington.....		400.00	450.00	850.00		30.00		30.00	880.00
Wayne.....		8,500.00	13,850.00	22,350.00		715.00		715.00	23,065.00
Wells.....		1,700.00	1,296.80	2,996.80		919.50	75.00	994.50	3,991.30
White.....		1,650.00	1,525.00	3,175.00					3,175.00
Whitley.....		1,400.00	1,250.00	2,650.00					2,650.00
Total.....		379,099.22	534,144.44	913,243.66		34,177.52	1,104.06	35,281.58	948,525.24

## IOWA.

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Adair, Audubon, Calhoun, Davis, Fremont, Greene, Guthrie, Hancock, Henry, Humboldt, Jones, Kosuth, Louisa, Lucas, Mills, Mitchell, Story, Warren, Wayne, Wright.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Adams.....		\$75.00	\$75.00	\$150.00		\$50.00		\$50.00	\$200.00
Allamakee.....		5,250.00	9,175.00	14,425.00		156.00		156.00	14,581.00
Appanoose.....		420.82	2,104.16	2,524.98		75.00		75.00	2,599.98
Benton.....			610.00			3,381.75		3,381.75	3,991.75
Blackhawk.....		2,625.00	7,875.00	10,500.00					10,500.00
Boone.....		5,313.50	16,625.00	21,938.50					21,938.50
Bremer.....		4,641.62	5,700.00	10,341.62					10,341.62
Buchanan.....		618.01	969.73	1,587.74		200.00	\$115.00	315.00	1,902.74
Buena Vista.....		180.00		180.00					180.00
Butler.....						287.50		287.50	287.50
Carroll.....		7,463.09	10,810.59	18,273.65			3.50	3.50	18,277.18
Cass.....						300.00		300.00	300.00
Cedar.....		3,050.00	2,330.00	5,380.00		175.00		175.00	5,555.00
Cerro Gordo.....						3,100.00		3,100.00	3,100.00
Cherokee.....		300.00	300.00	600.00		75.00	4,264.20	4,339.20	4,939.20
Chickasaw.....		4,722.50	4,922.50	9,645.00					9,645.00
Clarke.....						600.00		600.00	600.00
Clay.....						1,700.00		1,700.00	1,700.00
Clayton.....		19,778.04	11,299.45	31,077.49			100.00	100.00	31,177.49
Clinton.....		84,801.73	24,476.43	59,278.16			480.00	480.00	59,758.16
Crawford.....		4,100.13	9,402.79	13,502.92			5.07	5.07	13,507.99
Dallas.....							250.00	250.00	250.00
Decatur.....						551.80		551.80	551.80
Delaware.....						499.30		499.30	499.30
Des Moines.....		22,797.75	22,797.75	45,595.50					45,595.50
Dickinson.....						200.00		200.00	200.00
Dubuque.....		65,398.32	47,217.17	112,615.49			15.00	15.00	112,630.49
Emmet.....		1,800.00	6,000.00	7,800.00		290.89		290.89	8,090.89
Fayette.....		3,879.16	4,661.53	8,540.69		915.00	61.00	976.00	9,516.69
Floyd.....						50.00		50.00	50.00
Franklin.....						600.00		600.00	600.00
Grundy.....		1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00		458.84		458.84	3,458.84
Hamilton.....						900.00		900.00	900.00
Hardin.....						1,049.00		1,049.00	1,049.00
Harrison.....		2,958.33	9,451.07	12,410.00			73.00	73.00	12,483.00
Howard.....							380.00	380.00	380.00
Ia.....		2,497.90	4,397.90	6,895.80		400.00	10.00	410.00	7,305.80
Iowa.....		3,300.00	7,900.00	11,200.00		50.00		50.00	11,250.00
Jackson.....		6,688.60	6,888.60	13,577.20		1,307.50		1,307.50	14,884.70
Jasper.....						901.00		901.00	901.00
Jefferson.....						317.20		317.20	317.20

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**IOWA—Concluded.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Johnson.....		\$8,790.00	\$17,935.00	\$26,635.00			\$76.00	\$76.00	\$26,711.00
Keokuk.....		359.21	359.21	718.42			50.00	50.00	768.42
Lee.....		24,625.00	27,900.00	52,525.00			29.00	29.00	52,554.00
Linn.....		13,614.60	31,117.26	44,731.86					44,731.86
Lyon.....		4,081.43	8,923.08	13,004.51			30.00	30.00	13,034.51
Madison.....						\$400.00		400.00	400.00
Mahaaska.....		4,630.00	8,282.70	12,912.70		173.25		173.25	13,085.95
Marion.....						350.00		350.00	350.00
Marshall.....		3,000.00	7,000.00	10,000.00					10,000.00
Monona.....		1,500.00	2,467.50	3,967.50		5.00		5.00	3,972.50
Monroe.....						25.00		25.00	25.00
Montgomery.....						300.00		300.00	300.00
Muscataine.....		8,246.16	16,127.62	24,373.78			425.70	425.70	24,799.48
O'Brien.....		3,600.00	8,120.00	11,720.00					11,720.00
Osceola.....		935.00	2,435.00	3,370.00					3,370.00
Page.....						300.00		300.00	300.00
Palo Alto.....		3,187.50	7,107.50	10,295.00					10,295.00
Plymouth.....		10,087.50	12,153.75	22,241.25		400.00	140.00	540.00	22,781.25
Pocahontas.....		825.00	2,375.00	3,200.00			40.00	40.00	3,240.00
Polk.....		15,158.93	49,358.93	64,517.86		2,218.37		2,218.37	66,736.23
Pottawattamie.....		20,051.87	35,867.68	55,919.55			311.50	311.50	56,231.05
Poweshiek.....						647.00		647.00	647.00
Ringgold.....		151.87	136.12	287.99		500.00		500.00	787.99
Sac.....		281.00	436.66	717.66			117.50	117.50	835.16
Scott.....		68,691.00	54,981.50	123,672.50			25.00	25.00	123,697.50
Shelby.....		3,000.00	5,291.50	8,291.50		158.50		158.50	8,450.00
Sioux.....		5,368.82	7,918.82	13,287.64					13,287.64
Tama.....		1,775.10	1,775.10	3,550.20		575.00	15.00	590.00	4,140.20
Taylor.....			125.00	250.00		600.00		600.00	850.00
Union.....		2,400.00	7,300.00	9,700.00					9,700.00
Van Buren.....						100.00		100.00	100.00
Wapello.....		10,269.00	42,002.29	52,271.29			2.35	2.35	52,273.64
Washington.....						3,024.69		3,024.69	3,024.69
Webster.....		5,100.00	11,480.00	16,580.00					16,580.00
Winnebago.....						236.52		236.52	236.52
Winneshek.....		9,000.00	13,000.00	22,000.00		1,000.00		1,000.00	23,000.00
Woodbury.....		16,670.27	48,055.27	64,725.54			31.00	31.00	64,756.54
Worth.....						549.00		549.00	549.00
Total.....		449,593.76	647,522.76	1,097,116.52		30,153.11	7,049.82	37,202.93	1,134,319.45

**KANSAS.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Barton, Cheyenne, Comanche, Finney, Gove, Graham, Grant, Gray, Greeley, Hamilton, Haskell, Hodgeman, Johnson, Kearny, Lane, Logan, Morton, Ness, Norton, Osborne, Pawnee, Phillips, Pratt, Rawlins, Rice, Scott, Seward, Sheridan, Stafford, Stanton, Stevens, Thomas, Trego, Wallace, Wichita.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Allen.....		\$15.52		\$15.52			\$1,420.00	\$1,420.00	\$1,435.52
Anderson.....							370.00	370.00	370.00
Atchison.....		257.50		257.50			15,600.00	15,600.00	15,857.50
Barber.....							40.00	40.00	40.00
Bourbon.....		34.00		34.00			7,280.00	7,280.00	7,314.00
Brown.....		81.44		81.44		\$365.00	738.00	1,103.00	1,184.44
Butler.....							50.00	50.00	50.00
Chase.....		43.93		43.93					43.93
Chautauqua.....		51.06		51.06		300.00	30.00	330.00	381.06
Cherokee.....		298.61	\$17.50	316.11		650.00	5,911.75	6,561.75	6,875.86
Clark.....		72.57		72.57					72.57
Clay.....		33.16		33.16					33.16
Cloud.....							2,755.25	2,755.25	2,755.25
Coffey.....		18.00		18.00					18.00



TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

KANSAS—Concluded.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Cowley.....		\$207.10		\$207.10		\$2,200.00	\$4,340.50	\$6,540.50	\$8,747.60
Crawford.....		35.71		35.71		225.00	11,633.50	11,858.50	11,894.21
Decatur.....		10.00		10.00					10.00
Dickinson.....							3,800.00	3,800.00	3,800.00
Doniphan.....						147.50	290.00	437.50	437.50
Douglas.....		92.08		92.08					92.08
Edwards.....		26.50		26.50					26.50
Elk.....						105.00	62.60	167.60	167.60
Ellis.....							500.00	500.00	500.00
Ellsworth.....							1,035.00	1,035.00	1,035.00
Ford.....		15.00		15.00			1,800.00	1,800.00	1,815.00
Franklin.....		171.04		171.04					171.04
Geary.....		46.00		46.00			6,318.00	6,318.00	6,364.00
Greenwood.....		78.55		78.55			20.00	20.00	98.55
Harper.....							500.00	500.00	500.00
Harvey.....							155.00	155.00	155.00
Jackson.....						386.56	1,336.00	1,722.56	1,722.56
Jefferson.....		105.89		105.89					105.89
Jewell.....							50.00	50.00	50.00
Kingman.....		19.00		19.00			95.50	95.50	114.50
Kiowa.....		6.00		6.00					6.00
Labette.....		766.53		766.53			800.00	800.00	1,566.53
Leavenworth.....							36,500.00	36,500.00	36,500.00
Lincoln.....		200.00		200.00					200.00
Linn.....		28.00		28.00					28.00
Lyon.....		51.58		51.58					51.58
McPherson.....		207.31		207.31			335.00	335.00	542.31
Marion.....							743.00	743.00	743.00
Marshall.....		50.26		50.26			2,149.00	2,149.00	2,199.26
Meade.....		7.64		7.64					7.64
Miami.....		38.42		38.42			140.00	140.00	178.42
Mitchell.....		55.17		55.17		200.00	250.00	450.00	505.17
Montgomery.....		60.00	\$143.25	203.25		2,750.00	2,738.00	5,488.00	5,691.25
Morris.....							144.50	144.50	144.50
Nemaha.....		180.82		180.82					180.82
Neosho.....		118.86		118.86			492.00	492.00	610.86
Osage.....		245.81		245.81			153.00	153.00	398.81
Ottawa.....							50.00	50.00	50.00
Pottawatomie.....		221.11		221.11		205.30	1,147.50	1,352.80	1,573.91
Reno.....		96.50		96.50					96.50
Republic.....		111.13		111.13					111.13
Riley.....		17.00		17.00					17.00
Rooks.....		10.00		10.00					10.00
Rush.....		40.00		40.00					40.00
Russell.....		31.43		31.43			25.00	25.00	56.43
Saline.....						100.00	765.00	865.00	865.00
Sedgwick.....		41.55		41.55			22,160.00	22,160.00	22,201.55
Shawnee.....		1,029.72		1,029.72			400.00	400.00	1,429.72
Sherman.....							270.00	270.00	270.00
Smith.....		15.18		15.18			358.00	358.00	373.18
Sumner.....		185.00		185.00		100.00	1,800.00	1,900.00	2,085.00
Wabunsee.....		7.42		7.42			575.00	575.00	582.42
Washington.....		12.75		12.75			1,140.00	1,140.00	1,152.75
Wilson.....						71.25		71.25	71.25
Woodson.....		42.70		42.70					42.70
Wyandotte.....		58.64		58.64			39,382.95	39,382.95	39,441.59
Total.....		5,647.19	160.75	5,807.94		7,805.61	178,649.05	186,454.66	192,262.60

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**KENTUCKY.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Ballard, Bullitt, Carlisle, Clay, Cumberland, Fleming, Harlan, Hart, Hickman, Johnson, Knox, Laurel, Leslie, Letcher, Martin, Morgan, Owsley, Perry.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.(a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Adair	\$250.00			\$250.00	\$2,050.70			\$2,050.70	\$2,300.70
Allen	75.00			75.00					75.00
Anderson	1,125.00		\$3,200.00	4,325.00	125.00			125.00	4,450.00
Barren	700.00			700.00	1,000.00			1,000.00	1,700.00
Bath	1,300.00		1,375.00	2,675.00	14.40			14.40	2,689.40
Bell	450.00		3,000.00	3,450.00	200.00		\$120.00	320.00	3,770.00
Boone	350.00		300.00	650.00	100.00			100.00	750.00
Bourbon	3,625.00		6,500.00	10,125.00	130.96			130.96	10,255.96
Boyd	3,900.00		9,360.00	13,260.00			50.00	50.00	13,310.00
Boyle	350.00		100.00	450.00	650.00		1,800.00	2,450.00	2,900.00
Bracken	1,100.00		2,500.00	3,600.00					3,600.00
Breathitt	200.00			200.00	30.00			30.00	230.00
Breckinridge	1,600.00		1,600.00	3,200.00					3,200.00
Butler	400.00		150.00	550.00	50.00			50.00	600.00
Caldwell	825.00		2,800.00	3,625.00	20.00			20.00	3,645.00
Calloway					222.00		200.00	422.00	422.00
Campbell	24,600.00		17,250.00	41,850.00	680.00		937.00	1,617.00	43,467.00
Carroll	600.00		1,350.00	1,950.00	393.60			393.60	2,343.60
Carter					120.00			120.00	120.00
Casey					100.00			100.00	100.00
Christian	3,275.00		7,500.00	10,775.00					10,775.00
Clark	2,450.00		5,387.00	7,837.00					7,837.00
Clinton	250.00			250.00	100.90			100.90	350.90
Crittenden	100.00		200.00	300.00	172.00			172.00	472.00
Daviess	7,675.00		7,845.08	15,520.08					15,520.08
Edmonson	700.00			700.00	45.00			45.00	745.00
Elliott	450.00			450.00	35.00			35.00	485.00
Estill	600.00		500.00	1,100.00					1,100.00
Fayette	14,625.00		9,789.49	24,414.49	60.00			60.00	24,474.49
Floyd	50.00			50.00					50.00
Franklin	4,925.00		7,627.50	11,952.50	110.00			110.00	12,062.50
Fulton	750.00		5,000.00	5,750.00					5,750.00
Gallatin	1,200.00		1,200.00	2,400.00	110.00			110.00	2,510.00
Garrard	100.00			100.00	75.00			75.00	175.00
Grant	1,400.00		1,200.00	2,600.00					2,600.00
Graves	150.00			150.00	575.40			575.40	725.40
Grayson	1,450.00		450.00	1,900.00	220.00			220.00	2,120.00
Green	200.00			200.00	100.00			100.00	300.00
Greenup	600.00		1,000.00	1,600.00	60.00			60.00	1,660.00
Hancock	525.00		600.00	1,125.00	60.00			60.00	1,185.00
Hardin	750.00		2,000.00	2,750.00					2,750.00
Harrison	2,875.00		4,100.00	6,975.00					6,975.00
Henderson	8,800.00		7,237.50	15,937.50	400.00			400.00	16,237.50
Henry	1,750.00		3,050.00	4,800.00					4,800.00
Hopkins	2,325.00		5,898.75	8,223.75			10.00	10.00	8,233.75
Jackson					20.00			20.00	20.00
Jefferson	140,225.00		133,485.90	273,710.90	50.00			50.00	273,760.90
Jessamine	500.00		1,500.00	2,000.00	250.00			250.00	2,250.00
Kenton	50,050.00		25,708.28	75,758.28			2.00	2.00	75,760.28
Knott					35.00			35.00	35.00
Larue	900.00		1,200.00	2,100.00	20.00			20.00	2,120.00
Lawrence	700.00		1,200.00	1,900.00	120.00			120.00	2,020.00
Lee			500.00	500.00	1,810.88			1,810.88	2,310.88
Lewis	750.00		750.00	1,500.00	20.00			20.00	1,520.00
Lincoln	650.00		477.00	1,127.00					1,127.00
Livingston					650.00			650.00	650.00
Logan	450.00		1,050.00	1,500.00	150.00		152.50	302.50	1,802.50
Lyon	150.00			150.00					150.00
McCracken	9,575.00		8,875.00	18,450.00	523.50		1,360.00	1,883.50	20,333.50
McLean	500.00		750.00	1,250.00					1,250.00
Madison	2,150.00		8,000.00	10,150.00	909.00			909.00	11,059.00
Magoffin					150.00			150.00	150.00
Marion	2,625.00		2,825.00	5,450.00	517.60			517.60	5,967.60
Marshall					90.00			90.00	90.00
Mason	3,725.00		6,425.00	10,150.00					10,150.00
Meade	1,150.00		450.00	1,600.00	191.66			191.66	1,791.66

αFrom the Biennial Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts of Kentucky, for the years ending June 30, 1896, and June 30, 1897.

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## KENTUCKY—Concluded.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Menifee .....	\$150. 00			\$150. 00					\$150. 00
Mercer .....	1, 200. 00		\$4, 000. 00	5, 200. 00					5, 200. 00
Metcalfe .....	550. 00			550. 00					550. 00
Monroe .....	525. 00			525. 00					525. 00
Montgomery .....	1, 550. 00		4, 488. 00	6, 039. 00					6, 039. 00
Muhlenberg .....	1, 875. 00		3, 350. 00	5, 225. 00					5, 225. 00
Nelson .....	2, 575. 00		1, 700. 00	4, 275. 00					4, 275. 00
Nicholas .....	675. 00		1, 200. 00	1, 875. 00	\$30. 00			\$30. 00	1, 905. 00
Ohio .....	300. 00		1, 000. 00	1, 300. 00	210. 00			210. 00	1, 510. 00
Oldham .....	775. 00		750. 00	1, 525. 00	52. 50			52. 50	1, 577. 50
Owen .....	250. 00			250. 00	330. 00			330. 00	580. 00
Pendleton .....	1, 800. 00		1, 780. 00	3, 580. 00					3, 580. 00
Pike .....	75. 00			75. 00					75. 00
Powell .....	925. 00		700. 00	1, 625. 00					1, 625. 00
Pulaski .....	1, 100. 00		4, 800. 00	5, 900. 00	21. 00		\$79. 00	100. 00	6, 000. 00
Robertson .....	100. 00			100. 00	700. 00			700. 00	800. 00
Rockcastle .....					100. 00			100. 00	100. 00
Rowan .....	1, 325. 00		1, 200. 00	2, 525. 00	145. 00			145. 00	2, 670. 00
Russell .....					224. 00			224. 00	224. 00
Scott .....	1, 800. 00		5, 250. 00	7, 050. 00					7, 050. 00
Shelby .....	1, 200. 00		4, 400. 00	5, 600. 00	200. 00			200. 00	5, 800. 00
Simpson .....	225. 00			225. 00	147. 00			147. 00	372. 00
Spencer .....	525. 00		750. 00	1, 275. 00					1, 275. 00
Taylor .....					1, 275. 00			1, 275. 00	1, 275. 00
Todd .....	1, 225. 00		3, 000. 00	4, 225. 00	672. 00			672. 00	4, 897. 00
Trigg .....					800. 00			800. 00	800. 00
Trimble .....	300. 00		150. 00	450. 00	144. 00			144. 00	594. 00
Union .....	3, 125. 00		5, 415. 00	8, 540. 00	162. 00		260. 00	422. 00	8, 962. 00
Warren .....	3, 625. 00		9, 575. 00	13, 200. 00	340. 00		26. 50	366. 50	13, 566. 50
Washington .....	1, 100. 00		1, 250. 00	2, 350. 00			155. 00	155. 00	2, 505. 00
Wayne .....	25. 00			25. 00	150. 00			150. 00	175. 00
Webster .....	675. 00		2, 600. 00	3, 275. 00	50. 00			50. 00	3, 325. 00
Whitley .....	900. 00		1, 400. 00	2, 300. 00			145. 00	145. 00	2, 445. 00
Wolfe .....	150. 00			150. 00	68. 00			68. 00	218. 00
Woodford .....	1, 575. 00		5, 545. 50	7, 120. 50					7, 120. 50
Total .....	345, 525. 00		376, 971. 00	722, 496. 00	19, 138. 10		5, 297. 00	24, 435. 10	746, 931. 10

a From the Biennial Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts of Kentucky, for the years ending June 30, 1896, and June 30, 1897.

## LOUISIANA.

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Cameron, Claiborne, De Soto, Jackson, Lincoln, Richland, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Union, Washington.]

Parishes.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Acadia .....	\$1, 600. 00	\$300. 00	\$2, 200. 00	\$4, 100. 00					\$4, 100. 00
Ascension .....	5, 750. 00	3, 850. 00	625. 00	10, 225. 00					10, 225. 00
Assumption .....	5, 000. 00	3, 750. 00	125. 00	8, 875. 00					8, 875. 00
Avoynes .....	3, 650. 00	3, 100. 00	1, 107. 50	7, 857. 50			\$50. 00	\$50. 00	7, 907. 50
Bienville .....	350. 00	262. 50	225. 00	837. 50					837. 50
Bossier .....	1, 850. 00	1, 850. 00		3, 700. 00					3, 700. 00
Caddo .....	7, 500. 00	1, 500. 00	6, 700. 00	15, 700. 00			7. 50	7. 50	15, 707. 50
Calcasieu .....	2, 700. 00	2, 700. 00	2, 700. 00	8, 100. 00		\$400. 00		400. 00	8, 500. 00
Caldwell .....	500. 00	500. 00	500. 00	1, 500. 00					1, 500. 00
Catahoula .....	750. 00	750. 00	700. 00	2, 200. 00		50. 00		50. 00	2, 250. 00
Concordia .....	1, 600. 00	1, 600. 00		3, 200. 00	\$376. 00			376. 00	3, 576. 00
East Baton Rouge .....	5, 250. 00	1, 400. 00	4, 604. 87	11, 254. 87					11, 254. 87
East Carroll .....	2, 200. 00	1, 100. 00	1, 100. 00	4, 400. 00					4, 400. 00
East Feliciana .....	1, 400. 00	1, 400. 00	306. 50	3, 106. 50					3, 106. 50
Franklin .....	1, 500. 00	1, 500. 00		3, 000. 00					3, 000. 00
Grant .....	250. 00	250. 00		500. 00					500. 00
Iberia .....	6, 300. 00	1, 650. 00	5, 200. 00	13, 150. 00			30. 00	30. 00	13, 180. 00
Iberville .....	8, 000. 00	5, 500. 00	3, 100. 00	16, 600. 00			146. 50	146. 50	16, 746. 50

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.****LOUISIANA—Concluded.**

Parishes.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Jefferson .....	\$5,450.00	\$2,450.00	\$250.00	\$8,150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$8,150.00
Lafayette .....	2,298.00	2,000.00	1,200.00	5,498.00	.....	\$100.00	.....	\$100.00	5,598.00
Lafourche .....	8,000.00	7,500.00	880.00	16,380.00	.....	355.00	.....	355.00	16,735.00
Livingston .....	100.00	100.00	.....	200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Madison .....	2,850.00	2,850.00	.....	5,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,700.00
Morehouse .....	1,200.00	1,200.00	375.00	2,775.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,775.00
Natchitoches .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	394.92	.....	394.92	394.92
Orleans .....	148,600.00	(a)	148,600.00	297,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	297,200.00
Ouachita .....	1,225.00	100.00	1,200.00	2,525.00	.....	375.00	.....	375.00	2,900.00
Plaquemines .....	2,900.00	1,160.00	.....	4,060.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,060.00
Pointe Coupee .....	6,600.00	4,400.00	2,200.00	13,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,200.00
Rapides .....	3,700.00	3,700.00	3,850.00	11,250.00	\$250.00	250.00	.....	500.00	11,750.00
Red River .....	1,200.00	1,200.00	50.00	2,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,450.00
Sabine .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55.00	.....	55.00	55.00
St. Bernard .....	2,975.00	1,918.50	.....	4,893.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,893.50
St. Charles .....	3,050.00	1,225.00	.....	4,275.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,275.00
St. James .....	8,650.00	2,615.00	.....	11,265.00	.....	35.50	.....	35.50	11,300.50
St. John the Baptist .....	5,175.00	2,000.00	.....	7,175.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,175.00
St. Landry .....	6,500.00	6,500.00	5,450.00	18,450.00	.....	.....	\$85.50	85.50	18,535.50
St. Martin .....	1,800.00	800.00	1,300.00	3,900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,900.00
St. Mary .....	12,000.00	5,000.00	3,200.00	20,200.00	.....	450.00	.....	450.00	20,650.00
St. Tammany .....	3,500.00	1,300.00	1,950.00	6,750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,750.00
Tensas .....	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,000.00
Terrebonne .....	3,400.00	3,400.00	350.00	7,150.00	.....	150.00	.....	150.00	7,300.00
Vermilion .....	1,765.00	2,392.50	750.00	4,917.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,917.50
Vernon .....	550.00	275.00	.....	825.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	825.00
Webster .....	300.00	300.00	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00
West Baton Rouge .....	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	4,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800.00
West Carroll .....	500.00	500.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00
West Feliciana .....	2,100.00	1,700.00	200.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000.00
Winn .....	150.00	150.00	.....	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>298,588.00</b>	<b>95,508.50</b>	<b>200,098.87</b>	<b>595,095.37</b>	<b>626.00</b>	<b>2,615.42</b>	<b>319.50</b>	<b>3,560.92</b>	<b>598,656.29</b>

a City of New Orleans is coextensive with the parish.

**MAINE.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County. <sup>(a)</sup>	Municipality.	Total.	
State agency .....	\$860.09	.....	.....	\$860.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$860.09
Androscoggin .....	.....	.....	\$3,131.47	3,131.47	.....	\$8,404.66	.....	\$8,404.66	11,536.13
Aroostook .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,747.47	.....	5,747.47	5,747.47
Cumberland .....	.....	.....	1,738.70	1,738.70	.....	16,196.92	.....	16,196.92	17,935.62
Franklin .....	.....	.....	511.85	511.85	.....	948.29	.....	948.29	1,460.14
Hancock .....	.....	.....	107.00	107.00	.....	4,624.25	.....	4,624.25	4,731.25
Kennebec .....	.....	.....	804.32	804.32	.....	16,583.93	.....	16,583.93	17,388.25
Knox .....	.....	.....	189.74	189.74	.....	5,105.00	.....	5,105.00	4,915.26
Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	985.00	.....	985.00	985.00
Oxford .....	.....	.....	824.35	824.35	.....	530.00	.....	530.00	1,354.35
Penobscot .....	.....	.....	691.78	691.78	.....	17,160.96	.....	17,160.96	17,852.74
Piscataquis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	950.00	.....	950.00	950.00
Sagadahoc .....	.....	.....	82.10	82.10	.....	3,454.06	.....	3,454.06	3,536.16
Somerset .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,902.49	.....	3,902.49	3,902.49
Waldo .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,448.77	.....	2,448.77	2,448.77
Washington .....	.....	.....	904.18	904.18	.....	3,108.00	.....	3,108.00	4,012.18
York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,754.46	.....	2,754.46	2,754.46
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>c 860.09</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>c 8,606.01</b>	<b>c 9,466.10</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>92,964.26</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>92,964.26</b>	<b>102,430.36</b>

a Includes revenue derived from the sale of confiscated liquors.

b Net loss.

c Net profits of liquor agencies.

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.****MARYLAND.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Kent, Montgomery, Queen Anne, Talbot.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.(a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Allegany.....	\$10,431.87	\$1,944.06	\$1,894.00	\$14,269.93	.....	\$750.38	.....	\$750.38	\$15,020.31
Anne Arundel .....	2,204.80	.....	3,175.00	5,379.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,379.80
Baltimore.....	12,587.51	39,795.15	.....	52,382.66	.....	600.00	.....	600.00	52,982.66
Baltimore City .....	146,495.71	.....	406,500.00	552,995.71	.....	.....	.....	.....	552,995.71
Carroll.....	1,153.86	3,468.00	.....	4,621.86	.....	.....	\$68.00	68.00	4,689.86
Charles.....	1,738.45	.....	.....	1,738.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,738.45
Dorchester.....	59.85	.....	.....	59.85	.....	.....	.....	.....	59.85
Frederick.....	4,958.07	189.26	.....	5,144.33	.....	170.00	.....	170.00	5,314.33
Garrett.....	1,333.90	573.62	.....	1,907.52	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,907.52
Harford.....	.....	.....	4,570.00	4,570.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,570.00
Howard.....	160.32	.....	1,575.00	1,735.32	.....	.....	50.00	50.00	1,785.32
Prince George.....	2,149.54	4,527.00	.....	6,676.54	\$40.00	.....	.....	40.00	6,716.54
St. Mary.....	1,377.95	1,564.50	.....	2,942.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,942.45
Somerset.....	32.30	.....	.....	32.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	32.30
Washington.....	4,725.08	4,956.71	1,642.00	11,323.79	50.00	50.00	.....	100.00	11,423.79
Wicomico.....	.....	1,800.00	.....	1,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800.00
Worcester.....	1,591.53	4,270.86	.....	5,862.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,862.39
Total.....	191,000.74	63,086.16	419,356.00	673,442.90	90.00	1,570.38	118.00	1,778.38	675,221.28

<sup>a</sup> From the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland, for the year ending September 30, 1896.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.(a)	County.	Municipality.(a)	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Barnstable.....	\$0.50	.....	\$1.50	\$2.00	.....	\$265.00	\$700.00	\$965.00	\$967.00
Berkshire.....	25,811.00	.....	77,458.00	103,244.00	.....	683.13	2,350.00	3,033.13	106,277.13
Bristol.....	73,426.25	.....	220,278.75	293,705.00	.....	1,151.58	3,940.00	5,091.58	298,796.58
Dukes.....	.50	.....	1.50	2.00	.....	.....	300.00	300.00	302.00
Essex.....	56,563.42	.....	169,690.27	226,253.69	.....	3,684.25	8,250.00	11,934.25	238,187.94
Franklin.....	7,329.00	.....	21,987.00	29,316.00	.....	.....	450.00	450.00	29,766.00
Hampden.....	48,045.25	.....	144,135.75	192,181.00	.....	468.00	3,589.99	4,057.99	196,238.99
Hampshire.....	11,967.50	.....	35,902.50	47,870.00	.....	.....	100.00	100.00	47,970.00
Middlesex.....	57,817.50	.....	173,452.50	231,270.00	.....	3,860.00	5,995.00	9,795.00	241,065.00
Nantucket.....	275.50	.....	826.50	1,102.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,102.00
Norfolk.....	6.50	.....	19.50	26.00	.....	.....	4,486.00	5,286.00	5,312.00
Plymouth.....	2,351.25	.....	7,053.75	9,405.00	.....	450.00	9,224.64	9,674.64	19,079.64
Suffolk.....	361,774.00	.....	1,085,322.00	1,447,096.00	.....	4,564.30	10,300.00	14,864.30	1,461,960.30
Worcester.....	65,630.75	.....	196,892.25	262,523.00	.....	4,341.00	7,396.00	11,737.00	274,260.00
Total.....	710,998.92	.....	2,132,996.77	2,843,995.69	.....	20,267.21	57,021.63	77,288.84	2,921,284.53

<sup>a</sup> From the Fifth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the year ending December 31, 1896.

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**MICHIGAN.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Allegan, Kalkaska.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.(a)	County.	Municipality.(a)	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Alcona.....	\$300.00		\$300.00	\$600.00					\$600.00
Alger.....	3,666.67		3,666.67	7,333.34					7,333.34
Alpena.....	6,942.16		6,942.17	13,884.33					13,884.33
Antrim.....									45.00
Arenac.....	2,270.81		2,270.80	4,541.61		\$45.00		\$45.00	4,541.61
Baraga.....	5,000.00		5,000.00	10,000.00					10,000.00
Barry.....	2,541.66		2,541.67	5,083.33		80.00		80.00	5,163.33
Bay.....	34,097.53		34,097.52	68,195.05					68,195.05
Benzie.....	2,979.16		2,979.17	5,958.33		50.00		50.00	6,008.33
Berrien.....	13,175.02		13,175.01	26,350.03		356.90	\$7.00	363.90	26,713.93
Branch.....	5,205.42		5,205.42	10,410.84		220.00		220.00	10,630.84
Calhoun.....	12,261.66		12,261.67	24,523.33					24,523.33
Cass.....	4,229.17		4,229.17	8,458.34					8,458.34
Charlevoix.....	2,250.00		2,250.00	4,500.00					4,500.00
Cheboygan.....	6,199.18		6,199.18	12,398.36					12,398.36
Chippewa.....	13,124.00		13,124.00	26,248.00		60.00		60.00	26,308.00
Clare.....	1,958.35		1,958.34	3,916.69		80.00		80.00	3,976.69
Clinton.....	5,277.08		5,277.09	10,554.17		340.00		340.00	10,894.17
Crawford.....	2,976.87		2,976.87	5,953.74		50.00		50.00	6,003.74
Delta.....	22,878.34		22,878.34	45,756.68					45,756.68
Dickinson.....	16,312.49		16,312.49	32,624.98		111.90	220.00	331.90	32,956.88
Eaton.....						1,735.00		1,735.00	1,735.00
Emmet.....	2,666.67		2,666.67	5,333.34		100.00		100.00	5,433.34
Genesee.....	6,333.35		6,333.35	12,666.70		975.00	312.33	1,287.33	13,954.03
Gladwin.....	1,250.00		1,250.00	2,500.00		30.00		30.00	2,530.00
Gogebic.....	15,850.03		15,850.02	31,700.05					31,700.05
Grand Traverse.....	5,916.68		5,916.68	11,833.36		50.00		46.35	11,929.71
Gratiot.....	3,937.50		3,937.50	7,875.00			23.00	23.00	7,898.00
Hilledale.....						980.00		980.00	980.00
Houghton.....	37,484.09		37,484.10	74,968.19			160.00	160.00	75,128.19
Huron.....	7,803.34		7,803.34	15,606.68					15,606.68
Ingham.....	11,812.52		11,812.52	23,625.04		770.00	50.00	820.00	24,445.04
Ionia.....	8,738.54		8,738.54	17,477.08		65.00		65.00	17,542.08
Iosco.....	4,027.72		4,027.71	8,055.43			28.00	28.00	8,083.43
Iron.....	4,826.37		4,826.38	9,652.75					9,652.75
Isabella.....	2,729.17		2,729.16	5,458.33			80.00	80.00	5,538.33
Jackson.....	23,648.32		23,648.33	47,296.65		1,083.63	8.00	1,091.63	48,388.28
Kalamazoo.....	13,140.84		13,140.84	26,281.68		685.00	287.50	972.50	27,254.18
Kent.....	47,994.19		47,994.18	95,988.37		1,050.45	50.00	1,100.45	97,088.82
Keweenaw.....	312.50		312.51	625.01					625.01
Lake.....	729.17		729.17	1,458.34					1,458.34
Lapeer.....	4,625.06		4,625.05	9,250.11					9,250.11
Leelanaw.....	1,782.50		1,782.50	3,565.00					3,565.00
Lenaawee.....	12,585.84		12,585.85	25,171.69		210.00		210.00	25,381.69
Livingston.....	3,787.51		3,787.51	7,575.02		100.00		100.00	7,675.02
Luce.....	3,208.35		3,208.35	6,416.70		100.00	100.00	200.00	6,616.70
Mackinac.....	6,249.88		6,249.88	12,499.76					12,499.76
Macomb.....	15,743.34		15,743.34	31,486.68		35.00		35.00	31,521.68
Manistee.....	16,053.35		16,053.34	32,106.69		318.90		318.90	32,425.59
Marquette.....	27,877.50		27,877.51	55,755.01		438.00		438.00	56,193.01
Mason.....	6,375.00		6,375.00	12,750.00		130.00		130.00	12,880.00
Mecosta.....	4,874.93		4,874.93	9,749.86		726.62		726.62	10,476.48
Menominee.....	20,173.35		20,173.34	40,346.69		810.90		810.90	41,157.59
Midland.....	2,125.00		2,125.00	4,250.00					4,250.00
Missaukee.....	1,958.33		1,958.34	3,916.67			150.00	150.00	4,066.67
Monroe.....	12,277.50		12,277.50	24,555.00					24,555.00
Montcalm.....	4,479.15		4,479.15	8,958.30			100.00	100.00	9,058.30
Montmorency.....	2,479.17		2,479.17	4,958.34					4,958.34
Muskegon.....	11,470.00		11,469.99	22,939.99		60.00		60.00	22,999.99
Newaygo.....	4,512.50		4,512.51	9,025.01			50.00	50.00	9,075.01
Oakland.....	8,675.04		8,675.04	17,350.08					17,350.08
Oceana.....	1,229.00		1,229.00	2,458.00		70.00		70.00	2,528.00
Ogemaw.....	1,157.50		1,157.50	2,315.00		287.00		287.00	2,602.00
Ontonagon.....	11,550.00		11,550.00	23,100.00					23,100.00
Osceola.....	1,875.00		1,875.00	3,750.00		495.00		495.00	4,245.00
Oscoda.....	500.00		500.00	1,000.00					1,000.00
Otsego.....	1,625.00		1,625.00	3,250.00		150.13		150.13	3,400.13

a From the Annual Report of the Auditor-General of the State of Michigan, for the year ending June 30, 1896.

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## MICHIGAN—Concluded.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County.	Municipality. (a)	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Ottawa.....	\$7,009.80	.....	\$7,009.80	\$14,019.60	.....	\$225.00	.....	\$225.00	\$14,244.60
Presque Isle..	1,032.50	.....	1,032.50	2,065.00	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	2,165.00
Roscommon....	750.00	.....	750.00	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00
Saginaw.....	42,424.15	.....	42,424.15	84,848.30	.....	629.46	.....	629.46	85,477.76
St. Clair.....	22,732.55	.....	22,732.54	45,465.09	.....	.....	\$375.00	375.00	45,840.09
St. Joseph....	7,354.16	.....	7,354.16	14,708.32	.....	342.93	.....	342.93	15,051.25
Sanilac.....	5,283.27	.....	5,283.27	10,566.54	.....	220.00	.....	220.00	10,786.54
Schoolcraft....	6,658.33	.....	6,658.34	13,316.67	.....	204.00	.....	204.00	13,520.67
Shiawassee....	8,374.98	.....	8,374.98	16,749.96	.....	630.00	.....	630.00	17,379.96
Tuscola.....	5,370.00	.....	5,370.00	10,740.00	.....	.....	7.00	7.00	10,747.00
Van Buren....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550.00	.....	550.00	550.00
Washtenaw....	19,370.84	.....	19,370.84	38,741.68	.....	292.35	.....	292.35	39,034.03
Wayne.....	267,294.31	.....	267,294.30	534,588.61	.....	9,059.45	.....	9,059.45	543,648.05
Wexford.....	4,125.00	.....	4,125.00	8,250.00	.....	85.00	.....	85.00	8,335.00
Total....	949,876.26	.....	949,876.26	1,899,752.52	.....	25,767.62	2,054.19	27,821.80	1,927,574.32

a From the Annual Report of the Auditor-General of the State of Michigan, for the year ending June 30, 1896.

## MINNESOTA.

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Cook, Cottonwood, Isanti.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Aitkin.....	.....	.....	\$4,500.00	\$4,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,500.00
Anoka.....	.....	\$1,500.00	4,000.00	5,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,500.00
Becker.....	.....	.....	6,000.00	6,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,000.00
Beltrami.....	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Benton.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00
Bigstone.....	.....	.....	8,277.50	8,277.50	.....	.....	\$20.00	\$20.00	8,297.50
Blue Earth....	.....	.....	34,000.00	34,000.00	.....	1,225.00	.....	1,225.00	35,225.00
Brown.....	.....	.....	20,500.00	20,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,500.00
Carlton.....	.....	.....	6,500.00	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500.00
Carver.....	.....	3,500.00	12,500.00	16,000.00	.....	\$222.92	.....	222.92	16,222.92
Cass.....	.....	.....	3,500.00	3,500.00	.....	.....	25.00	25.00	3,525.00
Chippewa.....	.....	.....	6,500.00	6,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,500.00
Chisago.....	.....	.....	9,000.00	9,000.00	.....	.....	13.00	13.00	9,013.00
Clay.....	.....	.....	25,003.50	25,003.50	.....	35.00	19.50	54.50	25,058.00
Crow Wing....	.....	500.00	12,500.00	13,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000.00
Dakota.....	.....	2,500.00	27,000.00	29,500.00	.....	182.00	120.00	302.00	29,802.00
Dodge.....	.....	.....	4,200.00	4,200.00	.....	.....	152.35	152.35	4,352.35
Douglas.....	.....	500.00	8,720.00	9,220.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,220.00
Faribault....	.....	.....	10,750.00	10,750.00	.....	.....	200.00	200.00	10,950.00
Fillmore.....	.....	.....	13,300.00	13,300.00	.....	.....	195.00	195.00	13,495.00
Freeborn.....	.....	.....	11,000.00	11,000.00	.....	222.96	50.00	272.96	11,272.96
Goodhue.....	.....	1,500.00	22,200.00	23,700.00	.....	.....	286.00	286.00	23,986.00
Grant.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	61.00	61.00	2,561.00
Hennepin....	.....	1,670.00	295,513.00	297,183.00	.....	619.68	2,560.00	3,179.68	300,362.68
Houston.....	.....	.....	8,750.00	8,750.00	.....	.....	24.50	24.50	8,774.50
Hubbard.....	.....	.....	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000.00
Itasca.....	.....	1,000.00	8,500.00	9,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,500.00
Jackson.....	.....	.....	8,750.00	8,750.00	.....	250.00	160.00	410.00	9,160.00
Kanabec.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00	.....	22.30	85.00	107.30	1,607.30
Kandiyohi....	.....	.....	5,600.00	5,600.00	.....	96.00	.....	96.00	5,696.00
Kittson.....	.....	.....	4,850.00	4,850.00	.....	.....	20.00	20.00	4,870.00
Lac qui Parle..	.....	.....	7,000.00	7,000.00	.....	190.00	.....	190.00	7,190.00
Lake.....	.....	.....	4,500.00	4,500.00	.....	32.00	.....	32.00	4,532.00
Leaueur.....	.....	500.00	18,500.00	19,000.00	.....	.....	15.00	15.00	19,015.00
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	3,060.00	3,060.00	.....	.....	10.00	10.00	3,070.00
Lyon.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	161.50	161.50	5,161.50
McLeod.....	.....	.....	16,300.00	16,300.00	.....	5.00	15.00	20.00	16,320.00
Marshall.....	.....	.....	5,500.00	5,500.00	.....	.....	30.00	30.00	5,530.00
Martin.....	.....	.....	8,000.00	8,000.00	.....	44.00	152.25	196.25	8,196.25
Meeker.....	.....	.....	11,000.00	11,000.00	.....	.....	115.00	115.00	11,115.00

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.****MINNESOTA—Concluded.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Millelacs			\$4,750.00	\$4,750.00			\$50.00	\$50.00	\$4,800.00
Morrison		\$500.00	15,000.00	15,500.00		\$188.00	188.00	188.00	15,688.00
Mower		1,500.00	18,350.00	19,850.00			100.00	100.00	19,950.00
Murray		500.00	6,250.00	6,750.00					6,750.00
Nicollet			11,500.00	11,500.00			55.00	55.00	11,555.00
Nobles		1,000.00	10,881.50	11,881.50			73.00	73.00	11,954.50
Norman			6,750.00	6,750.00			340.00	340.00	7,090.00
Olmsted		500.00	12,500.00	13,000.00		50.00	56.00	106.00	13,106.00
Ottertail			13,200.00	13,200.00			6.00	6.00	13,206.00
Pine		500.00	9,529.00	10,029.00		32.00	115.00	147.00	10,176.00
Pipestone			8,200.00	8,200.00					8,200.00
Polk			42,850.00	42,850.00		5,500.00	113.00	5,673.00	48,523.00
Pope			4,300.00	4,300.00			30.00	30.00	4,330.00
Ramsey		4,500.00	336,000.00	340,500.00			315.00	315.00	340,815.00
Redwood			11,000.00	11,000.00		50.00	55.00	105.00	11,105.00
Renville			14,850.00	14,850.00			90.00	90.00	14,940.00
Rice		500.00	14,800.00	15,300.00		5.00	133.75	138.75	15,438.75
Rock		500.00	5,750.00	6,250.00		176.50	2.00	178.50	6,428.50
Roseau			2,000.00	2,000.00			25.00	25.00	2,025.00
St. Louis			155,344.50	155,344.50			50.00	50.00	155,394.50
Scott		500.00	21,000.00	21,500.00			30.00	30.00	21,530.00
Sherburne			500.00	500.00					500.00
Sibley			16,500.00	16,500.00			102.28	102.28	16,602.28
Stearns		3,800.00	39,509.50	43,309.50			90.00	90.00	43,399.50
Steele			9,500.00	9,500.00			135.00	135.00	9,635.00
Stevens		1,200.00	4,500.00	5,700.00		97.10	41.00	138.10	5,838.10
Swift			8,750.00	8,750.00			15.00	15.00	8,765.00
Todd		500.00	6,970.00	7,470.00		216.50	4.00	220.50	7,690.50
Traverse		1,000.00	6,500.00	7,500.00		123.00	106.50	229.50	7,729.50
Wabasha		3,000.00	15,500.00	18,500.00		120.00	86.50	206.50	18,706.50
Wadena		500.00	5,500.00	6,000.00		181.00		181.00	6,181.00
Waseca		500.00	10,000.00	10,500.00			506.37	506.37	11,006.37
Washington		1,500.00	34,000.00	35,500.00			55.00	55.00	35,555.00
Watonswan			7,400.00	7,400.00		220.75	37.00	257.75	7,657.75
Wilkin		1,583.33	6,000.00	7,583.33		70.00		70.00	7,653.33
Winona		1,500.00	52,500.00	54,000.00					54,000.00
Wright		500.00	17,166.69	17,666.69		65.00	81.60	146.60	17,813.29
Yellow Medicine			8,000.00	8,000.00					8,000.00
Total	39,753.33	1,642,875.19	1,682,628.52	9,076.71	8,614.10	17,690.81	1,700,319.33		

**MISSISSIPPI.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Amite, Benton, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Clarke, Coahoma, Covington, De Soto, Greene, Grenada, Holmes, Itawamba, Jasper, Jones, Kemper, Lauderdale, Lawrence, Leake, Lincoln, Marion, Marshall, Neshoba, Newton, Noxubee, Oktibbeha, Panola, Pearl River, Perry, Pike, Pontotoc, Prentiss, Quitman, Rankin, Scott, Sharkey, Tate, Tippah, Tishomingo, Winston, Yazoo.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Adams	\$16,600.00		\$4,300.00	\$20,900.00					\$20,900.00
Alcorn						\$100.00		\$100.00	100.00
Attala						275.00	\$200.00	475.00	475.00
Bolivar						125.00		125.00	125.00
Calhoun						200.00		200.00	200.00
Carroll						75.00		75.00	75.00
Claiborne						300.00		300.00	300.00
Clay						75.00	75.00	150.00	150.00
Copiah						165.08		165.08	165.08
Franklin						625.00		625.00	625.00
Hancock	2,100.00		525.00	2,625.00					2,625.00
Harrison	7,886.25		2,728.00	10,614.25					10,614.25
Hinds						1,265.00	575.00	1,840.00	1,840.00
Issaquena	2,400.00			2,400.00					2,400.00



TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## MISSISSIPPI—Concluded.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Jackson.....	\$6,300.00		\$1,125.00	\$7,425.00					\$7,425.00
Jefferson.....	2,700.00		635.00	3,335.00					3,335.00
Lafayette.....						\$50.00		\$50.00	50.00
Lee.....						185.00	\$50.00	235.00	215.00
Leflore.....						400.70		400.70	400.70
Lowndes.....								700.00	700.00
Madison.....	6,000.00		1,500.00	7,500.00		98.90		98.90	7,598.90
Monroe.....	4,800.00		4,000.00	8,800.00		400.00		400.00	9,200.00
Montgomery.....						60.15		60.15	60.15
Simpson.....						100.00		100.00	100.00
Smith.....						103.00		103.00	103.00
Sunflower.....						65.00		65.00	65.00
Tallahatchie.....	2,100.00			2,100.00					2,100.00
Tunica.....	4,200.00			4,200.00					4,200.00
Union.....						56.65		56.65	56.65
Warren.....	26,400.00		6,300.00	32,700.00					32,700.00
Washington.....	15,000.00		2,700.00	17,700.00		20.00		20.00	17,720.00
Wayne.....						25.00		25.00	25.00
Webster.....						95.00	50.00	145.00	145.00
Wilkinson.....	2,100.00		225.00	2,325.00					2,325.00
Yalobusha.....						400.00	70.00	470.00	530.00
Total.....	98,586.25		24,038.00	122,624.25		6,001.48	1,020.00	7,021.48	129,645.73

## MISSOURI.

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Bollinger, Harrison, Ozark, Shelby, Stone, Texas, Webster.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County. (a)	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Adair.....							\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00
Andrew.....	\$100.00	\$300.00	\$600.00	\$1,000.00		\$200.00	20.00	220.00	1,720.00
Atchison.....	400.00	2,000.00	1,725.00	4,125.00		682.00		682.00	4,807.00
Audrain.....	550.00	3,025.00	6,700.00	10,275.00		90.00	75.00	165.00	10,440.00
Barry.....	650.00	3,250.00	3,250.00	7,150.00		167.00	20.00	187.00	7,337.00
Barton.....			3,156.00	3,156.00			62.50	62.50	3,218.50
Bates.....	931.00	4,522.50	6,400.00	11,853.50			25.00	25.00	11,878.50
Benton.....	200.00	1,000.00	500.00	1,700.00					1,700.00
Boone.....	693.40	4,854.90	7,801.00	13,349.30					13,349.30
Buchanan.....	6,387.50	59,020.00	50,742.00	116,149.50					116,149.50
Butler.....	1,050.00	6,375.00	2,424.00	9,849.00			163.00	163.00	10,012.00
Caldwell.....	500.00	3,000.00	1,700.00	5,200.00		80.00	642.00	722.00	5,922.00
Callaway.....	450.00	3,552.00	4,903.00	8,905.00		100.00		100.00	9,005.00
Camden.....	100.00	500.00		600.00		40.00		40.00	640.00
Cape Girardeau.....	2,200.00	11,000.00	3,629.70	16,829.70		140.00	42.00	182.00	17,011.70
Carroll.....	600.00	3,300.00	9,526.00	13,426.00			5.00	5.00	13,431.00
Carter.....						80.00		80.00	80.00
Cass.....	490.00	2,450.00	2,600.00	5,540.00					5,540.00
Cedar.....	100.00	800.00	500.00	1,400.00		50.00	35.00	85.00	1,485.00
Chariton.....	1,200.00	6,000.00	5,700.00	12,900.00					12,900.00
Christian.....	375.00	2,200.00	1,850.00	3,925.00			32.00	32.00	3,957.00
Clark.....	400.00	2,000.00	1,000.00	3,400.00		2,950.00	2,950.00	5,900.00	6,350.00
Clay.....	200.00	1,600.00	1,700.00	3,500.00			655.00	655.00	4,155.00
Clinton.....	700.00	4,200.00	2,425.00	7,325.00		120.00	65.00	185.00	7,510.00
Cole.....	2,750.00	13,750.00	9,101.00	25,601.00					25,601.00
Cooper.....	900.00	6,300.00	5,006.00	12,206.00					12,206.00
Crawford.....	300.00	1,500.00	250.00	2,050.00					2,050.00
Dade.....			275.00	275.00		520.00		520.00	795.00
Dallas.....						180.00		180.00	180.00
Davies.....						1,500.00	60.00	1,560.00	1,560.00
Dekalb.....	343.00	1,715.00	800.00	2,858.00					2,858.00

a From the Report of the State Auditor of the State of Missouri, for the two years ending December 31, 1895, and December 31, 1896.

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County. (a)	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Dent							\$100.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
Douglas	\$100.00	\$500.00		\$600.00					600.00
Dunklin	1,300.00	7,800.00	\$3,498.45	12,598.45			220.00	220.00	12,818.45
Franklin	2,590.00	12,950.00	7,996.00	23,536.00					23,536.00
Gasconade	1,191.45	5,967.15	330.05	7,488.65		\$60.00		60.00	7,548.65
Gentry						150.00		150.00	150.00
Greene	3,500.00	26,250.00	16,141.16	45,891.16		600.00	316.40	916.40	46,807.56
Grundy	600.00	4,800.00	5,702.40	11,102.40					11,102.40
Henry	950.00	5,700.00	6,912.00	13,562.00					13,562.00
Hickory						280.00		280.00	280.00
Holt	350.00	1,600.00	950.00	2,900.00		338.30		338.30	3,238.30
Howard	550.00	1,466.30	2,400.00	4,416.30		500.00	150.00	650.00	5,066.30
Howell	500.00	3,000.00	2,309.50	5,809.50					5,809.50
Iron	663.05	3,337.14	201.00	4,201.19					4,201.19
Jackson	35,308.77	176,521.63	131,497.50	543,327.90		40.00	850.00	890.00	543,717.90
Jaeger	2,450.00	19,600.00	15,770.00	37,820.00			50.00	50.00	37,870.00
Jefferson	2,700.00	13,500.00	24,277.75	40,477.75		50.00	10.00	60.00	40,537.75
Johnson	1,200.00	6,800.00	5,106.00	12,906.00					12,906.00
Knox	450.00	2,250.00	1,800.00	4,500.00			160.00	160.00	4,660.00
Laclede	200.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,200.00		40.00		40.00	2,240.00
Lafayette	2,396.70	8,360.00	9,958.35	20,715.05		280.00	94.00	374.00	21,089.05
Lawrence	950.00	4,750.00	3,707.00	9,407.00		412.50	5.00	417.50	9,824.50
Lewis	500.00	3,750.00	4,150.00	8,400.00		75.00	30.00	105.00	8,505.00
Lincoln	450.00	2,700.00	200.00	3,350.00		830.00		830.00	4,180.00
Linn	1,050.00	6,050.00	8,255.00	15,355.00			34.00	34.00	15,389.00
Livingston	100.00	700.00	13,750.00	14,550.00		130.00		130.00	14,680.00
McDonald	250.00	1,250.00	252.10	1,752.10		978.62	25.00	1,003.62	2,755.72
Macon	1,233.32	6,166.68	8,950.00	16,350.00		500.00		500.00	16,850.00
Madison	300.00	1,500.00	636.00	2,436.00					2,436.00
Marion	100.00	500.00		600.00		86.50		86.50	686.50
Marion	4,169.74	20,800.00	15,400.00	40,369.74					40,369.74
Mercer						400.00		400.00	400.00
Miller						140.00		140.00	140.00
Mississippi	850.00	5,100.00	2,000.00	7,950.00			75.00	75.00	8,025.00
Moniteau	1,025.00	5,125.00	4,425.00	10,575.00					10,575.00
Mourne	50.00	300.00	1,000.00	1,350.00		180.00	25.00	205.00	1,555.00
Montgomery	1,050.00	5,250.00	2,975.00	9,275.00					9,275.00
Morgan	300.00	1,650.00	1,000.00	2,950.00		200.00		200.00	3,150.00
New Madrid	400.00	2,000.00	960.00	3,360.00			10.00	10.00	3,370.00
Newton	500.00	3,000.00	4,400.00	7,900.00			34.00	34.00	7,934.00
Nodaway	300.00	2,400.00	4,467.40	7,167.40		200.00		200.00	7,367.40
Oregon	200.00	1,000.00	400.00	1,600.00					1,600.00
Osage	1,300.00	6,500.00	750.00	8,550.00					8,550.00
Pemiscot	600.00	3,000.00	2,058.00	5,658.00			16.00	16.00	5,674.00
Perry	1,300.00	6,500.00	515.00	8,315.00		100.00		100.00	8,415.00
Pettis	2,980.00	17,000.00	11,724.97	31,704.97			8.00	8.00	31,712.97
Phelps	664.99	3,325.01	490.00	4,480.00					4,480.00
Pike	900.00	5,400.00	6,450.00	12,750.00		80.00	75.00	155.00	12,905.00
Platte	650.00	3,250.00	1,800.00	5,700.00					5,700.00
Polk						140.00	75.00	215.00	215.00
Pulaski	400.00	2,000.00	300.00	2,700.00					2,700.00
Putnam						640.00		640.00	640.00
Ralls	80.00	280.00	225.00	585.00		80.00		80.00	665.00
Randolph	854.16	4,697.92	12,812.00	18,364.08					18,364.08
Ray	1,500.00	8,600.00	2,950.65	13,050.65			9.00	9.00	13,059.65
Reynolds						40.00		40.00	40.00
Ripley	200.00	1,040.00	300.00	1,540.00					1,540.00
St. Charles	3,500.00	17,500.00	8,131.82	29,131.82					29,131.82
St. Clair	300.00	1,500.00	622.00	2,422.00		130.00	20.00	150.00	2,572.00
St. Francois	1,550.00	7,750.00	1,900.00	11,200.00					11,200.00
St. Genevieve	855.00	4,047.30	852.00	5,754.30					5,754.30
St. Louis	9,050.00	45,250.00	809.00	55,109.00			125.00	125.00	55,234.00
St. Louis City	196,856.00		966,195.95	1,163,051.95			975.00	975.00	1,164,026.95
Saline	1,300.00	7,800.00	10,959.50	20,059.50		80.00	85.00	165.00	20,224.50
Schuyler	450.00	2,700.00	1,000.00	4,150.00			90.55	90.55	4,240.55
Scotland	700.00	3,500.00	1,750.00	5,950.00		50.00		50.00	6,000.00
Scott	1,700.00	9,800.00	5,622.00	17,022.00					17,022.00
Shannon	150.00	750.00	200.00	1,100.00		80.00		80.00	1,180.00
Stoddard	650.30	3,250.35	2,914.00	6,814.65			113.50	113.50	6,928.15

α From the Report of the State Auditor of the State of Missouri, for the two years ending December 31, 1895, and December 31, 1896.

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.****MISSOURI—Concluded.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County. (a)	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Sullivan.....	\$300.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$3,300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,300.00
Taney.....	150.00	750.00	.....	900.00	.....	\$120.00	.....	\$120.00	1,020.00
Vernon.....	1,274.00	6,370.00	8,350.00	15,994.00	.....	150.00	\$45.00	195.00	16,189.00
Warren.....	1,000.00	5,000.00	1,100.00	7,100.00	.....	40.00	38.50	78.50	7,178.50
Washington.....	400.00	2,000.00	400.00	2,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800.00
Wayne.....	450.00	2,475.00	800.00	3,225.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,225.00
Worth.....	.....	.....	50.25	50.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	50.25
Wright.....	100.00	500.00	.....	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00
Total.....	325,512.38	707,953.88	1,499,473.50	2,532,939.76	.....	11,999.92	8,865.45	20,865.37	2,553,805.13

a From the Report of the State Auditor of the State of Missouri, for the two years ending December 31, 1895, and December 31, 1896.

**MONTANA.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Beaverhead.....	\$2,553.00	\$6,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$10,553.00	.....	.....	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$11,053.00
Carbon.....	1,308.99	8,077.66	431.25	4,818.90	.....	.....	105.00	105.00	4,923.90
Cascade.....	12,000.00	28,000.00	8,540.00	48,540.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,540.00
Choteau.....	2,703.00	6,307.00	960.00	9,970.00	.....	\$10.00	.....	10.00	9,980.00
Custer.....	2,763.60	6,555.40	1,280.00	10,599.00	.....	225.00	200.00	425.00	11,024.00
Dawson.....	780.00	1,834.00	.....	2,614.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,614.00
Deerlodge.....	10,824.00	25,414.00	10,938.00	47,176.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,176.00
Fergus.....	1,686.35	3,998.15	.....	5,679.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,679.50
Flathead.....	3,003.75	7,057.75	1,625.00	11,686.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,686.50
Gallatin.....	2,610.00	6,133.00	880.00	9,623.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,623.00
Graute.....	1,300.00	4,200.00	1,125.00	7,125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,125.00
Jefferson.....	7,605.00	17,745.00	.....	25,350.00	.....	20.00	.....	20.00	25,370.00
Lewis and Clarke.....	13,052.15	30,455.04	6,246.00	48,753.19	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,753.19
Madison.....	2,260.80	5,329.20	867.00	8,457.00	.....	.....	16.00	16.00	8,473.00
Meagher.....	2,194.10	5,198.57	400.00	7,792.67	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,792.67
Missoula.....	5,367.90	12,525.10	1,610.60	19,503.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,503.60
Park.....	2,253.00	5,298.00	900.00	8,451.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,451.00
Ravalli.....	1,890.00	4,374.00	1,520.00	7,784.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,784.00
Silverbow.....	19,582.20	45,691.80	34,502.25	99,776.25	.....	.....	12.00	12.00	99,788.25
Sweet Grass.....	660.00	1,540.00	.....	2,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,200.00
Teton.....	830.70	1,967.30	.....	2,798.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,798.00
Valley.....	870.00	2,047.00	.....	2,917.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,917.00
Yellowstone.....	2,841.75	6,630.75	2,400.00	11,872.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,872.50
Total.....	101,411.29	237,873.72	75,225.10	414,010.11	.....	255.00	833.00	1,088.00	415,098.11

**NEBRASKA.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Banner, Blaine, Chase, Deuel, Garfield, Gosper, Hayes, Hooker, Keyapaha, Kimball, Logan, Loup, McPherson, Perkins, Thomas, Wheeler, York.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Adams.....	.....	.....	\$10,700.00	\$10,700.00	.....	.....	\$700.00	\$700.00	\$11,400.00
Antelope.....	.....	.....	1,090.00	1,090.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,090.00
Boone.....	.....	.....	2,700.00	2,700.00	.....	\$100.00	.....	100.00	2,800.00
Boxbutte.....	.....	.....	2,400.00	2,400.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400.00
Boyd.....	.....	.....	1,595.00	1,595.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,595.00
Brown.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00
Buffalo.....	.....	.....	10,340.00	10,340.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,340.00

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**NEBRASKA—Concluded.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Burt.....		\$3,250.00	\$2,750.00	\$6,000.00		\$150.00		\$150.00	\$6,150.00
Butler.....		1,500.00	8,800.00	10,300.00		110.00		170.00	10,470.00
Cass.....		600.00	10,542.50	11,142.50		43.00	3.00	46.00	11,188.50
Cedar.....			5,500.00	5,500.00			40.00	40.00	5,540.00
Cherry.....			2,800.00	2,800.00					2,800.00
Cheyenne.....			1,500.00	1,500.00					1,500.00
Clay.....			3,100.00	3,100.00			12.00	12.00	3,112.00
Collax.....			12,750.00	12,750.00			7.00	7.00	12,757.00
Cuming.....			8,525.00	8,525.00					8,525.00
Custer.....			3,400.00	3,400.00			14.00	14.00	3,414.00
Dakota.....			4,250.00	4,250.00			113.50	113.50	4,363.50
Dawes.....			5,500.00	5,500.00			34.00	34.00	5,534.00
Dawson.....			2,300.00	2,300.00					2,300.00
Dixon.....			6,100.00	6,100.00			166.70	166.70	6,266.70
Dodge.....			22,970.00	22,970.00			185.40	185.40	23,155.40
Douglas.....		4,465.00	236,880.00	241,345.00		309.00	600.00	900.00	242,245.00
Dundy.....			500.00	500.00					500.00
Fillmore.....			6,111.00	6,111.00			25.00	25.00	6,136.00
Franklin.....			2,600.00	2,600.00					2,600.00
Frontier.....			750.00	750.00					750.00
Furnas.....			1,600.00	1,600.00					1,600.00
Gage.....			13,650.00	13,650.00			53.00	53.00	13,683.00
Grant.....		500.00		500.00					500.00
Greeley.....			2,166.65	2,166.65					2,166.65
Hall.....		500.00	13,400.00	13,900.00					13,900.00
Hamilton.....			1,250.00	1,250.00					1,250.00
Harlan.....			850.00	850.00					850.00
Hitchcock.....			1,015.00	1,015.00					1,015.00
Holt.....			5,250.00	5,250.00					5,250.00
Howard.....			4,350.00	4,350.00			5.00	5.00	4,355.00
Jefferson.....			2,300.00	2,300.00			3.00	3.00	2,303.00
Johnson.....			1,400.00	1,400.00		200.00		200.00	1,600.00
Kearney.....			2,000.00	2,000.00					2,000.00
Keith.....			500.00	500.00					500.00
Knox.....			5,790.00	5,790.00					5,790.00
Lancaster.....			37,650.00	37,650.00			40.00	40.00	37,690.00
Lincoln.....		500.00	3,200.00	3,700.00					3,700.00
Madison.....			10,100.00	10,100.00					10,100.00
Merrick.....			2,000.00	2,000.00					2,000.00
Nance.....			2,750.00	2,750.00			10.00	10.00	2,760.00
Nemaha.....			3,000.00	3,000.00			15.00	15.00	3,015.00
Nuckolls.....			5,100.00	5,100.00					5,100.00
Otoe.....		2,500.00	18,025.00	20,525.00					20,525.00
Pawnee.....			2,000.00	2,000.00			12.00	12.00	2,012.00
Phelps.....			2,725.00	2,725.00					2,725.00
Pierce.....		500.00	3,100.00	3,600.00			57.00	57.00	3,657.00
Platte.....			14,675.00	14,675.00			40.00	40.00	14,715.00
Polk.....			1,423.60	1,423.60					1,423.60
Redwillow.....			3,750.00	3,750.00					3,750.00
Richardson.....			11,801.00	11,801.00			20.00	20.00	11,821.00
Rock.....			500.00	500.00					500.00
Saline.....			15,048.33	15,048.33					15,048.33
Sarpy.....		1,500.00	2,800.00	4,300.00					4,300.00
Saunders.....		500.00	18,825.00	18,825.00		200.00	15.60	215.60	19,040.60
Scotts Bluff.....			565.00	565.00					565.00
Seward.....		500.00	8,746.00	9,246.00			21.85	21.85	9,267.85
Sheridan.....			2,750.00	2,750.00					2,750.00
Sherman.....			1,808.00	1,808.00					1,808.00
Sioux.....			500.00	500.00					500.00
Stanton.....			3,583.34	3,583.34					3,583.34
Thayer.....			6,653.00	6,653.00					6,653.00
Thurston.....			2,000.00	2,000.00					2,000.00
Valley.....			3,625.00	3,625.00					3,625.00
Washington.....			12,930.17	12,930.17					12,930.17
Wayne.....		500.00	5,101.00	5,601.00			8.00	8.00	5,609.00
Webster.....			3,500.00	3,500.00			25.00	25.00	3,525.00
Total.....		17,315.00	642,209.59	659,524.59		1,124.85	2,244.20	3,369.05	662,893.64

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## NEVADA.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Churchill .....		\$120.00		\$120.00					\$120.00
Douglas .....		1,022.50		1,022.50					1,022.50
Elko .....		2,580.00		2,580.00					2,580.00
Esmeralda .....		1,520.00		1,520.00					1,520.00
Eureka .....		2,167.50		2,167.50					2,167.50
Humboldt .....		2,540.00		2,540.00					2,540.00
Lander .....		1,500.00		1,500.00					1,500.00
Lincoln .....		2,250.00		2,250.00					2,250.00
Lyon .....		2,325.00		2,325.00					2,325.00
Nye .....		742.50		742.50					742.50
Ormsby .....		1,720.00	\$2,091.68	3,811.68					3,811.68
Storey .....		3,280.21	1,744.79	5,025.00					5,025.00
Washoe .....		5,185.00	350.00	5,535.00					5,535.00
White Pine .....		375.00		375.00					375.00
Total .....	27,927.71		4,186.47	32,114.18					32,114.18

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality. (a)	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Belknap .....			\$15.33	\$15.33		\$410.00	\$780.00	\$1,190.00	\$1,205.33
Carroll .....						895.00	20.00	915.00	915.00
Cheshire .....			251.48	251.48		120.00	2,710.00	2,830.00	3,081.48
Coos .....			1,057.59	1,057.59		1,637.39	1,002.53	2,639.92	3,697.51
Grafton .....			691.23	691.23		1,670.00	261.10	1,931.10	2,622.33
Hillsboro .....			768.01	768.01		5,183.63	61,851.30	67,034.93	67,802.94
Merrimack .....			6419.34	6419.34		2,510.00	4,822.94	7,332.94	6,913.00
Rockingham .....			590.59	590.59		590.00	3,030.95	3,610.95	4,201.54
Strafford .....						1,381.48	3,880.00	5,261.48	5,261.48
Sullivan .....						1,100.00		1,100.00	1,100.00
Total .....			2,954.89	2,954.89	15,487.50	78,358.82	93,846.32	96,801.21	

a Net profits of liquor agencies.

b Net loss.

## NEW JERSEY.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Atlantic .....			\$72,325.00	\$72,325.00		\$348.00	\$150.00	\$498.00	\$72,823.00
Bergen .....			29,350.00	29,350.00		1,465.00		1,465.00	30,815.00
Burlington .....			21,790.00	21,790.00					21,790.00
Camden .....			118,515.63	118,515.63		718.09	890.00	1,608.09	120,123.72
Cape May .....			7,400.00	7,400.00					7,400.00
Cumberland .....			700.00	700.00		377.80	43.60	421.40	1,121.40
Essex .....			399,435.00	399,435.00			185.30	185.30	399,570.30
Gloucester .....			4,875.00	4,875.00					4,875.00
Hudson .....			486,143.54	486,143.54		3,118.36	723.40	3,842.76	489,986.30
Hunterdon .....			8,700.00	8,700.00		100.00		100.00	8,800.00
Mercer .....			87,250.00	87,250.00			300.00	325.00	87,575.00
Middlesex .....			63,200.00	63,200.00			100.00	125.00	63,325.00
Monmouth .....			39,725.00	39,725.00		3,935.00		3,935.00	43,660.00
Morris .....			23,300.00	23,300.00		450.00		450.00	23,750.00
Ocean .....			4,500.00	4,500.00					4,500.00
Passaic .....			164,805.00	164,805.00			319.50	319.50	165,124.50
Salem .....			3,650.00	3,650.00					3,650.00
Somerset .....			10,050.00	10,050.00					10,050.00
Sussex .....			6,800.00	6,800.00					6,800.00
Union .....			71,378.00	71,378.00			810.00	810.00	71,688.00
Warren .....			10,600.00	10,600.00			50.00	50.00	10,650.00
Total .....			1,634,492.17	1,634,492.17	10,563.25	3,021.80	13,585.05	1,648,077.22	

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.****NEW MEXICO.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Bernalillo .....		\$15,626.67	\$4,833.33	\$20,460.00		\$825.00	\$25.00	\$850.00	\$21,310.00
Chaves .....		2,625.00		2,625.00					2,625.00
Colfax .....		4,788.66	1,033.34	5,822.00		415.00		415.00	6,237.00
Donna Ana .....		2,200.00		2,200.00		50.00		50.00	2,250.00
Eddy .....		1,333.33	666.67	2,000.00					2,000.00
Grant .....		8,716.00	600.00	9,316.00					9,316.00
Guadalupe .....		500.00		500.00					500.00
Lincoln .....		1,100.00		1,100.00					1,100.00
Mora .....		1,300.00		1,300.00					1,300.00
Rio Arriba .....		2,100.00		2,100.00					2,100.00
San Juan .....		600.00		600.00					600.00
San Miguel .....		6,950.00		6,950.00					6,950.00
Santa Fe .....		8,016.66	433.34	8,450.00			30.00	30.00	8,480.00
Sierra .....		1,100.00		1,100.00		75.00		75.00	1,175.00
Socorro .....		4,025.00	160.00	4,185.00					4,185.00
Taos .....		2,800.00		2,800.00					2,800.00
Union .....		1,200.00		1,200.00					1,200.00
Valencia .....		1,700.00		1,700.00					1,700.00
Total .....		66,681.32	7,726.68	74,408.00		1,365.00	55.00	1,420.00	75,828.00

**NEW YORK.**

[This statement is taken from the First Report of the State Department of Excise, and is for the six months ending October 31, 1896. The total includes rebates due and unpaid to the amount of \$85,681.08. Preliminary totals for the year ending April 30, 1897, show \$11,247,235.33 as the gross collections; this includes rebates amounting to \$494,821.09, leaving a net revenue of \$10,752,414.24. The net revenue consists of \$10,747,716.92 from certificates and transfers, and \$4,697.32 from fines and penalties. The county treasurers received \$55,715.03 of the net revenue as commissions; these commissions are the only portion of the revenue that the counties receive. The revenue is distributed two-thirds to the municipalities and one-third to the State.]

Counties.	Special taxes, fines, and fees.			Total revenue.
	State.	County. (a)	Municipality.	
Albany .....	\$93,795.58	\$2,901.59	\$187,591.17	\$284,288.34
Allegany .....	2,362.98	224.40	4,725.95	7,313.33
Broome .....	15,394.92	963.38	30,789.85	47,148.15
Cattaraugus .....	8,466.69	521.66	16,813.38	25,741.73
Cayuga .....	11,536.79	722.83	23,073.57	35,333.19
Chautauqua .....	13,148.01	836.18	26,296.03	40,280.22
Chemung .....	18,619.94	1,156.33	37,239.89	57,016.16
Chemango .....	4,131.15	896.80	8,262.30	12,790.25
Clinton .....	6,291.36	609.25	12,582.72	19,483.33
Columbia .....	10,143.81	628.72	20,287.62	31,060.15
Cortland .....	3,482.52	329.11	6,965.06	10,776.68
Delaware .....	3,408.97	318.60	6,817.94	10,545.51
Dutchess .....	20,983.63	1,353.20	41,967.24	64,304.07
Erie .....	278,614.92		557,229.83	835,844.75
Essex .....	3,330.23	326.00	6,060.46	10,316.69
Franklin .....	3,363.15	325.27	6,726.30	10,414.72
Fulton .....	8,746.45	546.38	17,492.90	26,785.73
Genesee .....	5,105.87	480.82	10,211.74	15,798.43
Greene .....	6,546.22	670.13	13,092.44	20,308.79
Hamilton .....	975.39	90.50	1,950.79	3,016.68
Herkimer .....	11,427.14	721.89	22,854.29	35,003.32
Jefferson .....	11,411.26	719.03	22,822.51	34,952.80
Kings .....	705,775.38		1,411,550.66	2,117,325.99
Lewis .....	3,586.26	337.35	7,172.53	11,096.14
Livingston .....	4,424.36	413.60	8,848.71	13,686.67
Madison .....	6,720.39	627.15	13,440.79	20,788.33
Monroe .....	79,911.74	2,489.83	159,823.48	242,225.05
Montgomery .....	12,853.33	804.62	25,706.65	39,364.60
New York .....	1,632,114.60		3,264,229.19	4,896,343.79
Niagara .....	24,232.13	1,512.59	48,464.25	74,208.97
Oneida .....	39,358.68	2,434.37	78,717.35	120,510.40
Onondaga .....	71,822.97	2,221.40	143,645.95	217,690.32

a County treasurers' fees for collecting tax.

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

NEW YORK—Concluded.

Counties.	Special taxes, fines, and fees.			Total revenue.
	State.	County. (a)	Municipality.	
Ontario .....	\$7,970.98	\$753.75	\$15,941.97	\$24,666.70
Orange .....	31,678.42	1,983.25	63,352.85	97,012.52
Orleans .....	3,259.20	302.39	6,513.39	10,079.98
Oswego .....	13,422.57	840.33	26,845.14	41,108.04
Otsego .....	6,692.20	620.93	13,384.41	20,697.54
Putnam .....	1,818.29	178.82	3,636.56	5,631.67
Queens .....	80,316.05	5,078.00	160,632.12	246,024.17
Rensselaer .....	62,314.30	1,941.93	124,628.60	188,884.83
Richmond .....	35,881.52	5,587.97	71,763.06	111,232.55
Rockland .....	9,536.72	902.37	19,073.41	29,512.50
St. Lawrence .....	8,006.25	535.43	17,212.50	26,354.18
Saratoga .....	16,022.78	1,646.64	33,245.54	51,514.96
Schenectady .....	14,426.79	890.77	28,853.59	44,171.15
Schoharie .....	2,519.25	239.35	5,038.51	7,797.11
Schuyler .....	1,740.33	106.11	3,480.65	5,387.09
Seneca .....	4,747.51	454.15	9,495.01	14,696.67
Steuben .....	13,257.24	838.54	26,514.49	40,610.27
Suffolk .....	10,631.78	1,018.43	21,263.55	32,913.76
Sullivan .....	4,228.48	395.05	8,456.96	13,080.49
Tioga .....	4,582.89	446.74	9,165.79	14,195.42
Tompkins .....	6,309.78	386.31	12,619.57	19,315.66
Ulster .....	21,868.29	1,358.60	43,736.59	66,963.48
Warren .....	7,538.13	706.55	15,076.25	23,320.93
Washington .....	6,692.67	682.44	13,385.34	20,760.45
Wayne .....	5,315.95	516.39	10,631.90	16,464.24
Westchester .....	61,452.28	3,817.10	122,904.56	188,173.94
Wyoming .....	3,381.37	327.14	6,762.75	10,471.26
Yates .....	1,892.88	189.68	3,785.77	5,868.33
Common carriers .....	13,900.25	.....	.....	13,900.25
Total .....	3,584,629.92	56,484.14	7,141,459.36	10,782,573.42

a County treasurers' fees for collecting tax.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Alexander, Alleghany, Ashe, Bladen, Catawba, Clay, Graham, Montgomery, Randolph, Robeson, Stanly, Swain, Transylvania, Watauga, Yadkin, Yancey.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Alamance .....	\$10.48	\$400.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,410.48	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,410.48
Anson .....	.....	800.00	2,000.00	2,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800.00
Beaufort .....	151.98	2,740.00	300.00	3,191.98	\$175.00	\$100.00	\$275.00	\$550.00	3,466.98
Bertie .....	308.57	2,325.00	.....	2,633.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,633.57
Brunswick .....	9.84	400.00	.....	409.84	.....	.....	.....	.....	409.84
Buncombe .....	676.44	2,920.00	13,133.33	16,729.77	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,729.77
Burke .....	.....	200.00	1,000.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00
Cabarrus .....	53.51	.....	.....	53.51	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.51
Caldwell .....	13.57	.....	.....	13.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	13.57
Camden .....	7.00	360.00	.....	367.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	367.00
Carteret .....	84.58	900.00	399.00	1,383.58	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,383.58
Caswell .....	50.00	1,100.00	165.63	1,315.63	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,315.63
Chatham .....	10.15	400.00	180.00	590.15	25.00	30.00	55.00	110.00	645.15
Cherokee .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52.00	52.00	104.00	52.00
Chowan .....	141.42	1,350.00	120.00	1,611.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,611.42
Cleveland .....	200.00	600.00	1,800.00	2,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,600.00
Columbus .....	21.57	600.00	.....	621.57	.....	.....	.....	.....	621.57
Craven .....	98.11	3,740.00	2,325.00	6,163.11	30.00	.....	30.00	60.00	6,193.11
Cumberland .....	117.42	2,520.00	1,290.00	3,927.42	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,927.42
Currituck .....	30.00	600.00	.....	630.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	630.00
Dare .....	10.82	50.00	.....	60.82	.....	.....	.....	.....	60.82
Davidson .....	.....	83.00	400.00	483.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	483.00

a From the Annual Report of the Auditor of the State of North Carolina, for the year ending November 30, 1896.

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**NORTH CAROLINA—Concluded.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Davie.....	\$10.88	\$30.00		\$40.88					\$40.88
Duplin.....	7.50	200.00	\$27.50	235.00			\$3.00	\$3.00	238.00
Durham.....	109.92	2,025.00	3,600.00	5,734.92					5,734.92
Edgecombe.....	387.62	6,220.00	2,412.50	9,020.12					9,020.12
Forsyth.....	75.24	1,900.00	8,566.66	5,541.90	\$10.00	721.26	731.26		6,273.16
Franklin.....	109.23	1,600.00	520.00	2,229.23					2,229.23
Gaston.....	70.00			70.00	30.00			30.00	100.00
Gates.....		900.00		900.00					900.00
Granville.....	104.88	1,300.00	825.00	2,229.88					2,229.88
Greene.....	78.00	678.00	75.00	831.00					831.00
Guilford.....	84.12	2,100.00	3,528.56	5,712.68					5,712.68
Halifax.....		5,403.00	452.50	5,852.50			4.00	4.00	5,856.50
Harnett.....	40.75	900.00	137.50	1,078.25					1,078.25
Haywood.....		6978.23	6978.23	61,956.46	200.00			200.00	2,156.46
Henderson.....	223.69	200.00	2,000.00	2,423.09		100.00		100.00	2,523.09
Hertford.....	84.11	1,200.00	237.00	1,541.11					1,541.11
Hyde.....	28.78	600.00		628.78					628.78
Iredell.....	556.77	1,200.00	3,500.00	5,256.77					5,256.77
Jackson.....	40.00			40.00					40.00
Johnston.....	85.31	2,320.00	292.50	2,697.81			149.53	149.53	2,847.34
Jones.....	16.08	600.00	36.00	652.08					652.08
Lenoir.....		2,060.00	600.00	2,660.00					2,660.00
Lincoln.....	5.74			5.74					5.74
McDowell.....	407.93	600.00	1,000.00	2,007.93					2,007.93
Macon.....	6.04			6.04					6.04
Madison.....	142.00	400.00	1,000.00	1,542.00	23.00			23.00	1,565.00
Martin.....	170.56	2,100.00	30.00	2,300.56					2,300.56
Mecklenburg.....	300.00	3,280.00	16,924.90	20,504.90					20,504.90
Mitchell.....	100.00			100.00					100.00
Moore.....	47.64			47.64					47.64
Nash.....	228.92	2,800.00	492.50	3,521.42					3,521.42
New Hanover.....	1,019.52	11,880.00	7,210.50	20,110.02					20,110.02
Northampton.....	118.83	600.00		718.83					718.83
Onslow.....	54.63	575.00	30.00	659.63					659.63
Orange.....	12.00	600.00	75.00	687.00					687.00
Pamlico.....	1.80			1.80					1.80
Pasquotank.....	292.23	2,180.00	269.00	2,741.23					2,741.23
Pender.....	2.43	200.00		202.43					202.43
Perquimans.....	47.76	450.00		497.76					497.76
Person.....	14.50	1,200.00	250.00	1,464.50					1,464.50
Pitt.....	427.22	6,200.00	599.00	7,226.22	50.00			50.00	7,276.22
Polk.....		100.00	200.00	300.00					300.00
Richmond.....	\$5.87	1,100.00	1,500.00	2,635.87					2,635.87
Rockingham.....		4,600.00	500.00	5,100.00					5,100.00
Rowan.....	107.20	1,640.00	4,050.00	5,797.20					5,797.20
Rutherford.....					20.00			20.00	20.00
Sampson.....		800.00	400.00	1,200.00					1,200.00
Stokes.....	2.46	600.00	400.00	1,002.46					1,002.46
Surry.....	61.73			61.73					61.73
Tyrrell.....		20.00		20.00					20.00
Union.....	65.12	1,000.00	2,000.00	3,065.12			25.00	25.00	3,090.12
Vance.....	158.74	1,800.00	1,005.00	2,963.74					2,963.74
Wake.....	852.61	5,440.00	4,150.00	10,442.61					10,442.61
Warren.....	117.33	1,000.00	100.00	1,217.33					1,217.33
Washington.....	138.95	1,700.00	10.00	1,848.95					1,848.95
Wayne.....	137.72	2,240.00	3,061.00	5,438.72					5,438.72
Wilkes.....	10.10	200.00	300.00	510.10			4.00	4.00	514.10
Wilson.....	267.93	3,320.00	3,274.00	6,861.93					6,861.93
Total.....	\$9,463.25	113,124.23	95,752.81	218,340.29	563.00	1,188.79	1,751.79	220,092.08	

a From the Annual Report of the Auditor of the State of North Carolina, for the year ending November 30, 1896.

b Profits of dispensary.

c Includes special tax collected on drugs and seeds, estimated at \$1,185.60. The State auditor reports \$8,459.16 as the total for the State in 1896. The total \$9,463.25, however, is the sum of the amounts given by the same official for the different counties.



TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Billings, Boreman, Burleigh, Eddy, Griggs, Kidder, Logan, McIntosh, McLean, Mercer, Oliver, Pierce, Richland, Steele, Stutsman.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Barnes .....		\$120.24		\$120.24		\$930.66	\$1,200.00	\$2,130.66	\$2,256.90
Benson .....		8.00		8.00					8.00
Bottineau .....		76.23		76.23					76.23
Cass .....		80.00		80.00		200.00		200.00	280.00
Cavalier .....		240.75		240.75					240.75
Dickey .....		95.78		95.78					95.78
Emmons .....		40.00		40.00					40.00
Foster .....		5.00		5.00					5.00
Grand Forks .....		47.54		47.54		2.00		2.00	49.54
Lamoure .....		56.39		56.39		5.00		5.00	61.39
McHenry .....						75.00	81.00	156.00	156.00
Morton .....							3,315.00	3,315.00	3,315.00
Nelson .....		71.00		71.00		25.00	60.00	85.00	156.00
Pembina .....		203.49		203.49		957.76		957.76	1,251.25
Ramsey .....		105.70		105.70			525.00	525.00	630.70
Ransom .....		144.15		144.15					144.15
Rolette .....							250.00	250.00	250.00
Sargent .....		25.00		25.00					25.00
Stark .....		4.18		4.18					4.18
Towner .....		70.00		70.00					70.00
Trail .....		10.97		10.97		224.75		224.75	235.72
Walsh .....		789.23		789.23			1,280.00	1,280.00	2,079.23
Ward .....								600.00	600.00
Wells .....		9.42		9.42					9.42
Williams .....							559.40	559.40	559.40
Total .....		2,299.07		2,299.07		2,420.17	7,880.40	10,300.57	12,599.64

## OHIO.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County. (a)	Municipality. (a)	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Adams .....	\$712.55	\$573.25	\$1,580.51	\$2,866.31			\$535.85	\$535.85	\$3,402.16
Allen .....	7,836.31	6,389.96	16,161.93	30,388.20			300.00	300.00	30,688.20
Ashland .....	2,068.65	1,615.94	4,395.04	8,079.63					8,079.63
Ashtabula .....	8,436.16	6,367.26	17,032.78	31,836.20			517.75	517.75	32,353.95
Athens .....	4,128.24	5,205.51	7,275.08	16,608.83		\$50.00	427.50	477.50	17,086.33
Auglaize .....	6,675.28	7,147.68	12,067.70	25,890.66					25,890.66
Belmont .....	0,257.71	0,050.82	12,269.13	24,577.66	\$1,430.00		3,681.00	5,111.00	29,688.66
Brown .....	2,721.18	2,833.10	5,004.38	10,558.66			97.50	97.50	10,656.16
Butler .....	15,138.09	17,423.46	26,122.94	58,684.49					58,684.49
Carroll .....		783.97	2,152.83	3,919.89					3,919.89
Champaign .....	1,819.11	1,446.04	3,965.07	7,230.22		80.00	420.00	500.00	7,730.22
Clark .....	10,431.84	8,125.76	22,071.20	40,628.80			197.30	197.30	40,826.10
Clermont .....	1,554.55	1,194.14	3,221.97	5,970.66			29.00	29.00	5,999.66
Clinton .....	2,075.68	1,640.85	4,485.74	8,201.77			1,017.55	1,017.55	9,219.32
Columbiana .....	9,106.18	7,851.62	18,482.00	35,779.86		1,390.00	553.40	1,943.40	37,723.26
Coshocton .....	1,658.33	1,529.35	3,277.45	6,465.13			75.00	75.00	6,540.13
Crawford .....	6,503.31	5,532.96	12,594.74	24,431.01			145.00	145.00	24,576.01
Cuyahoga .....	143,009.00	110,140.56	297,553.27	550,702.83			80.00	80.00	550,782.83
Darke .....	3,524.14	2,599.83	7,075.10	12,999.07		75.00	29.00	104.00	13,103.07
Defiance .....	2,712.09	2,471.86	5,245.91	10,429.86			300.00	300.00	10,729.86
Delaware .....	1,753.17	1,365.13	3,707.33	6,825.03					6,825.03
Erie .....	13,898.82	11,432.22	27,302.08	52,128.12					52,128.12
Fairfield .....	2,979.50	2,317.84	6,281.84	11,589.18					11,589.18
Fayette .....	1,689.20	1,287.28	3,459.90	6,436.38			497.05	497.05	6,933.43
Franklin .....	35,907.49	30,223.43	73,001.25	139,132.14		125.00	115.00	240.00	139,572.14
Fulton .....	2,043.85	2,288.96	3,605.93	7,938.74		250.00		250.00	8,188.74
Gallia .....	2,005.75	1,582.94	4,325.94	7,914.63					7,914.63
Geauga .....						50.00		50.00	50.00

a From the Annual Report of the Auditor of the State of Ohio, for the year ending November 15, 1896.

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

OHIO—Concluded.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County. (a)	Municipality. (a)	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Greene	\$3,798.74	\$2,935.55	\$7,943.50	\$14,677.79			\$63.27	\$63.27	\$14,741.06
Guernsey	1,127.75	866.84	2,339.60	4,334.19	\$1,863.00	\$25.00	161.80	2,049.80	6,383.99
Hamilton	158,932.01	137,186.20	322,376.13	618,494.34		510.00	252.50	762.50	619,256.84
Hancock	5,659.73	4,734.15	11,661.66	22,055.54			548.50	548.50	22,604.04
Hardin	3,515.38	2,750.32	7,485.76	13,751.46			30.00	30.00	13,781.46
Harrison	9.91	9.90	29.70	49.51		7.00	490.15	497.15	546.66
Henry	3,761.06	4,229.11	6,633.04	14,623.21			30.00	30.00	14,653.21
Highland	2,697.67	2,076.13	5,336.78	10,380.58			658.25	658.25	11,038.83
Hocking	1,621.17	1,285.37	3,520.23	6,426.77		31.00	87.00	118.00	6,544.77
Holmes	1,472.59	2,358.14	1,865.64	5,696.37					5,696.37
Huron	4,471.77	3,484.70	9,468.46	17,424.93					17,424.93
Jackson	3,503.43	6,181.76	7,663.60	13,958.79			49.50	49.50	14,008.29
Jefferson	7,907.95	2,784.37	16,829.52	30,921.84		775.00	301.00	1,076.00	31,997.84
Knox	1,564.86	1,216.61	3,301.59	6,083.06			75.00	75.00	6,158.06
Lake	3,163.10	2,414.48	6,494.81	12,072.39			136.00	136.00	12,208.39
Lawrence	3,076.64	2,624.48	6,170.43	11,871.55			65.40	65.40	11,936.95
Licking	4,479.45	3,677.65	9,190.92	17,347.12		20.00		20.00	17,367.12
Logan	436.45	343.40	937.19	1,717.04			349.00	349.00	2,066.04
Lorain	8,433.65	6,529.08	17,682.66	32,645.39	1,543.00		188.30	1,731.30	34,376.69
Lucas	53,045.88	45,032.41	106,967.00	205,045.89		126.88	122.13	249.01	205,294.90
Madison	3,134.97	2,052.74	6,977.96	12,255.67			240.00	240.00	12,495.67
Mahoning	15,366.14	13,857.49	30,777.95	60,001.58		10.00	364.00	374.00	60,375.58
Marion	4,155.00	6,022.60	5,928.40	16,106.00			30.00	30.00	16,136.00
Medina	661.67	992.51	883.07	2,537.25					2,537.25
Meigs	2,305.57	1,795.45	4,876.21	8,977.23			60.00	60.00	9,037.23
Mercer	4,205.62	6,021.54	6,401.30	16,628.46			55.00	55.00	16,683.46
Miami	6,928.76	5,399.97	14,671.09	26,999.82			184.55	184.55	27,184.37
Monroe	1,978.78	3,309.96	2,640.67	7,929.41					7,929.41
Montgomery	34,588.12	31,559.71	68,101.84	134,249.67	494.04	4.36	73.15	562.15	134,811.82
Morgan	308.92	239.27	648.17	1,196.36		10.00		10.00	1,206.36
Morrow	761.49	601.75	1,645.54	3,008.78			25.00	25.00	3,033.78
Muskingum	8,126.03	6,361.11	17,205.09	31,692.23	10.00		344.10	354.10	32,046.33
Noble	252.82	441.45	301.86	1,025.63			5.00	5.00	1,030.63
Ottawa	5,082.38	6,669.94	7,603.00	19,355.32			10.00	10.00	19,365.32
Paulding	2,827.16	2,258.10	6,205.27	11,290.53		25.00	36.10	61.10	11,351.63
Perry	5,729.88	6,445.60	10,205.41	22,380.89		35.00	77.00	112.00	22,492.89
Pickaway	2,797.19	2,434.01	5,757.33	10,988.53		37.50		37.50	11,026.03
Pike	871.14	849.23	1,677.62	3,397.99					3,397.99
Portage	2,873.59	3,885.34	4,382.44	11,141.37					11,141.37
Preble	1,585.57	1,433.83	3,341.26	6,360.66			41.25	41.25	6,401.91
Putnam	4,211.09	4,021.30	8,228.98	16,461.37		475.00	92.50	567.50	17,028.87
Richland	5,330.45	4,140.13	11,230.09	20,700.67			231.30	231.30	20,931.97
Ross	5,503.20	4,851.57	11,266.22	21,620.99					21,620.99
Sandusky	5,877.23	5,820.11	10,984.00	22,681.34			105.00	105.00	22,786.34
Scioto	5,480.32	4,460.09	11,343.22	21,283.63	100.00	240.00	40.00	380.00	21,663.63
Seneca	7,327.88	7,138.18	14,118.06	28,584.12	25.00		391.00	416.00	29,000.12
Shelby	3,703.48	4,425.48	6,405.86	14,534.82		31.75	36.00	67.75	14,602.57
Stark	20,430.95	19,006.81	40,337.08	79,774.84		5.00	283.00	288.00	80,062.84
Summit	12,947.24	12,140.98	25,292.57	50,380.79		42.50	50.00	92.50	50,473.29
Trumbull	6,836.10	5,852.36	13,838.72	26,527.18			376.00	376.00	27,028.18
Tuscarawas	8,882.58	9,686.88	16,212.80	34,782.26			277.00	277.00	35,059.26
Union	1,518.25	1,172.03	3,169.92	5,860.20	40.00		274.50	314.50	6,174.70
Van Wert	1,837.72	1,837.72	5,513.14	9,188.58			61.69	61.69	9,250.27
Vinton	588.00	466.12	1,276.48	2,330.60			142.55	142.55	2,473.15
Warren	2,372.79	2,494.67	4,372.21	9,239.67					9,239.67
Washington	3,840.23	3,718.40	7,302.14	14,860.77			10.00	10.00	14,870.77
Wayne	3,021.82	2,519.35	6,247.17	11,788.34			45.00	45.00	11,833.34
Williams	2,093.62	1,630.73	4,429.33	8,153.68			134.00	134.00	8,287.68
Wood	7,890.62	8,366.08	14,740.03	30,996.73			186.00	186.00	31,182.73
Wyandot	2,667.85	2,082.81	5,663.22	10,413.88			10.00	10.00	10,423.88
Total	786,265.65	688,993.27	1,580,189.24	3,055,478.16	3,952.64	6,098.99	16,916.39	26,968.02	3,082,446.18

α From the Annual Report of the Auditor of the State of Ohio, for the year ending November 15, 1896.

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## OKLAHOMA.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Beaver .....		\$410.00		\$410.00					\$410.00
Blaine .....		200.00		200.00					200.00
Canadian .....		3,550.00	\$3,376.33	6,926.33		\$50.00	\$41.25	\$91.25	7,017.58
Cleveland .....		3,325.00	2,930.00	6,255.00					6,255.00
"D" .....		410.00		410.00					410.00
Day .....		200.00		200.00					200.00
"G" .....		800.00		800.00					800.00
Garfield .....		1,675.00	1,400.00	3,075.00			9.00	9.00	3,084.00
Grant .....		2,285.00	1,200.00	3,485.00		85.00		85.00	3,570.00
Key .....		3,400.00	2,241.75	5,641.75			59.00	59.00	5,700.75
Kingfisher .....		1,850.00	3,000.00	4,850.00					4,850.00
Lincoln .....		1,000.00	450.00	1,450.00					1,450.00
Logan .....		6,280.00	5,317.00	11,597.00					11,597.00
Noble .....		925.00	1,400.00	2,325.00		128.50		128.50	2,451.50
Oklahoma .....		4,000.00	6,390.55	10,390.55					10,390.55
Pawnee .....		1,800.00	650.00	2,450.00			50.00	50.00	2,500.00
Payne .....		1,000.00	1,100.00	2,100.00					2,100.00
Pottawatomie .....		4,275.00	5,208.33	9,483.33			1,000.00	1,000.00	10,483.33
Roger Mills .....		607.50		607.50		85.00		85.00	692.50
Washita .....		205.00		205.00					205.00
Woods .....		1,025.00	625.00	1,650.00					1,650.00
Woodward .....		2,800.00		2,800.00					2,800.00
Total .....		42,022.50	35,288.96	77,311.46		296.50	1,159.25	1,455.75	78,767.21

## OREGON.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Baker .....		\$1,577.81	\$6,733.34	\$8,311.15		\$125.00	\$611.00	\$736.00	\$9,047.15
Benton .....			3,000.00	3,000.00			60.00	60.00	3,060.00
Clackamas .....			4,800.00	4,800.00					4,800.00
Clatsop .....		407.00	18,000.00	18,400.00			25.00	25.00	18,425.00
Columbia .....		800.00	12,800.00	13,600.00			50.00	50.00	13,650.00
Coos .....			10,200.00	10,200.00					10,200.00
Crook .....			2,030.00	2,030.00					2,030.00
Curry .....		1,000.00		1,000.00					1,000.00
Douglas .....		800.00	4,000.00	4,800.00					4,800.00
Gilliam .....			2,000.00	2,000.00		200.00	50.00	250.00	2,250.00
Grant .....		2,800.00	2,400.00	5,200.00					5,200.00
Harney .....			2,100.00	2,500.00			150.00	150.00	2,650.00
Jackson .....		400.00	6,405.00	7,005.00		100.00	235.00	335.00	7,340.00
Josephine .....		800.00	2,400.00	3,200.00					3,200.00
Klamath .....		100.00	1,200.00	1,300.00		10.00		10.00	1,310.00
Lake .....		400.00	2,200.00	2,600.00					2,600.00
Lane .....			4,853.00	4,853.00			37.00	37.00	4,890.00
Lincoln .....		800.00	1,600.00	2,400.00					2,400.00
Linn .....			6,002.00	6,002.00		100.00	121.75	221.75	6,223.75
Malheur .....		800.00	1,000.00	1,800.00			75.00	75.00	1,875.00
Marion .....		800.00	9,282.71	10,082.71			1.00	1.00	10,083.71
Morrow .....			2,200.00	2,200.00					2,200.00
Multnomah .....		1,605.00	102,249.75	103,854.75					103,854.75
Polk .....			2,000.00	2,000.00			92.50	92.50	2,092.50
Sherman .....		400.00		400.00					400.00
Tillamook .....		100.00	800.00	900.00			40.00	40.00	940.00
Umatilla .....		1,600.00	9,900.00	11,500.00			10.00	10.00	11,510.00
Union .....		1,622.22	4,983.00	6,605.22			90.00	90.00	6,695.22
Wallowa .....			550.00	550.00		72.60	60.00	132.60	682.60
Wasco .....		2,808.50	5,300.00	8,108.50					8,108.50
Washington .....		400.00	2,100.00	2,500.00					2,500.00
Yamhill .....			3,670.00	3,670.00		100.00	61.65	161.65	3,831.65
Total .....		20,613.53	236,758.80	257,372.33		707.60	1,769.90	2,477.50	259,849.83

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**PENNSYLVANIA.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Adams.....	\$300.00	\$825.00	\$3,300.00	\$4,425.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4,425.00
Allegheny.....	141,233.34	73,375.00	616,082.01	830,690.35	.....	\$588.71	.....	\$588.71	831,279.06
Armstrong.....	800.00	585.00	1,740.00	3,125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,125.00
Beaver.....	2,000.00	495.00	1,980.00	4,475.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,475.00
Bedford.....	400.00	465.20	1,859.80	2,725.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,725.00
Berks.....	12,096.91	22,952.00	88,377.74	124,026.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	124,026.65
Blair.....	1,700.00	5,400.00	21,600.00	28,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,700.00
Bradford.....	1,776.75	1,309.65	5,238.60	8,325.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,325.00
Bucks.....	1,800.00	2,460.00	9,840.00	14,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,100.00
Butler.....	300.00	450.00	1,800.00	2,550.00	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	4,550.00
Cambria.....	7,600.00	7,800.00	31,200.00	46,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	46,600.00
Cameron.....	800.00	585.00	2,340.00	3,725.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,725.00
Carbon.....	2,900.00	3,278.28	13,446.72	19,625.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,625.00
Center.....	1,800.00	675.00	2,700.00	5,175.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,175.00
Chester.....	.....	1,470.00	5,880.00	7,350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,350.00
Clarion.....	800.00	960.00	3,840.00	5,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,100.00
Clearfield.....	2,300.00	2,355.00	9,420.00	14,075.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,075.00
Clinton.....	2,300.00	2,600.00	6,448.00	11,348.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,348.00
Columbia.....	2,000.00	1,935.00	.....	3,935.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,935.00
Crawford.....	6,100.00	3,168.75	12,531.25	21,800.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,800.00
Cumberland.....	1,200.00	765.00	3,060.00	5,025.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,025.00
Dauphin.....	11,307.54	7,790.00	33,192.46	52,290.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,290.00
Delaware.....	6,944.22	4,841.75	19,989.03	31,775.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,775.00
Elk.....	2,400.00	1,320.00	5,280.00	9,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000.00
Eric.....	13,100.00	12,084.10	46,390.90	71,575.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,575.00
Fayette.....	1,200.00	795.00	3,180.00	5,175.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,175.00
Forest.....	120.00	120.00	360.00	600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	600.00
Franklin.....	1,500.00	3,753.00	.....	5,250.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,250.00
Fulton.....	.....	90.00	360.00	450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	450.00
Greene.....	300.00	.....	300.00	300.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	300.00
Huntingdon.....	300.00	180.00	720.00	1,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200.00
Indiana.....	.....	30.00	120.00	150.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	150.00
Jefferson.....	1,100.00	720.00	2,880.00	4,700.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,700.00
Juniata.....	.....	165.00	660.00	825.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	825.00
Lackawanna.....	13,800.00	30,908.02	120,850.30	165,558.32	.....	.....	.....	.....	165,558.32
Lancaster.....	14,100.00	11,521.70	47,423.30	73,050.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,050.00
Lawrence.....	3,486.43	1,979.60	7,273.97	12,740.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,740.00
Lebanon.....	4,736.68	3,611.13	14,849.79	23,197.60	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,197.60
Lehigh.....	8,000.00	9,686.02	39,344.98	57,041.00	.....	.....	\$1,000.00	1,000.00	58,041.00
Luzerne.....	30,600.00	41,775.00	166,860.00	239,235.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	239,235.00
Lycoming.....	4,436.68	5,204.66	20,818.66	30,460.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,460.00
McKean.....	2,700.00	2,785.45	10,964.55	16,450.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,450.00
Mercer.....	300.00	3,260.00	1,478.50	5,038.50	.....	670.00	.....	670.00	5,708.50
Midlin.....	200.00	270.00	1,080.00	1,550.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,550.00
Monroe.....	668.42	1,029.83	4,046.75	5,745.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,745.00
Montgomery.....	4,700.00	5,010.00	20,029.20	29,739.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,739.20
Montour.....	1,100.00	990.00	3,960.00	6,050.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,050.00
Northampton.....	6,300.00	6,380.00	25,520.00	38,200.00	.....	733.00	.....	733.00	38,933.00
Northumberland.....	6,500.00	5,875.22	23,611.80	35,987.02	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,987.02
Perry.....	500.00	3,075.00	.....	3,575.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,575.00
Philadelphia.....	320,400.00	(a)	21,663,702.50	1,984,102.50	.....	33.70	.....	33.70	1,984,136.20
Pike.....	.....	510.00	2,040.00	2,550.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,550.00
Potter.....	100.00	.....	100.00	100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	100.00
Schuylkill.....	16,900.00	23,595.00	94,380.00	134,875.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	134,875.00
Snyder.....	800.00	510.00	2,040.00	3,350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,350.00
Somerset.....	500.00	810.00	3,240.00	4,550.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,550.00
Sullivan.....	600.00	705.20	2,819.80	4,125.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,125.00
Susquehanna.....	1,800.00	1,560.00	6,240.00	9,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,600.00
Tioga.....	500.00	900.00	3,600.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000.00
Union.....	100.00	360.00	1,440.00	1,900.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900.00
Venango.....	2,090.00	2,135.00	6,976.00	11,201.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,201.00
Warren.....	1,000.00	915.00	3,680.00	5,595.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,595.00
Washington.....	1,800.00	480.00	1,920.00	4,200.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,200.00
Wayne.....	2,600.00	1,445.00	6,055.00	10,100.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,100.00
Westmoreland.....	2,100.00	2,052.00	8,208.00	12,360.00	.....	500.00	.....	500.00	12,860.00
Wyoming.....	.....	740.16	2,859.84	3,600.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,600.00
York.....	6,300.00	4,870.00	19,480.00	30,650.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,650.00
Total.....	688,296.97	340,753.72	3,292,594.45	4,321,645.14	.....	4,525.41	1,000.00	5,525.41	4,327,170.55

a City of Philadelphia is coextensive with the county.

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.****RHODE ISLAND.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Bristol .....	\$2,472.91		\$7,433.75	\$9,906.66					\$9,906.66
Kent .....	5,481.25		18,462.52	23,943.77					23,943.77
Newport .....	10,371.93		31,509.96	41,881.89	\$547.67			\$547.67	42,429.56
Providence .....	84,359.19		256,686.13	341,045.32	2,013.00			2,013.00	343,058.32
Washington .....	716.67		2,000.00	2,716.67	280.00			280.00	2,996.67
Total .....	103,401.95		316,092.36	419,494.31	2,840.07			2,840.07	422,334.98

a From the Annual Report of the General Treasurer of Rhode Island, for the year ending December 31, 1896.

**SOUTH CAROLINA.**

[Returns from the following county show that no revenue was collected: Marlboro.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County. (a)	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
The State .....	\$222,937.31			\$222,937.31					\$222,937.31
Abbeville .....		\$4,124.46		4,124.46			\$50.00	\$50.00	4,174.46
Aiken .....		2,849.96		2,849.96					2,849.96
Anderson .....		6,375.84		6,375.84	\$1,050.00			1,050.00	7,425.84
Barnwell .....		10,296.66		10,296.66					10,296.66
Beaufort .....		2,811.31		2,811.31					2,811.31
Berkeley .....		2,810.96		2,810.96					2,810.96
Charleston .....		13,867.02		13,867.02	100.00			100.00	13,967.02
Chester .....		4,439.43		4,439.43	800.00			800.00	5,239.43
Chesterfield .....		1,116.18		1,116.18	100.00			100.00	1,216.18
Clarendon .....		2,118.54		2,118.54					2,118.54
Colleton .....		2,931.99		2,931.99					2,931.99
Darlington .....		4,686.52		4,686.52					4,686.52
Edgefield .....		1,675.10		1,675.10					1,675.10
Fairfield .....		1,508.89		1,508.89					1,508.89
Florence .....		4,608.31		4,608.31					4,608.31
Georgetown .....		3,562.45		3,562.45					3,562.45
Greenville .....		4,598.38		4,598.38	769.25			769.25	5,367.63
Hampton .....		1,272.65		1,272.65					1,272.65
Horry .....		57.51		57.51					57.51
Kershaw .....		2,553.44		2,553.44	100.00			100.00	2,653.44
Lancaster .....		2,061.07		2,061.07			55.00	55.00	2,116.07
Laurens .....		4,526.42		4,526.42	100.00			100.00	4,626.42
Lexington .....		758.89		758.89	150.00			150.00	908.89
Marion .....		2,660.59		2,660.59					2,660.59
Newberry .....		6,215.15		6,215.15					6,215.15
Oconee .....		339.01		339.01					339.01
Orangeburg .....		7,086.36		7,086.36					7,086.36
Pickens .....		262.38		262.38	200.00			200.00	462.38
Richland .....		9,431.88		9,431.88					9,431.88
Spartanburg .....		8,563.20		8,563.20					8,563.20
Sumter .....		6,070.45		6,070.45					6,070.45
Union .....		3,043.20		3,043.20	800.00			800.00	3,843.20
Williamsburg .....		1,540.31		1,540.31					1,540.31
York .....		1,443.12		1,443.12	875.00			875.00	1,818.12
Total .....	\$222,937.31	\$132,267.63		\$355,204.94	\$4,044.25		\$105.00	\$4,149.25	\$359,354.10

a From the Report of the State Board of Control of the South Carolina Dispensary, for the year 1896.

b Net profits of dispensaries.

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**SOUTH DAKOTA.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Brown, Buffalo, Campbell, Charles Mix, Clark, Codington, Custer, Faulk, Hamlin, Hand, Hyde, Jerauld, Kingsbury, Lyman, Marshall, Miner, Potter, Sanborn, Sully, Walworth.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Aurora.....							\$360.00	\$360.00	\$360.00
Beadle.....			\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00			5.00	5.00	2,405.00
Bonhomme.....			1,202.50	1,202.50			2,844.50	2,844.50	4,047.00
Brookings.....			300.00	300.00		\$400.00		400.00	700.00
Brule.....			400.00	400.00			1,200.00	1,200.00	1,600.00
Butte.....			500.00	500.00					500.00
Clay.....							936.00	936.00	936.00
Davison.....							2,051.25	2,051.25	2,051.25
Day.....			50.00	50.00	150.00		159.65	309.65	359.65
Deuel.....			70.00	70.00					70.00
Douglas.....							1,200.70	1,200.70	1,200.70
Edmunds.....							615.00	615.00	615.00
Fall River.....							1,920.00	1,920.00	1,920.00
Grant.....							33.00	33.00	33.00
Hanson.....			165.00	165.00					165.00
Hughes.....							1,505.00	1,505.00	1,505.00
Hutchinson.....			790.00	790.00			1,184.00	1,184.00	1,974.00
Lake.....							510.00	510.00	510.00
Lawrence.....			17,575.00	17,575.00					17,575.00
Lincoln.....							1,302.75	1,302.75	1,302.75
McCook.....							2,279.20	2,279.20	2,279.20
McPherson.....			2,400.00	2,400.00					2,400.00
Meade.....							2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
Minnehaha.....			1,056.00	1,056.00			13,159.50	13,159.50	14,215.50
Moody.....			650.85	650.85			1,800.00	1,800.00	2,450.85
Pennington.....							1,560.00	1,560.00	1,560.00
Roberts.....						201.65		201.65	201.65
Spink.....							560.00	560.00	560.00
Stanley.....							1,397.50	1,397.50	1,397.50
Turner.....							201.00	201.00	201.00
Union.....			578.26	578.26			1,216.56	1,216.56	1,794.82
Yankton.....							7,788.00	7,788.00	7,788.00
Total.....			28,137.61	28,137.61		751.65	48,288.61	49,040.26	77,177.87

**TENNESSEE.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Chester, Claiborne, Dickson, Grainger, Hickman, James, Lake, Meigs, Morgan, Trousdale, Van Buren.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Anderson.....	\$456.25	\$361.75	\$314.00	\$1,132.00	\$65.00	\$55.50		\$120.50	\$1,252.50
Bedford.....	1,013.75	525.00	1,050.00	2,588.75			\$50.00	50.00	2,638.75
Benton.....	225.00	156.57		381.57	5.00	15.00		20.00	401.57
Bledsoe.....	5.00			5.00	5.00	2.50		7.50	12.50
Blount.....	1.25			1.25					1.25
Bradley.....	755.00	755.00	750.00	2,260.00	65.00	67.00		132.00	2,392.00
Campbell.....	1,018.75	1,525.00	750.00	3,293.75		50.00	544.70	594.70	3,888.45
Cannon.....	112.50	75.00		187.50	180.66	61.04		241.70	429.20
Carroll.....	8.25	750.00	607.55	1,365.80	15.00	38.00		51.00	1,416.80
Carter.....					55.00	55.00		110.00	110.00
Cheatam.....	2.50			2.50					2.50
Clay.....	76.25			76.25					76.25
Cocke.....	675.00	675.00	600.00	1,950.00	20.00	40.00		60.00	2,010.00
Coffee.....	792.50	950.00	874.00	2,616.50	15.00	15.00		30.00	2,646.50
Crockett.....	600.00	562.50	673.00	1,835.50					1,835.50
Cumberland.....	7.50			7.50					7.50
Davidson.....	37,650.00	22,210.00	12,000.00	71,860.00	105.00	255.00	1,000.00	1,360.00	73,220.00
Decatur.....	262.50	337.50	150.00	750.00			24.00	24.00	774.00

<sup>a</sup> From the Biennial Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury of Tennessee, for the years 1895 and 1896.

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## TENNESSEE—Concluded.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
DeKalb.....	\$3. 75			\$3. 75	\$25. 00	\$29. 50		\$54. 50	\$58. 25
Dyer.....	1, 737. 50	\$2, 325. 97	\$2, 011. 75	6, 075. 22	36. 00		\$60. 00	96. 00	6, 171. 22
Fayette.....	1, 162. 50	1, 064. 00	1, 036. 50	3, 262. 00					3, 262. 00
Fentress.....	300. 00	307. 50	360. 00	967. 50	35. 00	47. 00		82. 00	1, 040. 50
Franklin.....	429. 92	525. 00	525. 00	1, 479. 92	15. 00	20. 00	137. 50	172. 50	1, 652. 42
Gibson.....	2, 212. 50	2, 250. 00	2, 388. 50	6, 849. 00			59. 00	59. 00	6, 908. 00
Giles.....	1, 625. 70	1, 550. 00	1, 350. 00	4, 325. 70	80. 01	141. 00	8. 00	229. 01	4, 554. 71
Greene.....	566. 25	603. 75	1, 109. 00	2, 279. 00					2, 279. 00
Grundy.....	6. 25			6. 25		45. 95		45. 95	52. 20
Hamblen.....	1, 217. 50	867. 55	100. 00	3, 185. 05					3, 185. 05
Hamilton.....	13, 147. 50	15, 150. 00	14, 804. 08	43, 101. 58		10. 00	235. 50	245. 50	43, 347. 08
Hancock.....					30. 00	20. 00		50. 00	50. 00
Hardeman.....	1, 200. 00	1, 200. 00	619. 50	3, 019. 50	5. 00	2. 50	345. 00	352. 50	3, 372. 00
Hardin.....		150. 00		150. 00					150. 00
Hawkins.....	240. 00	375. 00	300. 00	1, 015. 00					1, 015. 00
Haywood.....	937. 50	1, 106. 00	1, 050. 00	3, 093. 50					3, 093. 50
Henderson.....	300. 00	187. 50	308. 00	795. 50					795. 50
Henry.....	1, 075. 00	900. 00	723. 75	2, 698. 75	15. 00	65. 00		80. 00	2, 778. 75
Houston.....					25. 00	36. 00		61. 00	61. 00
Humphreys.....	450. 00	450. 00	360. 00	1, 260. 00		4. 00		4. 00	1, 264. 00
Jackson.....	1, 237. 50	2, 356. 00	1, 158. 00	4, 751. 50					4, 751. 50
Jefferson.....	172. 50	187. 50		360. 00					360. 00
Johnson.....	6. 25	42. 50		48. 75	5. 00	5. 00		10. 00	58. 75
Knox.....	10, 825. 00	10, 081. 89	12, 000. 00	32, 906. 89	100. 00	100. 00		200. 00	33, 106. 89
Lauderdale.....		2, 356. 00	1, 158. 00	4, 751. 50		15. 00	253. 50	268. 50	5, 020. 00
Lawrence.....	412. 50	581. 14	277. 00	1, 270. 64			192. 00	192. 00	1, 462. 64
Lewis.....					25. 00	25. 00		50. 00	50. 00
Lincoln.....	1, 121. 25	637. 34	810. 00	2, 568. 59					2, 568. 59
Loudon.....	187. 50	150. 00	150. 00	487. 50	5. 00	15. 00		20. 00	507. 50
McMinn.....	637. 50	622. 50	608. 00	1, 868. 00		1. 00	37. 50	38. 50	1, 906. 50
McNairy.....	375. 00	525. 00	422. 50	1, 322. 50	5. 00	5. 00	13. 00	23. 00	1, 345. 50
Macon.....	412. 50	412. 50	378. 00	1, 203. 00					1, 203. 00
Madison.....	4, 318. 75	3, 995. 84	3, 492. 20	11, 806. 79		36. 00		36. 00	11, 842. 79
Marion.....	525. 00	600. 00	600. 00	1, 725. 00			60. 00	60. 00	1, 785. 00
Marshall.....	713. 75	562. 50	562. 50	1, 838. 75	5. 00	10. 00		15. 00	1, 853. 75
Maury.....	3, 655. 00	2, 194. 67	1, 123. 00	6, 972. 67			425. 00	425. 00	7, 397. 67
Monroe.....	487. 50	450. 00	453. 00	1, 390. 50					1, 390. 50
Montgomery.....	3, 300. 00	3, 300. 00	1, 800. 00	8, 400. 00			25. 00	25. 00	8, 425. 00
Moore.....	168. 75	161. 25	326. 00	656. 00			361. 50	361. 50	1, 017. 50
Obion.....	2, 862. 50	2, 902. 45	2, 404. 00	8, 168. 95	50. 00	50. 00	64. 00	164. 00	8, 332. 95
Overton.....	5. 00			5. 00					5. 00
Perry.....					5. 00	5. 00		10. 00	10. 00
Pickett.....					25. 00	25. 00		50. 00	50. 00
Polk.....					10. 00	7. 00		17. 00	17. 00
Putnam.....	12. 50			12. 50	5. 00	20. 00		25. 00	37. 50
Rhea.....	1, 162. 50	1, 087. 50	1, 814. 25	3, 564. 25	75. 00	112. 50		187. 50	3, 751. 75
Roane.....	975. 00	900. 00	900. 00	2, 775. 00			111. 00	111. 00	2, 886. 00
Robertson.....		862. 50	600. 00	1, 462. 50		25. 00	3. 00	28. 00	1, 490. 50
Rutherford.....	1, 425. 00	1, 536. 50	560. 00	3, 521. 50					3, 521. 50
Scott.....	795. 95	742. 25	337. 00	1, 875. 20	10. 00	10. 00	16. 00	36. 00	1, 911. 20
Sequatchie.....	3. 75			3. 75	5. 00	5. 00		10. 00	13. 75
Sevier.....					30. 00	110. 00		140. 00	140. 00
Shelby.....	64, 905. 82	16, 719. 45	11, 676. 40	93, 301. 67	1, 135. 00	1, 265. 00	5. 00	2, 405. 00	95, 706. 67
Smith.....					15. 00	20. 00		35. 00	35. 00
Stewart.....	525. 00	344. 50	300. 00	1, 169. 50	93. 00	30. 00	10. 50	133. 50	1, 303. 00
Sullivan.....	1, 175. 00	936. 00	1, 142. 70	3, 253. 70					3, 253. 70
Sumner.....	15. 00	1, 120. 00	1, 200. 00	2, 345. 00	20. 00	54. 00		74. 00	2, 419. 00
Tipton.....	900. 00	2, 770. 40	1, 468. 00	5, 138. 40	10. 00	10. 00		20. 00	5, 158. 40
Union.....	25. 00	10. 00		35. 00					35. 00
Union.....	215. 00	357. 75	187. 50	760. 25	25. 00	168. 35		193. 35	953. 60
Warren.....	677. 50	600. 00	440. 00	1, 717. 50	25. 00	25. 00		50. 00	1, 767. 50
Washington.....	987. 50	1, 600. 00	1, 325. 00	3, 912. 50			200. 00	200. 00	4, 112. 50
Wayne.....	187. 50	300. 00	50. 00	537. 50		5. 00		5. 00	542. 50
Weakley.....	600. 00	712. 50	450. 00	1, 762. 50			60. 00	60. 00	1, 822. 50
White.....	515. 00	625. 00	462. 00	1, 602. 00					1, 602. 00
Williamson.....	900. 00	675. 00	365. 00	1, 940. 00	35. 00	27. 50		62. 50	2, 002. 50
Wilson.....	750. 00	900. 00	900. 00	2, 550. 00	100. 00		300. 00	400. 00	2, 950. 00
Total.....	178, 550. 64	120, 418. 02	96, 053. 68	395, 022. 34	2, 614. 67	3, 259. 34	4, 600. 70	10, 474. 71	405, 497. 05

a From the Biennial Report of the Comptroller of the Treasury of Tennessee, for the years 1895 and 1896.

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**TEXAS.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Archer, Armstrong, Bosque, Briscoe, Castro, Clay, Collingsworth, Cottle, Crosby, Deaf Smith, Dimmit, Eastland, Fannin, Fisher, Foard, Franklin, Frio, Glasscock, Hale, Hansford, Hidalgo, Hood, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jones, Kent, Knox, Lubbock, Martin, Moore, Motley, Newton, Ochiltree, Palo Pinto, Randall, Rockwall, Sabine, San Saba, Scurry, Shackelford, Sherman, Stephens, Stonewall, Swisher, Throckmorton, Upshur, Ward, Wheeler, Young, Zapata, Zavalla.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Anderson	\$4,950.00	\$2,475.00	\$1,850.00	\$9,275.00					\$9,275.00
Angelina	1,500.00	750.00		2,250.00					2,250.00
Aransas	600.00	300.00	600.00	1,500.00					1,500.00
Atascosa	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Austin	9,650.00	4,825.00		14,475.00					14,475.00
Bandera	350.00	175.00		525.00					525.00
Bastrop	6,300.00	3,150.00	850.00	10,300.00					10,300.00
Baylor	600.00	300.00		900.00		\$150.00		\$150.00	1,050.00
Bee	1,450.00	725.00		2,175.00					2,175.00
Bell	11,400.00	5,700.00	4,475.00	21,575.00			\$25.00	25.00	21,600.00
Bexar	35,950.00	17,975.00	17,050.00	70,975.00					70,975.00
Blanco	350.00	175.00		525.00					525.00
Borden	50.00	25.00		75.00					75.00
Bowie	4,700.00	2,350.00	1,750.00	8,800.00					8,800.00
Brazoria	4,121.70	2,060.84	75.00	6,257.04					6,257.04
Brazos	5,700.00	2,850.00	1,250.00	9,800.00					9,800.00
Brewster	400.00	200.00		600.00					600.00
Brown	1,400.00	700.00	675.00	2,775.00					2,775.00
Burleson	4,450.00	2,225.00	225.00	6,900.00					6,900.00
Burnet	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Caldwell	3,350.00	1,675.00	1,175.00	6,200.00					6,200.00
Callahan	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
Callahan	700.00	350.00	106.25	1,156.25					1,156.25
Cameron	1,800.00	900.00	700.00	3,400.00					3,400.00
Camp	900.00	450.00	450.00	1,800.00		150.00	50.00	200.00	2,000.00
Carson	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
Cass	2,100.00	1,050.00	750.00	3,900.00					3,900.00
Chambers	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
Cherokee	2,550.00	1,275.00	165.00	3,990.00					3,990.00
Childress	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
Coke	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Coleman	300.00	150.00		450.00		20.00		20.00	470.00
Collin	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,990.00	11,890.00					11,890.00
Colorado	5,400.00	2,700.00	2,343.75	10,443.75					10,443.75
Comal	3,400.00	1,700.00	1,250.00	6,350.00					6,350.00
Comanche	1,500.00	750.00	180.00	2,430.00					2,430.00
Concho	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Cooke	8,600.00	4,300.00	3,725.00	16,625.00					16,625.00
Coryell	1,200.00	600.00	200.00	2,000.00			10.00	10.00	2,010.00
Crockett	620.00	310.00		930.00		275.00		275.00	1,205.00
Dallam	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Dallas	37,650.00	18,825.00	15,875.00	72,350.00					72,350.00
Delta						100.00		100.00	100.00
Denton	4,600.00	2,300.00	950.00	7,850.00					7,850.00
Dewitt	10,550.00	5,275.00	3,322.50	19,147.50		30.00		30.00	19,177.50
Dickens	50.00	25.00		75.00					75.00
Donley	900.00	450.00		1,350.00					1,350.00
Duval	350.00	175.00		525.00					525.00
Ector	50.00	25.00		75.00					75.00
Edwards	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Ellis	11,900.00	5,950.00	3,750.00	21,600.00			325.00	325.00	21,925.00
El Paso	7,950.00	3,975.00	2,225.00	14,150.00					14,150.00
Erath	2,100.00	1,050.00	175.00	3,325.00					3,325.00
Falls	6,850.00	3,425.00	1,530.00	11,805.00					11,805.00
Fayette	19,200.00	9,600.00	2,630.85	31,430.85					31,430.85
Floyd	350.00	175.00		525.00					525.00
Fort Bend	5,913.90	2,956.45		8,870.35					8,870.35
Freestone	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
Galveston	23,050.00	11,525.00	20,775.00	55,350.00		680.00		680.00	56,030.00
Gillespie	1,950.00	975.00		2,925.00					2,925.00
Goliad	900.00	450.00	325.00	1,675.00					1,675.00
Gonzales	2,230.00	1,115.00	450.00	3,795.00					3,795.00
Grayson	16,650.00	8,325.00	6,975.00	31,950.00			20.00	20.00	31,970.00
Gregg	2,100.00	1,050.00	750.00	3,900.00					3,900.00
Greer	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Grimes	5,250.00	2,625.00	1,125.00	9,000.00					9,000.00
Guadalupe	4,750.00	1,575.00	5,010.00	11,335.00					11,335.00
Hall	300.00	150.00		450.00		25.00		25.00	475.00
Hamilton	575.00	287.50		862.50		600.00		600.00	1,462.50



TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.

## TEXAS—Continued.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Hardeman ..	\$650.00	\$325.00	\$175.00	\$1,150.00					\$1,150.00
Hardin .....	900.00	450.00		1,350.00					1,350.00
Harris .....	35,900.00	17,650.00	10,675.75	63,625.75	\$3,650.00			\$3,650.00	67,275.75
Harrison .....	3,600.00	1,800.00	2,375.00	7,775.00					7,775.00
Hartley .....	50.00	25.00		75.00					75.00
Haskell .....	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Hays .....	1,200.00	600.00		1,800.00					1,800.00
Hemphill .....	900.00	450.00		1,350.00					1,350.00
Henderson .....	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
Hill .....	7,200.00	3,600.00	2,725.00	13,525.00					13,525.00
Hopkins .....	2,450.00	1,225.00	900.00	4,575.00	50.00	\$52.00		102.00	4,677.00
Houston .....	1,850.00	925.00		2,775.00					2,775.00
Howard .....	650.00	325.00		975.00					975.00
Hunt .....					285.00			285.00	285.00
Irion .....	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
Jack .....					25.00			25.00	25.00
Jackson .....	1,000.00	500.00		1,500.00					1,500.00
Jefferson .....	4,000.00	2,000.00	1,375.00	7,375.00					7,375.00
Johnson .....					180.00			180.00	180.00
Karnes .....	2,250.00	1,125.00		3,375.00					3,375.00
Kaufman .....	5,350.00	2,675.00	1,860.00	9,885.00					9,885.00
Kendall .....	1,800.00	900.00		2,700.00					2,700.00
Kerr .....	1,200.00	600.00	200.00	2,000.00					2,000.00
Kimble .....	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
King .....	50.00	25.00		75.00					75.00
Kinney .....	1,400.00	700.00		2,100.00					2,100.00
Lamar .....	6,800.00	3,400.00	3,525.00	13,725.00	518.00	257.50		775.50	14,500.50
Lampasas .....	700.00	350.00	217.50	1,267.50					1,267.50
Lasalle .....	1,000.00	500.00		1,500.00					1,500.00
Lavaca .....	6,300.00	3,150.00	3,450.00	12,900.00					12,900.00
Lee .....	2,150.00	1,075.00	100.00	3,325.00					3,325.00
Leon .....	2,100.00	1,050.00		3,150.00					3,150.00
Liberty .....	600.00	300.00	30.00	930.00					930.00
Limestone .....	4,200.00	2,100.00	1,825.00	8,125.00					8,125.00
Lipacomb .....	350.00	175.00		525.00					525.00
Live Oak .....	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Llano .....	1,100.00	550.00		1,650.00					1,650.00
McCulloch .....	350.00	175.00		525.00	190.00			190.00	715.00
McLennan .....	16,500.00	8,250.00	7,762.50	32,512.50					32,512.50
McMullen .....	50.00	25.00		75.00					75.00
Madison .....	950.00	475.00		1,425.00					1,425.00
Marion .....	2,400.00	1,200.00	600.00	4,200.00					4,200.00
Mason .....	900.00	450.00		1,350.00					1,350.00
Matagorda .....	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
Maverick .....	900.00	450.00		1,350.00					1,350.00
Medina .....	750.00	375.00		1,125.00					1,125.00
Menard .....	950.00	475.00		1,425.00					1,425.00
Midland .....	650.00	325.00		975.00	200.00			200.00	1,175.00
Millam .....	4,350.00	2,175.00	1,320.00	7,845.00	75.00			75.00	7,920.00
Mills .....	1,000.00	500.00		1,500.00					1,500.00
Mitchell .....	1,300.00	650.00		1,950.00	175.00			175.00	2,125.00
Montague .....	5,650.00	2,825.00	635.00	9,110.00			167.30	167.30	9,277.30
Montgomery .....	3,050.00	1,525.00		4,575.00					4,575.00
Morris .....	1,500.00	750.00		2,250.00					2,250.00
Nacogdoches .....	2,100.00	1,050.00	240.00	3,390.00	45.50	75.25		120.75	3,510.75
Navarro .....	7,150.00	3,575.00	2,100.00	12,825.00					12,825.00
Nolan .....	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Nueces .....	3,100.00	1,550.00	925.00	5,575.00					5,575.00
Oldham .....	300.00	150.00		450.00	10.00			10.00	460.00
Orange .....	1,800.00	900.00	750.00	3,450.00					3,450.00
Panola .....	1,200.00	600.00		1,800.00					1,800.00
Parker .....					90.00			90.00	90.00
Pecos .....	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
Polk .....	2,150.00	1,075.00		3,225.00					3,225.00
Potter .....	1,650.00	825.00		2,475.00					2,475.00
Presidio .....	1,350.00	675.00		2,025.00					2,025.00
Rains .....	2,700.00	1,350.00		4,050.00					4,050.00
Red River .....	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,050.00	5,550.00	105.00	20.00		125.00	5,675.00
Reeves .....	900.00	450.00		1,350.00					1,350.00
Refugio .....	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
Roberts .....	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Robertson .....	7,950.00	3,975.00	1,615.00	13,540.00			20.00	20.00	13,560.00
Runnels .....	600.00	300.00		900.00	85.00			85.00	985.00
Rusk .....	1,800.00	900.00		2,700.00					2,700.00

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**TEXAS—Concluded.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
San Augustine	\$600.00	\$300.00		\$900.00					\$900.00
San Jacinto	1,500.00	750.00		2,250.00					2,250.00
San Patricio	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Shelby	600.00	300.00		900.00					900.00
Smith	4,500.00	2,250.00	\$2,010.00	8,760.00					8,760.00
Somervell	600.00	300.00		900.00		\$122.00		\$122.00	1,022.00
Starr	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Sterling	300.00	150.00		450.00					450.00
Sutton	650.00	325.00		975.00					975.00
Tarrant	18,100.00	9,050.00	10,320.00	37,470.00		4,000.00		4,000.00	41,470.00
Taylor	1,600.00	800.00	800.00	3,200.00					3,200.00
Titus	1,550.00	775.00		2,325.00					2,325.00
Tom Green	2,300.00	1,150.00	530.00	8,980.00					8,980.00
Travis	17,300.00	8,650.00	7,500.00	33,450.00		330.00		330.00	33,780.00
Trinity	1,200.00	600.00		1,800.00					1,800.00
Tyler	1,900.00	950.00		2,850.00					2,850.00
Uvalde	900.00	450.00	300.00	1,650.00					1,650.00
Valverde	1,800.00	900.00	108.75	2,808.75					2,808.75
Van Zandt	1,250.00	625.00	300.00	2,175.00					2,175.00
Victoria	3,350.00	1,675.00	1,575.00	6,600.00					6,600.00
Walker	2,300.00	1,150.00	750.00	4,200.00					4,200.00
Waller	3,600.00	1,800.00	825.00	6,225.00					6,225.00
Washington	9,600.00	4,800.00	3,025.00	17,425.00					17,425.00
Webb	3,050.00	1,525.00	1,624.00	6,199.00					6,199.00
Wharton	3,700.00	1,850.00		5,550.00					5,550.00
Wichita	1,800.00	900.00	450.00	3,150.00					3,150.00
Wilbarger	950.00	475.00	300.00	1,725.00					1,725.00
Williamson	3,700.00	1,850.00	2,250.00	7,800.00		100.00		100.00	7,900.00
Wilson	850.00	425.00	175.00	1,450.00					1,450.00
Wise						25.00		25.00	25.00
Wood	2,100.00	1,050.00	500.00	3,650.00					3,650.00
Total..	577,360.60	287,879.29	187,476.85	1,052,716.74		12,290.50	\$1,022.05	13,312.55	1,066,029.29

NOTE.—The Annual Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts of Texas, for the year ending August 31, 1896, shows \$646,587.34 as the occupation tax collected from liquor dealers for the year ending April 30, 1896. Of this amount a portion was evidently for the benefit of the counties.

**UTAH.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Emery, Kane, Rich, San Juan, Washington, Wayne.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Beaver		\$3,000.00	\$750.00	\$3,750.00			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$3,775.00
Boxelder		1,200.00	1,247.00	2,447.00					2,447.00
Cache		600.00	5,250.00	5,850.00			15.00	15.00	5,865.00
Carbon		2,100.00	2,716.65	4,816.65		\$10.00		10.00	4,826.65
Davis		600.00	1,200.00	1,800.00					1,800.00
Garfield		400.00		400.00					400.00
Grand		900.00		900.00		30.00		30.00	930.00
Iron			300.00	300.00					300.00
Juab		2,850.00	7,200.00	10,050.00					10,050.00
Millard			900.00	900.00			55.00	55.00	955.00
Morgan			620.00	620.00					620.00
Piute		450.00		450.00					450.00
Salt Lake		11,400.00	82,500.00	93,900.00			230.00	230.00	94,130.00
Sanpete		100.00	5,090.00	5,190.00			212.50	212.50	5,402.50
Sevier			2,881.35	2,881.35			330.20	330.20	3,211.55
Summit		1,200.00	13,300.00	14,500.00					14,500.00
Tooele		7,500.00	3,450.00	10,950.00					10,950.00
Uinta		700.00	1,800.00	2,500.00					2,500.00
Utah		1,350.00	11,675.00	13,025.00		75.00	432.50	507.50	13,532.50
Wasatch			1,350.00	1,350.00			23.00	23.00	1,373.00
Weber			23,854.25	23,854.25					23,854.25
Total		34,350.00	166,084.25	200,434.25		115.00	1,323.20	1,438.20	201,872.45

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**VERMONT.**

[Returns from the following county show that no revenue was collected: Grand Isle.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
The State .....	\$2, 174. 95			\$2, 174. 95	\$3, 000. 10			\$3, 000. 10	\$5, 175. 05
Addison .....			\$369. 54	369. 54	986. 08			986. 08	1, 355. 62
Bennington .....			557. 34	557. 34	1, 875. 06			1, 875. 06	2, 432. 40
Caledonia .....			1, 146. 61	1, 146. 61	485. 98			485. 98	1, 632. 59
Chittenden .....			2, 068. 50	2, 068. 50	7, 609. 56			7, 609. 56	9, 678. 06
Essex .....			380. 35	380. 35	68. 29			68. 29	448. 64
Franklin .....			129. 81	129. 81	9, 074. 58			9, 074. 58	9, 204. 39
Lamoille .....			1, 370. 72	1, 370. 72	339. 12			339. 12	1, 709. 84
Orange .....			695. 26	695. 26	315. 93			315. 93	1, 011. 19
Orleans .....			531. 36	531. 36	117. 00			117. 00	648. 36
Rutland .....			1, 449. 12	1, 449. 12	13, 255. 98			13, 255. 98	14, 705. 10
Washington .....			1, 522. 33	1, 522. 33	2, 997. 88			2, 997. 88	4, 520. 21
Windham .....			1, 225. 39	1, 225. 39	3, 416. 84			3, 416. 84	4, 642. 23
Windsor .....			1, 304. 41	1, 304. 41	2, 677. 22			2, 677. 22	3, 981. 63
Total .....	\$2, 174. 95		\$12, 750. 74	14, 925. 69	46, 219. 62			46, 219. 62	61, 145. 31

a Net profits of liquor agencies.

**VIRGINIA.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Dickenson, Giles, King George, Loudoun, Mathews, Pulaski, Russell.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Accomac .....	\$800. 92			\$800. 92	\$200. 00			\$200. 00	\$1, 000. 92
Albemarle .....	7, 189. 15		\$2, 800. 00	9, 989. 15					9, 989. 15
Alexandria .....	14, 359. 14	\$2, 613. 50	5, 250. 00	22, 222. 64	60. 00			60. 00	22, 282. 64
Alleghany .....	2, 350. 00		1, 975. 00	4, 325. 00					4, 325. 00
Amelia .....	906. 26			906. 26					906. 26
Amherst .....	275. 00			275. 00					275. 00
Appomattox .....	500. 00			500. 00					500. 00
Augusta .....	4, 838. 70		4, 608. 33	9, 447. 03			\$11. 60	11. 60	9, 458. 63
Bath .....	1, 279. 00			1, 279. 00					1, 279. 00
Bedford .....	1, 372. 50		1, 500. 00	2, 872. 50					2, 872. 50
Bland .....	20. 00			20. 00					20. 00
Botetourt .....	1, 255. 85		646. 50	1, 902. 35					1, 902. 35
Brunswick .....	169. 77			169. 77			7. 00	7. 00	176. 77
Buchanan .....	300. 00			300. 00					300. 00
Buckingham .....	1, 284. 84			1, 284. 84					1, 284. 84
Campbell .....	10, 318. 35		15, 558. 35	26, 376. 70	100. 00			100. 00	26, 476. 70
Caroline .....	1, 601. 21		100. 00	1, 701. 21					1, 701. 21
Carroll .....	140. 00			140. 00					140. 00
Charles City .....	400. 00			400. 00					400. 00
Charlotte .....	710. 15		514. 88	1, 225. 03					1, 225. 03
Chesterfield .....	5, 330. 26		562. 50	5, 892. 76					5, 892. 76
Clarke .....	1, 000. 00		1, 023. 33	2, 023. 33					2, 023. 33
Craig .....	225. 00		225. 00	450. 00					450. 00
Culpeper .....	1, 120. 00		350. 00	1, 470. 00			25. 00	25. 00	1, 495. 00
Cumberland .....	491. 67			491. 67					491. 67
Dinwiddie .....	11, 704. 89		6, 163. 34	17, 868. 23	30. 00		20. 00	50. 00	17, 918. 23
Elizabeth City .....	8, 851. 35	5, 922. 00	2, 150. 00	16, 923. 35			50. 00	50. 00	16, 973. 35
Essex .....	885. 30			885. 30					885. 30
Fairfax .....	686. 00			686. 00					686. 00
Fauquier .....	1, 177. 80		150. 00	1, 327. 80			25. 00	25. 00	1, 352. 80
Floyd .....	360. 00			360. 00					360. 00
Fluvanna .....	400. 00			400. 00					400. 00
Franklin .....	1, 500. 00		600. 00	2, 100. 00					2, 100. 00
Frederick .....	2, 025. 23		3, 402. 00	5, 427. 23					5, 427. 23
Gloucester .....	1, 829. 25			1, 829. 25					1, 829. 25
Goochland .....	722. 93			722. 93					722. 93
Grayson .....	30. 00			30. 00					30. 00

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**VIRGINIA—Concluded.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Greene	\$258.00			\$258.00					\$258.00
Greensville	908.29			908.29					908.29
Halifax	2,042.76		\$1,350.00	3,392.76					3,392.76
Hanover	1,625.00		200.00	1,825.00					1,825.00
Henrico	69,667.68		21,400.00	91,067.68	\$100.00		\$1,550.00	\$1,650.00	92,717.68
Henry	898.35		1,750.00	2,648.35					2,648.35
Highland	20.00			20.00					20.00
Iale of Wight	2,112.32			2,112.32					2,112.32
James City	799.25		500.00	1,299.25					1,299.25
King and Queen	676.00			676.00					676.00
King William	525.60		390.00	915.60					915.60
Lancaster	2,147.03			2,147.03					2,147.03
Lee	160.00			160.00	100.00			100.00	260.00
Louisa	1,162.50		100.00	1,262.50					1,262.50
Lunenburg	200.00			200.00					200.00
Madison	433.00			433.00					433.00
Mecklenburg	1,177.19			1,177.19					1,177.19
Middlesex	400.00			400.00					400.00
Montgomery	1,150.00		3,350.00	4,500.00					4,500.00
Nansemond	3,225.92		1,350.00	4,575.92	300.00			300.00	4,875.92
Nelson	922.88			922.88	100.00			100.00	1,022.88
New Kent	769.00			769.00					769.00
Norfolk	45,853.68	\$6,865.11	55,972.13	108,690.92			110.00	110.00	108,800.92
Northampton	2,262.00		229.50	2,491.50			25.00	25.00	2,516.50
Northumberland	570.00			570.00	100.00			100.00	670.00
Nottoway	454.00			454.00					454.00
Orange	1,000.00		302.50	1,302.50	30.00		40.00	70.00	1,372.50
Page	470.00			470.00					470.00
Patrick	705.00		200.00	905.00					905.00
Pittsylvania	8,606.93		6,703.91	15,310.84	89.00			80.00	15,390.84
Powhatan	1,000.00			1,000.00					1,000.00
Prince Edward	1,060.52		1,500.00	2,560.52					2,560.52
Prince George	740.00			740.00					740.00
Princess Anne	1,819.00			1,819.00					1,819.00
Prince William	734.00		200.00	934.00	50.00			50.00	984.00
Rappahannock	667.38		40.00	707.38					707.38
Richmond	753.04			753.04					753.04
Rosnoke	4,601.82		8,600.01	13,201.83	35.00		1,000.00	1,035.00	14,236.83
Rockbridge	2,575.71		3,023.50	5,599.21	110.00			110.00	5,709.21
Rockingham	1,071.77		1,050.00	2,121.77					2,121.77
Scott	408.82		600.00	1,008.82					1,008.82
Shenandoah	860.00		899.50	1,759.50			8.00	8.00	1,767.50
Smyth					300.00		130.00	430.00	430.00
Southampton	1,000.00		280.00	1,280.00					1,280.00
Spottsylvania	2,740.00		1,455.00	4,195.00					4,195.00
Stafford	336.00			336.00					336.00
Surry	1,129.27		50.00	1,179.27					1,179.27
Sussex	1,703.70		300.00	2,003.70			25.00	25.00	2,028.70
Tazewell	3,294.67		5,512.59	8,807.17			109.00	109.00	8,916.17
Warren	150.00			150.00					150.00
Warwick	7,404.05	2,959.79	5,637.40	16,001.24			265.45	265.45	16,266.69
Washington	2,289.85		2,578.93	4,868.78			205.50	205.50	5,074.28
Westmoreland	1,415.31		250.00	1,665.31			10.00	10.00	1,675.31
Wise	750.00		2,100.00	2,850.00	130.00		106.50	236.50	3,086.50
Wythe	1,000.00		500.00	1,500.00			37.75	37.75	1,537.75
York	808.84			808.84					808.84
Total	281,031.65	18,360.40	175,954.11	475,346.16	1,825.00		3,700.80	5,585.80	480,931.06

NOTE.—The Annual Report of the Auditor of Public Accounts of Virginia, for the year ending September 30, 1896, shows \$292,603.58 as State revenue from liquor licenses, but the amount collected by the different counties is not shown in the annual report.

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**WASHINGTON.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Island, Skamania.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Adams.....	\$60.00		\$540.00	\$600.00					\$600.00
Asotin.....	60.00		540.00	600.00					600.00
Chehalis.....	610.00	\$270.00	5,220.00	6,100.00					6,100.00
Clallam.....	180.00	270.00	1,350.00	1,800.00					1,800.00
Clarke.....	090.00	1,350.00	4,860.00	6,900.00					6,900.00
Columbia.....	390.00	450.00	3,060.00	3,900.00					3,900.00
Cowlitz.....	320.00	450.00	2,430.00	3,200.00					3,200.00
Douglas.....	150.00	270.00	1,080.00	1,500.00		\$2.00	\$30.00	2.00	1,502.00
Franklin.....	60.00		540.00	600.00					600.00
Garfield.....	130.00		1,035.00	1,165.00					1,165.00
Jefferson.....	517.50	540.00	4,117.50	5,175.00		75.00		75.00	5,250.00
King.....	7,235.00	4,590.00	60,525.00	72,350.00					72,350.00
Kitsap.....	210.00	1,350.00	540.00	2,100.00					2,100.00
Kititas.....	1,050.00	1,800.00	7,050.00	10,500.00			590.70	590.70	11,090.70
Klickitat.....	30.00		270.00	300.00					300.00
Lewis.....	375.00	270.00	3,105.00	3,750.00					3,750.00
Lincoln.....	420.00	810.00	2,870.00	4,200.00					4,200.00
Mason.....	200.00	472.50	1,327.50	2,000.00					2,000.00
Okanogan.....	330.00	2,700.00	2,700.00	3,360.00					3,300.00
Pacific.....	330.00	810.00	2,160.00	3,300.00			25.00	25.00	3,325.00
Pierce.....	3,240.00	1,710.00	28,350.00	33,300.00			28.00	28.00	33,328.00
San Juan.....	60.00	540.00		600.00					600.00
Skagit.....	660.00	1,020.00	4,321.00	6,001.00		35.00		35.00	6,036.00
Snohomish.....	1,890.00	4,410.00	12,600.00	18,900.00					18,900.00
Spokane.....	3,357.50	270.00	31,042.50	34,670.00					34,670.00
Stevens.....	750.00	5,670.00	1,080.00	7,500.00					7,500.00
Thurston.....	580.00	270.00	4,950.00	5,800.00		18.50		18.50	5,818.50
Wahkiakum.....	150.00	1,350.00		1,500.00					1,500.00
Walla Walla.....	955.00	540.00	8,055.00	9,550.00					9,550.00
Whatcom.....	880.00	540.00	7,380.00	8,800.00		11.00		11.00	8,811.00
Whitman.....	1,075.00	540.00	9,135.00	10,750.00					10,750.00
Yakima.....	790.00	810.00	6,300.00	7,900.00					7,900.00
Total.....	27,735.00	34,672.50	216,803.50	279,211.00		141.50	643.70	785.20	279,996.20

**WEST VIRGINIA.**

[Returns from the following counties show that no revenue was collected: Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Grant, Hancock, Lincoln, Pleasants, Pocahontas, Raleigh, Roane, Webster, Wirt, Wyoming.]

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Barbour.....					\$10.00		\$90.00	\$100.00	\$100.00
Berkeley.....	\$7,152.08		\$1,084.25	\$8,246.33					8,246.33
Boone.....	29.17			29.17					29.17
Brooke.....	1,400.00		2,000.00	3,400.00			10.00	10.00	3,410.00
Cabell.....	8,175.00		6,772.96	14,947.96	328.75		328.75	328.75	15,276.73
Clay.....					100.00			100.00	100.00
Doddridge.....					385.00			385.00	385.00
Fayette.....	7,890.00		1,650.00	9,540.00	147.45		230.00	377.45	9,917.45
Greenbrier.....	350.00			350.00	130.00			130.00	480.00
Hampshire.....	379.16			379.16					379.16
Hardy.....	30.56			30.56	5.00			5.00	35.56
Harrison.....					20.00		120.00	140.00	140.00
Jackson.....							25.00	25.00	25.00
Jefferson.....	5,775.00		875.00	6,650.00			305.00	305.00	6,955.00
Kanawha.....	15,600.45		14,924.38	30,524.78	20.00		312.50	332.50	30,857.28
Lewis.....	291.07		2,227.26	2,518.93	10.00		38.20	48.20	2,567.13
Logan.....	85.76			85.76			200.00	200.00	285.76
McDowell.....	10,462.84		583.32	11,046.16					11,046.16
Marion.....	11,046.15		10,047.17	21,093.32	130.00		213.00	343.00	21,436.32
Marshall.....			9,208.82	9,208.82	380.00		213.05	593.05	9,801.87

a From the Biennial Report of the Auditor of the State of West Virginia, for the years 1895 and 1896.

**TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Cont'd.**

**WEST VIRGINIA—Concluded.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State. (a)	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Mason .....	\$2,251.76		\$1,395.00	\$4,646.76			\$25.50	\$25.50	\$4,672.26
Mercer .....					\$50.00		85.00	135.00	135.00
Mineral .....	3,715.27		1,210.00	4,925.27					4,925.27
Mingo .....	9,147.27		450.00	9,597.27					9,597.27
Monongalia .....					245.00			245.00	245.00
Monroe .....			12.00	12.00			20.00	20.00	32.00
Morgan .....	1,541.66		321.67	1,863.33					1,863.33
Nicholas .....					40.00			40.00	40.00
Ohio .....	44,375.27		37,047.00	81,422.27	410.00			410.00	81,832.27
Pendleton .....	354.16			354.16					354.16
Preston .....							6.00	6.00	6.00
Putnam .....	3,015.78		375.00	3,390.78			6.00	6.00	3,396.78
Randolph .....	4,533.35		2,375.00	6,908.35					6,908.35
Ritchie .....							172.00	172.00	172.00
Summers .....	3,666.29		2,624.96	6,291.25					6,291.25
Taylor .....	4,454.17		3,500.00	7,954.17			10.00	10.00	7,964.17
Tucker .....	2,495.85		3,500.00	5,995.85	110.00			110.00	6,105.85
Tyler .....					575.00		12,000.00	12,575.00	12,575.00
Upshur .....					71.00		268.25	339.25	339.25
Wayne .....	91.65			91.65					91.65
Wetzel .....	8,188.64		1,275.00	9,463.64	100.00		50.00	150.00	9,613.64
Wood .....	17,294.02		6,300.00	23,594.02	275.00		200.00	475.00	24,069.02
Total .....	b174,792.98		109,768.76	284,561.74	3,542.20		14,599.50	18,141.70	302,703.44

a From the Biennial Report of the Auditor of the State of West Virginia, for the years 1895 and 1896.

b This is the sum of the amounts shown by the auditor's report for the different counties. The same report gives \$174,792.98 as the total for the State.

**WISCONSIN.**

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Adams .....			\$100.00	\$100.00					\$100.00
Ashland .....			34,195.00	34,195.00			\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	36,695.00
Barron .....			11,920.00	11,920.00	\$21.00		25.00	46.00	11,966.00
Bayfield .....			12,931.35	12,931.35					12,931.35
Brown .....			32,499.67	32,499.67	20.00			20.00	32,519.67
Buffalo .....			9,601.14	9,601.14					9,601.14
Burnett .....			1,000.00	1,000.00			20.00	20.00	1,020.00
Calumet .....			12,382.00	12,382.00			10.00	10.00	12,392.00
Chippewa .....			21,746.33	21,746.33			63.00	63.00	21,809.33
Clark .....			8,908.50	8,908.50		\$8.00	206.60	214.60	9,123.10
Columbia .....			13,180.00	13,180.00			105.00	105.00	13,285.00
Crawford .....			10,884.71	10,884.71	50.00		97.00	147.00	11,031.71
Dane .....			33,840.00	33,840.00	678.18	85.00	388.00	1,151.18	34,991.18
Dodge .....			40,571.79	40,571.79	113.00			113.00	40,684.79
Door .....			5,026.66	5,026.66					5,026.66
Douglas .....			57,400.00	57,400.00					57,400.00
Dunn .....			7,100.00	7,100.00			30.00	30.00	7,130.00
Eau Claire .....			19,220.00	19,220.00			70.00	70.00	19,290.00
Florence .....			2,451.66	2,451.66					2,451.66
Fond du Lac .....			28,111.14	28,111.14			102.00	102.00	28,213.14
Forest .....			1,100.00	1,100.00					1,100.00
Grant .....			20,263.37	20,263.37	256.00		85.00	341.00	20,604.37
Green .....			10,596.91	10,596.91	383.00			383.00	10,979.91
Green Lake .....			8,779.66	8,779.66			100.00	100.00	8,879.66
Iowa .....			7,740.00	7,740.00		40.00	43.00	83.00	7,823.00
Iron .....			13,525.00	13,525.00					13,525.00
Jackson .....			3,870.00	3,870.00			10.00	10.00	3,880.00
Jefferson .....			15,150.00	15,150.00	5.00			5.00	15,155.00
Juneau .....			9,240.00	9,240.00		5.00	106.19	111.19	9,351.19
Kenosha .....			25,910.73	25,910.73	100.00			100.00	26,010.73
Kewaunee .....			11,293.10	11,293.10			15.00	15.00	11,308.10
Lacrosse .....			38,990.00	38,990.00			27.50	27.50	39,017.50

TABLE X.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS BY STATE, COUNTY, AND MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS, BY COUNTIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896—Conc'd.

WISCONSIN—Concluded.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Lafayette .....			\$13,997.00	\$13,997.00	\$50.00		\$260.00	\$310.00	\$14,307.00
Langlade .....			8,745.00	8,745.00					8,745.00
Lincoln .....			13,250.00	13,250.00					13,250.00
Manitowoc .....			35,605.00	35,605.00	-60.00	\$6.00		66.00	35,671.00
Marathon .....			18,080.00	18,080.00					18,080.00
Marinette .....			30,720.00	30,720.00			370.00	370.00	31,090.00
Marquette .....			3,208.35	3,208.35					3,208.35
Milwaukee .....			377,053.40	377,053.40			85.00	85.00	377,138.40
Monroe .....			10,520.00	10,520.00	827.38	5.00	22.00	354.38	10,874.38
Oconto .....			11,490.00	11,490.00	70.00			70.00	11,560.00
Oneida .....			7,300.00	7,300.00	62.00			62.00	7,362.00
Outagamie .....			23,264.96	23,264.96	59.78	1.22		61.00	23,325.96
Ozaukee .....			15,216.65	15,216.65					15,216.65
Pepin .....			2,830.00	2,830.00					2,830.00
Pierce .....			10,620.00	10,620.00	123.00			123.00	10,743.00
Polk .....			4,835.00	4,835.00	25.00		20.00	45.00	4,880.00
Portage .....			14,780.00	14,780.00					14,780.00
Price .....			6,300.00	6,300.00					6,300.00
Racine .....			34,326.66	34,326.66			9.00	9.00	34,335.66
Richland .....			4,770.00	4,770.00					4,770.00
Rock .....	\$3,950.00		32,090.00	36,040.00	250.00	75.00	225.00	550.00	36,590.00
St. Croix .....			4,100.00	4,100.00			300.00	300.00	4,400.00
Sauk .....			15,790.00	15,790.00	181.00		20.00	201.00	15,991.00
Sawyer .....			5,500.00	5,500.00					5,500.00
Shawano .....			9,143.55	9,143.55		50.00		50.00	9,193.55
Sheboygan .....			35,210.00	35,210.00					35,210.00
Taylor .....			5,774.96	5,774.96	100.00			100.00	5,874.96
Trempealeau .....			10,123.00	10,123.00	49.00	1.00	5.00	55.00	10,178.00
Vernon .....			1,500.00	1,500.00	327.00		1.00	328.00	1,828.00
Vilas .....			4,400.00	4,400.00					4,400.00
Walworth .....			17,230.00	17,230.00	98.00	2.00	116.00	216.00	17,446.00
Washburn .....			2,826.00	2,826.00					2,826.00
Washington .....			17,974.04	17,974.04					17,974.04
Waukesha .....			25,420.00	25,420.00	12.50	50.00		62.50	25,482.50
Waupaca .....			14,472.28	14,472.28	150.00			150.00	14,622.28
Waushara .....			2,130.00	2,130.00	50.00			50.00	2,180.00
Winnebago .....			36,710.00	36,710.00					36,710.00
Wood .....			14,863.32	14,863.32		10.00	4.00	14.00	14,877.32
Total .....		3,950.00	1,431,697.89	1,435,647.89	3,620.84	338.22	5,440.29	9,399.35	1,445,047.24

WYOMING.

Counties.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—				Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.
	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	State.	County.	Municipality.	Total.	
Albany .....			\$8,100.00	\$8,100.00					\$8,100.00
Carbon .....		\$3,500.00	4,800.00	8,300.00					8,300.00
Converse .....		1,500.00	900.00	2,400.00					2,400.00
Crook .....		700.00	925.00	1,625.00					1,625.00
Fremont .....		3,100.00	1,200.00	4,300.00					4,300.00
Johnson .....		300.00	700.00	1,000.00					1,000.00
Laramie .....		800.00	10,428.75	11,228.75					11,228.75
Natrona .....		100.00	2,400.00	2,500.00					2,500.00
Sheridan .....		2,700.00	3,900.00	6,600.00					6,600.00
Sweetwater .....		900.00	14,300.00	15,200.00					15,200.00
Uinta .....		3,200.00	4,425.00	7,625.00					7,625.00
Weston .....		300.00	3,775.00	4,075.00					4,075.00
Total .....		17,100.00	55,853.75	72,953.75					72,953.75

**TABLE XI.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.**

[The facts in regard to revenue collected for the benefit of the United States were compiled from the reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Those in regard to revenue collected for the benefit

Mar- ginal num- ber.	States and Territories.	License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—		
		United States.	States.	Counties.
1	Alabama .....	\$113,236.28	<i>a</i> \$104,555.69	\$62,636.67
2	Alaska .....	5,023.24		
3	Arizona .....	16,001.86		59,635.83
4	Arkansas .....	81,747.08	70,468.75	127,532.85
5	California .....	2,315,290.23		455,431.98
6	Colorado .....	<i>b</i> 299,780.72		45,767.85
7	Connecticut .....	540,292.50		<i>a</i> 49,669.09
8	Delaware .....	<i>c</i> 97,157.01	79,016.50	
9	District of Columbia .....	<i>c</i> 174,805.35	285,471.81	
10	Florida .....	12,328.19	110,354.77	55,405.27
11	Georgia .....	451,298.94	<i>a</i> 89,490.75	5,191.79
12	Idaho .....	16,122.40	13,691.05	108,241.95
13	Illinois .....	29,840,119.37		39,252.80
14	Indiana .....	7,431,222.88		379,099.22
15	Indian Territory .....	1,079.96		
16	Iowa .....	223,559.04		449,503.76
17	Kansas .....	59,422.25		5,647.19
18	Kentucky .....	12,175,828.30	<i>a</i> 345,525.00	
19	Louisiana .....	<i>d</i> 1,141,246.15	298,588.00	95,508.50
20	Maine .....	26,393.20	<i>e</i> 860.09	
21	Maryland .....	<i>c</i> 4,827,925.70	<i>a</i> 191,000.74	63,086.16
22	Massachusetts .....	3,995,445.77	<i>a</i> 710,998.92	
23	Michigan .....	850,239.19	<i>a</i> 949,876.26	
24	Minnesota .....	2,046,954.22		39,753.33
25	Mississippi .....	<i>d</i> 10,881.84	98,586.25	
26	Missouri .....	3,376,897.25	<i>a</i> 325,512.38	707,953.88
27	Montana .....	118,080.97	101,411.29	237,373.72
28	Nebraska .....	489,759.51		17,315.00
29	Nevada .....	3,793.15		27,927.71
30	New Hampshire .....	403,003.63		
31	New Jersey .....	2,619,394.95		
32	New Mexico .....	17,926.44		66,681.32
33	New York .....	16,467,550.79	<i>f</i> 3,565,566.40	<i>f g</i> 55,715.03
34	North Carolina .....	883,299.74	<i>a</i> 9,463.25	113,124.23
35	North Dakota .....	20,289.81		2,299.07
36	Ohio .....	9,193,239.98	<i>a</i> 786,295.65	<i>a</i> 688,993.27
37	Oklahoma .....	6,722.50		42,022.50
38	Oregon .....	154,298.83		20,613.53
39	Pennsylvania .....	7,022,765.01	688,296.97	340,753.72
40	Rhode Island .....	270,420.77	<i>a</i> 103,401.95	
41	South Carolina .....	98,463.28	<i>a e</i> 222,937.31	<i>a e</i> 132,267.63
42	South Dakota .....	44,574.06		
43	Tennessee .....	722,538.55	<i>a</i> 178,550.64	120,418.02
44	Texas .....	374,025.73	577,360.60	287,879.29
45	Utah .....	41,349.60		34,350.00
46	Vermont .....	17,260.31	<i>e</i> 2,174.95	
47	Virginia .....	529,773.20	281,031.65	18,360.40
48	Washington .....	141,663.41	27,735.00	34,672.50
49	West Virginia .....	261,154.46	<i>a</i> 174,792.98	
50	Wisconsin .....	4,418,767.09		3,950.00
51	Wyoming .....	<i>b</i> 12,441.08		17,100.00
	Total .....	\$114,450,861.77	10,899,015.60	5,011,225.06

*a* Obtained from State reports.

*b* Total revenue for the collection district of Colorado and Wyoming was \$312,221.80; the separation is estimated.

*c* The several amounts given for Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland together include \$5,154.91 which was refunded.

*d* Total revenue for the collection district of Louisiana and Mississippi was \$1,152,127.99; the separation is estimated.

*e* Net profits of liquor agencies.



TABLE XI.—LICENSE FEES OR SPECIAL TAXES AND FINES COLLECTED FROM THE LIQUOR BUSINESS, BY STATES AND TERRITORIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1896.

of the States, counties, and municipalities were compiled from reports furnished the Department by State, county, and municipal officials.]

License fees or special taxes collected for the benefit of—		Fines collected for the benefit of—				Total revenue.	Marginal number.
Municipalities.	Total.	States.	Counties.	Municipalities.	Total.		
\$192,646.75	\$473,075.39	.....	\$7,200.69	\$2,141.00	\$9,341.69	\$482,417.08	1
	5,023.24	.....				5,023.24	2
9,642.65	85,280.34	.....	332.70	200.00	532.70	85,813.04	3
85,141.85	370,890.53	.....	17,137.45	5,635.00	22,772.45	393,662.98	4
760,344.71	3,531,066.92	.....	4,016.09	5,887.20	9,903.29	3,540,970.21	5
623,647.42	969,195.99	.....	1,303.00	5,439.50	6,742.50	975,938.49	6
α 943,862.31	1,533,823.90	\$4,979.82	.....	22,905.94	27,885.76	1,561,709.66	7
	176,173.51	50.00	.....	621.05	671.05	1,768,844.56	8
	460,277.16	1,800.00	.....		1,800.00	462,077.16	9
49,526.25	227,614.48	.....	1,742.00	1,331.18	3,073.18	230,687.66	10
314,483.99	860,465.47	.....	6,026.85	4,824.40	10,851.25	871,316.72	11
32,900.03	170,955.43	.....	160.50	220.00	380.50	171,335.93	12
5,170,898.27	35,050,270.44	.....	33,891.50	20,386.55	54,278.05	35,104,548.49	13
534,144.44	8,344,466.54	.....	34,177.52	1,104.06	35,281.58	8,379,748.12	14
	1,079.90	.....				1,079.90	15
647,522.76	1,320,675.56	.....	30,153.11	7,049.82	37,202.93	1,357,878.49	16
160.75	65,230.19	.....	7,805.61	178,649.05	186,454.66	251,084.85	17
376,971.00	12,898,324.30	19,138.10	.....	5,297.00	24,435.10	12,922,759.40	18
200,998.87	1,730,341.52	626.00	.....	319.50	3,560.92	1,739,902.44	19
e 8,600.01	35,859.30	.....	2,615.42	.....	92,964.26	128,823.56	20
419,356.00	5,501,368.60	90.00	1,570.38	118.00	1,778.38	5,503,146.98	21
α 2,132,906.77	6,839,441.46	.....	20,267.21	57,021.63	77,288.84	6,916,730.30	22
α 940,876.26	2,755,991.71	.....	25,767.62	2,054.18	27,821.80	2,783,813.51	23
1,642,875.19	3,729,582.74	.....	9,076.71	8,614.10	17,690.81	3,747,273.55	24
24,038.00	133,506.09	.....	6,001.48	1,020.00	7,021.48	140,527.57	25
1,499,473.50	5,909,837.01	.....	11,999.92	8,865.45	20,865.37	5,930,702.38	26
75,225.10	532,100.08	.....	255.00	833.00	1,088.00	533,188.08	27
642,209.69	1,129,284.10	.....	1,124.85	2,244.20	3,369.05	1,132,653.15	28
4,186.47	35,907.33	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,907.33	29
e 2,954.89	405,964.52	.....	15,487.50	78,358.82	93,846.32	499,810.84	30
1,634,492.17	4,253,887.12	.....	10,563.25	3,021.80	13,585.05	4,267,472.17	31
7,726.68	92,334.44	.....	1,365.00	55.00	1,420.00	93,754.44	32
f 7,131,132.81	h 27,219,965.03	.....	563.00	1,188.79	1,751.79	h 27,219,965.03	33
95,752.81	1,101,640.03	.....	2,420.17	7,880.40	10,300.57	1,103,391.82	34
	22,588.88	.....	6,098.99	16,916.39	26,968.02	32,889.45	35
α 1,580,189.24	12,248,718.14	3,952.64	.....	296.50	1,455.75	12,275,686.16	36
35,288.96	86,033.96	.....	707.60	1,769.90	2,477.50	87,489.71	37
236,758.80	411,671.16	.....	4,525.41	1,000.00	5,525.41	414,148.66	38
3,292,594.45	11,344,410.15	.....	.....	.....	2,840.67	11,349,935.56	39
316,092.36	689,915.08	2,840.67	.....	.....	4,149.25	692,755.75	40
	453,668.22	.....	4,044.25	105.00	4,149.25	457,817.47	41
28,137.61	72,711.67	.....	751.65	48,288.61	49,040.26	121,751.93	42
96,053.68	1,117,560.89	2,614.67	3,259.34	4,600.70	10,474.71	1,128,035.60	43
187,476.85	1,426,742.47	.....	12,290.50	1,022.05	13,312.55	1,440,055.02	44
106,084.25	241,774.85	.....	115.00	1,323.20	1,438.20	243,213.05	45
e 12,750.74	32,188.00	46,219.62	.....	.....	46,219.62	78,405.62	46
175,954.11	1,005,119.36	1,825.00	.....	3,760.80	5,585.80	1,010,705.16	47
216,803.50	420,874.41	.....	141.50	643.70	785.20	421,659.61	48
109,768.76	545,716.20	3,542.20	.....	14,599.50	18,141.70	563,857.90	49
1,431,697.89	5,854,414.98	3,620.84	338.22	5,440.29	9,399.35	5,863,814.33	50
55,853.75	85,394.83	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,394.83	51
34,155,209.25	104,016,401.68	91,299.56	378,557.75	533,918.01	1,003,773.32	j 165,020,175.00	

f Preliminary total for the year ending April 30, 1897, hence does not agree with the total shown in Table X. See prefatory note to New York, page 148.

g County treasurers' commissions only.

h See note f.

i Includes amount refunded, \$5,154.91, for Delaware, District of Columbia, and Maryland.

j Does not include fines and penalties collected for the benefit of the United States, estimated as amounting to \$123,844.96, or customs duties on imported liquors, amounting to \$6,736,063.



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CHAPTER VIII.

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LAWS REGULATING THE REVENUE DERIVED FROM  
LIQUOR PRODUCTION AND TRAFFIC.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

### **LAWS REGULATING THE REVENUE DERIVED FROM LIQUOR PRODUCTION AND TRAFFIC.**

A synopsis of the laws of the United States, with the exception of the internal-revenue laws, and of each State relating to the licenses or special taxes assessed on the liquor business and the fines collected for the violation of such laws is presented in this chapter.

This synopsis relates to the laws in force during the year ending June 30, 1896, and only to such particular provisions of the general and public laws as tend to fix the amount of the revenue derived by the States, counties, and municipalities from the manufacture and traffic in liquors, except that in Maryland and Virginia some local laws are included, as in these States the question of license is more largely dealt with in this class of laws than in the other States. Municipal charters and ordinances and special acts of legislatures providing for prohibition in designated localities have not been used, beyond mere reference to the existence of such prohibitory acts.

The laws concerning fines, referred to in the synopsis, relate only to offenses committed by the manufacturers, the dealers, or someone in their employ or in some way connected with the manufacture of, the traffic in, or the transportation of, liquors, or the premises on which the business was carried on. They do not relate to offenses that are due indirectly to the traffic, such as drunkenness, disorderly conduct, or to a fine of a minor for misrepresenting his age in order to obtain liquor, or to the case of a physician or other person making a false affidavit relative to the purchase or sale of liquors, or to a fine of a female for purchasing liquor in violation of law, and similar offenses.

The provisions of the laws prescribing penalties other than fines are not shown.

It is necessary to consult this synopsis of the laws in order to explain what appear to be defects or discrepancies in Tables X and XI, which show the amount of revenue collected from the liquor business. For instance, from Table X it appears that in Arkansas licenses or special taxes were collected from the liquor business in only 26 out of the 75 counties in the State, also that the amount of fines is abnormally large as compared with the fines collected in other States, and that fines were collected in a number of counties in which no license fees or special taxes were collected. By reference to the synopsis of the laws it appears that provision is made for elections to be held in counties, municipalities, and districts to decide whether the sale of liquor shall be licensed. A large number of counties have acted on this provision and adopted

the local-option law, and therefore collect no license or special tax. The large amount of fines is probably caused by an unusually large number of prosecutions growing out of violations of the local-option law.

In California the State derives no special revenue from the liquor business, the entire amount going to the counties and the municipalities. The correctness of the table in this particular is confirmed by reference to the synopsis of the laws for the State, which shows that only the county and city authorities have the right to license the liquor business, and that the license fees are paid into the county and city treasuries, respectively; also that the fines collected from violators of the laws controlling the liquor business are applied to the payment of the expenses of the prosecution and the residue paid into the county or city treasury, according as the offense is prosecuted in a justice's or police court.

## SYNOPSIS OF LAWS IN FORCE IN 1896.

### ALABAMA.

#### CODE OF 1886.

SEC. 629 (amended by act No. 4, acts of 1886-87; act No. 39, acts of 1892-93, and act No. 566, acts of 1894-95). Provides the following yearly license fee for State revenue:

Retail, for steamboat or water craft, and sleeping, dining, or buffet car, \$250. Retail in places of less than 1,000 inhabitants, \$150; in cities of 1,000 inhabitants, but less than 3,000, \$200; in cities of 3,000 inhabitants, but less than 10,000, \$275; in cities of more than 10,000 inhabitants, \$325. License fee for dealers in lager beer exclusively, one-fourth of these rates. Wholesale dealers and compounders and rectifiers, license fee in any place, \$200. Distillers (not fruit), \$25. Brewers, \$15. Counties may collect additional license for county purposes, not exceeding 50 per cent of State fee.

SEC. 632. License fee, and fee of fifty cents to officer issuing license, payable in advance.

SEC. 633 (amended by act No. 4, acts of 1886-87). Officer collecting license entitled to 2½ per cent commission.

SEC. 768. Fines constitute county revenue, and officer collecting same entitled to 5 per cent commission.

SEC. 3760. Fines not exceeding \$500 for selling or giving liquor to an apprentice without the written consent of the master.

SEC. 3892. Fine of three times the amount of State license for carrying on liquor business without license.

SEC. 3987. Fine of not less than \$100 for furnishing liquor to convicts except on written prescription of physician.

SEC. 3988. Fine of not less than \$100 on jailer for suffering liquor to be furnished prisoner except on written order of a physician.

SEC. 4036 (amended by act No. 519, acts of 1890-91). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for selling or disposing of liquor to be drunk on premises, without retail license.

SEC. 4038 (amended by act No. 519, acts of 1890-91). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for selling or giving liquor to minor without consent of parent or guardian or prescription of a physician, or to person of known intemperate habits except upon prescription of physician.

SEC. 4039 (amended by act No. 538, acts of 1890-91). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for selling or giving liquor to person of unsound mind except with consent of parent, guardian, etc., or upon prescription of a physician.

SEC. 4040. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for selling or disposing of liquor within one mile of a church or place of religious worship.

SEC. 4041. Fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000 in case of person concealing himself in house, room, booth, inclosure, or other place, and selling or disposing of liquor in violation of law.

SEC. 4042. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000 for permitting the use of premises for the purpose of disposing of liquor in violation of law, as in the preceding section stated.

SEC. 4045. Fine for selling on Sunday; first offense not less than \$10 nor more than \$20; second offense not less than \$20 nor more than \$100.

SEC. 4075. Fine of not less than \$250 for making, distilling, selling, offering, or exposing for sale adulterated liquors.

SEC. 4191. Fine at discretion of court for selling or disposing of liquors on election day.

SEC. 4192. Fine of not over \$500 for all misdemeanors for which no punishment is particularly specified.

SEC. 4894. All fines go to the county in which the indictment was found or prosecution commenced, unless otherwise provided.

#### ACTS OF 1886-87.

ACT No. 51. Portion of license fee refunded in cases where any business is prohibited by law before expiration of time for which the license was granted.

ACT No. 71. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for employing minors to sell liquors.

#### ACTS OF 1888-89.

ACT No. 118. Fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for selling or disposing of liquor during a mob, riot, or tumult.

Fine of not more than \$500 for selling or disposing of liquor to State troops in contravention of order of commanding officer.

Fine of not exceeding \$500 if physician gives prescription for sale of liquor with intent to evade the provisions of this act.

#### ACTS OF 1890-91.

ACT No. 451. A proportionate amount of State and county license fees refunded in cases where the omnibus prohibition bill, approved December 9, 1890, takes effect before expiration of period for which license was granted.

NOTE.—Although there is no general prohibition or local-option law in force in Alabama, yet a number of acts have been passed, each of which prohibits the sale of liquors in a large number of localities. Numerous other acts either prohibit the sale of liquor in single localities or provide for elections on the question of prohibition to be held in such localities. Most, if not all, of these acts provide fines to be imposed for violations of their provisions.

### ARIZONA.

#### REVISED STATUTES OF 1887.

PAR. 163. Board of trustees of cities, towns, and villages given authority to fix by ordinance the amount of license fees and make other regulations concerning the sale of liquors, or to prohibit the sale or furnishing of the same to minors or persons in the habit of becoming intoxicated; also to fix penalties by fine or imprisonment for violations of such ordinances.

PAR. 2235. License fee to be applied to revenue of the county must be paid before commencing business, and if the business is to be carried on within the limits of any incorporated city or town having power to impose license taxes, the license provided by the ordinance of such city or town must also be first secured.

PAR. 2236. Fine, not more than \$300 and not less than the amount of the delinquent license tax, together with costs of suit, for selling liquor without a license. Any residue after paying delinquent tax and costs must be paid into county treasury for school fund.

PAR. 2239 (amended by act No. 83, acts of 1893). Provides the following quarterly license fees for county revenue: For selling or disposing of liquors in quantities of two gallons and upward as follows: Where quarterly sales amount to \$20,000 and upward, \$125; where quarterly sales amount to less than \$20,000 and more than \$12,000, \$100, and where sales amount to less than \$12,000, \$75. For selling or disposing of liquors in quantities less than 2 gallons and not less than one pint the license fee shall be \$30 per quarter. For selling or disposing of liquors in quantities of less than one gallon in cities, towns, or villages with a population of 800 and more, \$50 per quarter; in cities, towns, or villages with a population less than 800 or more than 200, \$40 per quarter, and in places with a population of less

than 200, \$20 per quarter. For selling in less quantities than one gallon at any way-side house or station, \$12 per quarter.

Distilleries and breweries are taxed as follows: When quarterly business amounts to \$10,000 and upward, \$40 per quarter; when quarterly business amounts to \$10,000 and more than \$5,000, \$20 per quarter; when quarterly business amounts to less than \$5,000, \$10 per quarter.

PAR. 2243. Fine not exceeding \$300 for unlawfully using or attempting to use license tax receipt issued to another person.

#### PENAL CODE OF 1887.

PAR. 19. Unless otherwise provided punishment for misdemeanor is imprisonment and fine not exceeding \$300.

PAR. 513. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for permitting a minor (unless accompanied by parent or guardian) to remain in place where liquors are sold.

PAR. 514 (amended by act No. 48, acts of 1893). Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquor (without consent of parent or guardian) to minors.

PAR. 606. Adulterating or diluting liquors with fraudulent intent to sell same as unadulterated or undiluted, and fraudulently selling, keeping, or offering same for sale as unadulterated or undiluted, punished as a misdemeanor.

PAR. 635. Selling liquors or causing same to be sold or furnished to an Indian or habitual drunkard, punished as a misdemeanor.

PAR. 684. Selling liquor without a license or, upon demand of officer, refusing to exhibit license, punished as a misdemeanor.

PAR. 2239. Fines paid are applied to expenses of the prosecution and the residue, if any, paid to the county or city treasurer, according as the offense is prosecuted in a justice's or recorder's court.

#### ACTS OF 1889.

PAGE 195 OF ACTS OF 1891. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300 for keeping open (in incorporated cities) a place of business for the purpose of transacting business therein on Sunday. (Act passed in 1889; first published in 1891.)

#### ACTS OF 1891.

ACT NO. 88. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquor or causing same to be sold, given, or furnished to common drunkard or minor.

#### ARKANSAS.

#### DIGEST OF 1894.

SEC. 601. Fine not exceeding \$100 for misdemeanor for which no specific punishment has been provided by law.

SEC. 1398. Furnishing liquors to students in any incorporated institution of learning, declared to be a misdemeanor.

SECS. 1543 AND 1544. Fine of not less than \$10 for offering liquors for sale within one mile of any camp meeting or any place of meeting for religious worship of any Christian denomination except by a regularly licensed tavern keeper or grocer previously doing business within one mile of such place.

SEC. 1550. Fine of not less than \$200 for selling or disposing of liquors during any election day or the night succeeding.

SECS. 1810 AND 1811. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for allowing minors to play at games for wager or amusement in any dramshop or saloon.

SEC. 1812. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or giving, or being interested in selling or giving, to any minor, without written consent of parent or guardian, liquors or medicinal compounds thereof such as tonics, bitters, etc.

SEC. 1813. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for selling or disposing of liquors to an Indian.

SECS. 1814, 1815, AND 1816. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for minor over eighteen purchasing liquors without informing dealer that he or she is a minor.

SEC. 1891. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for keeping open any store, dramshop, or grocery on Sunday, or selling liquors on said day.

SEC. 1904. Misdemeanor for keeper of dramshop or tavern to allow gaming of any character on the premises.



SEC. 1905. Fine not exceeding \$50 if keeper of tavern, grocery, or dramshop allows quarreling, fighting, or disorderly conduct on premises.

SEC. 1906. Fine not exceeding \$100 in case of retail liquor dealer selling or disposing of liquor to any soldier of the United States Army without the consent of an officer.

SEC. 4851. Unlawful to sell alcohol or liquors without obtaining license, except that manufacturers may sell original packages containing not less than five gallons without license.

SECS. 4852, 4853, 4854, AND 4855. Any person making wine from fruit grown by himself may sell same, in quantities not less than one quart, without license, and regularly licensed liquor dealers may sell wine except in localities where the sale is prohibited by law. Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500 for violation of above.

SEC. 4856. County courts may grant licenses for the sale of liquors in quantities not less than one quart, not to be drunk on the premises, in localities in which such sale has not been prohibited by law or by order of a court.

SEC. 4858. Applicant for license must pay \$500 as a county tax, \$300 as a State tax, two (2) per cent upon the amount paid as collector's fees, and \$2 for clerk's fees.

SEC. 4859. State tax of \$50 per year to be levied on each wholesale dealer in malt liquors.

SEC. 4860. County tax of \$100 per year to be levied on each wholesale dealer in malt liquors.

SEC. 4862. Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500 for selling alcohol, liquors, etc., without a license.

SEC. 4866. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 on shipper of "C. O. D." package containing liquors which is not labeled as follows: "This package contains intoxicating liquors."

SECS. 4867, 4868, AND 4869. Provides for elections in each county on question of the licensing the sale of liquors, and that if the vote in any township or ward of a city is in favor of license, and the sale of liquor in such locality has not been prohibited by an order of court or a special act of the legislature, the county court may grant dramshop or drinking-saloon licenses therein.

SECS. 4870 AND 4871. License fees for dramshop or drinking-saloon license to be the same as specified in section 4858 if for a retail license, and if for a wholesale license the same as specified in sections 4859 and 4860.

SEC. 4874. Fine of double the amount of license fee for keeping a drinking saloon or dramshop without procuring license.

SECS. 4877 (amended by act No. 69, acts of 1895) AND 4879. County court may, upon being petitioned by a majority of the adult inhabitants residing within three (3) miles of any institution of learning or church, make an order prohibiting the sale of liquor within three (3) miles thereof. This does not prohibit the use of wine for sacramental purposes, or the prescribing and furnishing of alcoholic stimulants by a physician when he may deem the same necessary.

SEC. 4880. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling liquor in locality in which sale is prohibited by order of court, as above.

SECS. 4881 AND 4887 (amended by act No. 43, acts of 1895). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for any person owning or controlling a house selling or giving away, or causing or allowing to be sold or given away, or keeping or allowing to be kept for sale or giving away, any alcohol or liquor by such device as is known as "the blind tiger" or any other device.

SEC. 5132. Municipal corporations have power to license, regulate, tax, or suppress tippling-houses and dramshops.

SEC. 5149. Fines imposed by municipal courts are paid into the treasury of the municipality.

SEC. 5555. Fine of not more than \$100 for furnishing liquors to a convict, except upon order of a physician.

SEC. 6703. Fines other than those imposed by municipal courts are paid into the county treasury.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

ACT No. 125. Unlawful for any club or other social organization to keep or dispose of liquors to members without having a license for the sale of liquors. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 to be imposed upon any member of a club or other social organization, not having a license for the sale of liquors, purchasing liquors to be kept at the place of meeting of such organization for the use of the members, contributing money for the purchase of such liquors, or drinking such liquors within such place of meeting.

NOTE.—In addition to the foregoing there are many special acts of the Arkansas legislature prohibiting the sale of liquors in particular localities.

## CALIFORNIA.

## DEERING'S CODES AND STATUTES, 1885.

## POLITICAL CODE.

PAGE 344 (act approved January 15, 1874, sec. 1). Fine not exceeding \$500 for keeping a saloon or bar or selling or offering to sell liquors within one mile of the Napa State Asylum for the Insane.

PAGE 489 (sec. 3359). License must be procured from the tax collector of the county before commencing business, but no such license authorizes one to carry on such business in municipality having power to license under its charter unless a license from the municipality is also obtained.

PAGE 491 (secs. 3363 and 3364). License fees must be paid into county treasury for use of the county general fund. In addition to said license fee a fee of \$1 for each license issued must be collected, to be applied to salaries of auditor and collector.

PAGE 494 (sec. 3381). License fees for the sale of liquor in quantities less than one (1) quart are divided as follows:

- 1st. Monthly sales of \$10,000 or more, \$40 per month.
- 2d. Monthly sales of \$5,000 and not exceeding \$10,000, \$20 per month.
- 3d. Monthly sales of less than \$5,000, \$5 per month.

PAGE 495 (secs. 3382 and 3383). License fees for the sale of liquors in quantities not less than one quart are divided as follows:

- 1st. Monthly sales of \$100,000 or more, \$50 per month.
- 2d. Monthly sales of \$75,000 and less than \$100,000, \$37.50 per month.
- 3d. Monthly sales of \$50,000 and less than \$75,000, \$25 per month.
- 4th. Monthly sales of \$40,000 and less than \$50,000, \$20 per month.
- 5th. Monthly sales of \$30,000 and less than \$40,000, \$15 per month.
- 6th. Monthly sales of \$20,000 and less than \$30,000, \$10 per month.
- 7th. Monthly sales of \$10,000 and less than \$20,000, \$7.50 per month.
- 8th. Monthly sales of \$5,000 and less than \$10,000, \$5 per month.
- 9th. Monthly sales of \$2,500 and less than \$5,000, \$3 per month.
- 10th. Monthly sales of \$1,250 and less than \$2,500, \$1.50 per month.
- 11th. Monthly sales less than \$1,250, \$1 per month.

PAGE 704 (sec. 4408). The common council of every city has power to license all business not prohibited by law, and to fix amount of license tax.

## PENAL CODE.

PAGE 10 (sec. 19). Fine not exceeding \$500 for a misdemeanor for which no special punishment has been provided by law.

PAGE 28 (act approved March 7, 1874, secs. 1 and 2). Selling or otherwise disposing of liquors on election days punished as a misdemeanor.

PAGE 49 (sec. 172). Misdemeanor to sell or dispose of liquors within two miles of the State prison grounds, within one mile of the grounds of the Napa State Insane Asylum or the University of California in Alameda County, or in the State capitol or on its grounds.

PAGE 50 (act approved December 23, 1873, secs. 1 and 2). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors, or permitting others to take same, for a consideration, upon or within two (2) miles of the grounds of the University of California in Alameda County.

PAGE 85 (sec. 303). Selling or disposing of liquors in any place of public amusement, or employing, or causing to be employed, any female to sell or furnish any liquor in any such place made a misdemeanor.

PAGE 85 (sec. 304). Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500 for erecting or keeping a booth, tent, stall, or other contrivance for the purpose of selling or disposing of liquors, or for peddling or hawking same within one (1) mile of a camp or field meeting for religious purposes.

PAGE 86 (sec. 306). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for employing females in drinking saloons or any place with which the sale or use of liquor as a beverage is connected.

PAGE 86 (act approved March 4, 1872, sec. 1). Fine not exceeding \$100 for giving or disposing of liquor to anyone under the age of 16 years.

PAGE 87 (act approved March 30, 1878, sec. 1). Misdemeanor to allow minor on premises where liquor is sold, unless accompanied by parent or guardian.

PAGE 101 (sec. 382). Misdemeanor to adulterate or dilute liquor with fraudulent intent to offer, or to cause or permit it to be offered for sale, or to fraudulently keep, sell, or offer same for sale as unadulterated or undiluted.

PAGE 105 (sec. 397, amended by chap. 83, acts of 1893). Misdemeanor to sell or dis-

pose of liquor, or to cause it to be sold, etc., to an habitual drunkard and felony to sell or dispose of same, or to cause it to be sold, etc., to an Indian.

PAGE 111 (sec. 435). Misdemeanor to commence or carry on a business for which a license is required by law without procuring such license.

PAGE 318 (sec. 1457). Fines are to be applied to payment of expenses of prosecution, and residue is to be paid to county or city treasury, according as offense is prosecuted in a justice's or police court.

PAGE 617 (act approved April 16, 1880). Fine of not less than \$1,000 for anyone having in charge or control the State capitol building and allowing liquors to be sold or distributed therein.

#### CODE SUPPLEMENT, 1889.

PAGE 494 (sec. 4). Misdemeanor to sell or expose, or to offer to sell under any name popularly and commercially known as designating wine produced from grapes, any substance or compound except pure wine; champagne, sweetened according to usual customs, excepted.

PAGE 542 (act approved March 19, 1889, sec. 1). Fine not exceeding \$200 for furnishing liquors to a person addicted to the inordinate use of liquor, after notice to the effect that such person is so addicted.

#### ACTS OF 1891.

CHAP. 87 (sec. 1). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 for selling or disposing of liquors to any minor under the age of 18 years, or permitting such minor to visit the place where liquors are sold for the purpose of engaging in games of chance.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 156 (sec. 1). Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors within one and one-half miles from the grounds of any asylum, etc., for disabled volunteer soldiers or sailors, established by the United States within the State of California.

#### COLORADO.

#### MILLS' ANNOTATED STATUTES OF 1891.

SECS. 13 AND 14. Fine not exceeding \$500 for selling or offering for sale, or permitting to be sold, any article of drink which is adulterated or any article of drink which appears or purports to be other than it is without marking or branding it or in some way notifying the purchaser of its true character.

SECS. 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, AND 32 (amended by chap. 91, acts of 1895). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300 for importing or bringing into the State any adulterated liquor; for compounding, manufacturing, or selling same; for offering or exposing for sale any liquor without stamping package with stamp containing name of manufacturer, place where made, and, in case of malt liquors, the word "pure;" and for any dealer in liquors having or keeping any adulterated liquors.

SEC. 1323. Fine not exceeding \$100 for keeping a tippling-house open on Sunday.

SEC. 1346. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for selling liquor in less quantity than one (1) quart without having a legal license.

SEC. 1347. Fine of \$50 for retail dealer selling or disposing of liquor to a common drunkard and for any person selling or disposing of liquor to an Indian.

SEC. 1348. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 for procuring liquor, or causing it to be procured, for any habitual drunkard, knowing him to be such.

SEC. 1349. Fine not exceeding \$50 for selling or disposing of liquor to any United States troops, or State militia, except in case of supplies ordered by officers of the United States Army.

SECS. 1350 AND 1351. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for a first offense, and not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for a second offense, for selling or disposing of liquors between the hours of sunrise and sunset on day of general State election or of any election in any incorporated city. Does not apply to merchants selling in quantities greater than twenty (20) gallons.

SECS. 1352 AND 1353. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for permitting any minor or habitual drunkard to frequent any place where liquor is sold, or to drink any liquor therein, or for selling or permitting liquor to be sold to such person unless, in case of a minor, he is accompanied by a parent or guardian.

SEC. 1356. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 on keepers of any place where liquor is sold for not placing in a conspicuous position the following sign: "No minor or habitual drunkard allowed here."

SECS. 1372 AND 1374. Fine not exceeding \$100 on any person not licensed to keep a tavern or grocery, selling or disposing of liquors within one mile of a worshipping congregation or collection of people. Does not apply to person selling in own distillery, store, or dwelling house. Above fines to be applied to support of common schools of county.

SEC. 1645. Fine of \$50 for keeping saloon open or selling or disposing of liquor during day of any general or special election before closing of polls.

SEC. 2830. County license to keep saloons, hotels, public houses, or groceries to be granted by the board of county commissioners. Annual license fee not to exceed \$300 nor to be less than \$25, in discretion of said board, and is to be paid into the county treasury.

SEC. 2834. Terms "saloon" and "grocery" to include all places where liquors are sold in quantities less than one (1) quart.

SEC. 2836. Fine of \$50, one-half going to the county and one-half to the informer, for selling or disposing of liquor to an Indian.

SEC. 2845. Sale of liquors in quantities less than one (1) gallon: In cities, annual license fee not less than \$600; in incorporated towns not less than \$500, and in counties not less than \$300, to be paid into the city and county treasuries respectively.

SEC. 2848. County, city, and town authorities may grant licenses to sell malt liquors exclusively for a license fee not less than one-half the fee required for license for sale of liquors generally.

SEC. 2851. Upon death of licensee proportionate amount of license fee for unexpired term may be refunded to legal representative.

SEC. 3076. Fine of \$50 for selling or disposing of liquor within a camp of the State militia or within one thousand feet of its limits.

SEC. 3130. Fine of \$50 for keeping place, in which liquor is sold, open or maintained or for selling or disposing of liquors within a camp of the State militia or within three (3) miles thereof.

SEC. 4403 (amended by chap. 96, acts of 1895). City councils and town boards of trustees have power to license, regulate, and prohibit the liquor traffic within a city or town or within one mile of the outer boundaries thereof, also to provide for such fines, not to exceed \$300 in any one case, as they may deem proper.

#### ACTS OF 1891.

PAGE 165 (act approved March 26, 1891, secs. 39 and 42). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for offering or disposing of liquor at polling place while election is in progress or ballots being counted.

PAGE 258 (act approved April 6, 1891, sec. 2). Fine not exceeding \$50 for selling or disposing of liquors in less quantities than five (5) gallons within five (5) miles of any camp or assembly of twenty-five (25) men or more engaged in the construction or repair of any railroad, canal, reservoir, public work, etc. Does not apply to sales made under license issued by an incorporated city or town nor to such licensed places outside limits of such city or town as have been established six (6) months prior to beginning of said work.

PAGE 259 (act approved April 9, 1891, sec. 1). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for selling or disposing of liquor in less quantity than one (1) gallon without having a legal license therefor.

PAGE 315 (act approved April 7, 1891, secs. 1 and 2). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$250 on keeper of a saloon, tippling-house, or dramshop for keeping any place into which a female shall be allowed to enter and be supplied with liquor, and a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for keeping open any place where liquors are sold or disposed of on Sunday, or from twelve (12) midnight to six (6) in the morning of every other day in the week, and for allowing any person other than those connected with the business to be in or around such place during said hours.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 90. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for (except for chemical or mechanical purposes) importing into the State any adulterated liquor, adulterating or making or manufacturing adulterated liquor, selling or disposing of adulterated liquor, or selling or disposing of any liquor except such as is regularly distilled and duly inspected and stamped in accordance with the United States internal-revenue laws.

#### CONNECTICUT.

##### GENERAL STATUTES OF 1833.

SEC. 1691. Fines, unless otherwise expressly disposed of by law, belong to the State if imposed by the supreme court or the court of common pleas of New Haven County, and to the town where offense was committed if imposed by a justice of the peace.

Sec. 1725. Fine of not more than \$50 for first, \$50 for the second, and \$100 for subsequent offenses, for selling, keeping, offering, or exposing liquors for sale upon grounds where any agricultural fair is in progress, or within 1,000 feet thereof.

Sec. 3050. Election upon the question of licensing liquor traffic may be held at any annual town meeting upon petition of not less than twenty-five legal voters.

Sec. 3053 (amended by chap. 117, acts of 1889). Licenses for sale of liquor may be granted by the county commissioners in all towns where sale of liquor is not prohibited.

Sec. 3055. County commissioners collect the license fees and must pay five (5) per cent of same to the county treasurer for the use of the county.

Sec. 3056 (amended by chap. 152, acts of 1889). County commissioners must pay ninety-five per cent of license fees to treasurers of towns for use of towns.

Sec. 3063 (amended by chap. 260, acts of 1893, and chaps. 259 and 264, acts of 1895). Fee of 50 cents to be paid town clerk on filing application for license. Provides for advertising or posting application for license, and applicant to pay expenses of same.

Sec. 3064 (amended by chap. 261, acts of 1893). License fees, except in cases of druggists, shall not be less than \$100 nor more than \$500, as county commissioners may determine. In towns of not over three thousand population license fees shall be, except in case of druggists and wholesale dealers, \$100 for sale of spirituous liquors and \$50 for sale of beer, ale, cider, to be drunk on the premises, and Rhine wine only. In case of a license for less than one (1) year, such proportion of the annual license shall be paid as county commissioners may judge proper. Druggists regularly licensed by the commissioner of pharmacy may be licensed to sell liquor and must pay the following fees: For sale only upon prescription of a practicing physician, \$12; same in towns of less than five thousand inhabitants, \$10; same in prohibition towns, \$12; and to sell distilled liquors in quantities not exceeding one (1) gallon and other than distilled liquors in quantities not exceeding five (5) gallons, not to be drunk on the premises, \$50. (See chap. 309, acts of 1895.)

Sec. 3072. Fine of \$5 for not framing and hanging license in room where sale of liquor is carried on.

Sec. 3073. Fine of \$5 for each week licensee neglects to have his license recorded by the clerk of the superior court, which fine shall be paid to the town.

Sec. 3087. Fine of not more than \$50 for the first, \$50 for the second, and for subsequent offenses not more than \$100 for selling or exchanging liquors, or offering or exposing same for sale or exchange without a license, or selling or disposing of spirituous liquors, on a license for sale of malt liquors, cider and Rhine wine only.

Sec. 3088. Fine of not more than \$30 for keeping a place in which liquors are reputed to be sold or disposed of without having a license therefor.

Secs. 3089 AND 3090. Fine of not more than \$50 for selling or disposing of liquors to any one to whom town aid for support is given, and whose name appears upon a list made up by the selectmen of every town showing the names of those to whom aid has been given within the six months last past before said list is made up.

Secs. 3091 (amended by chap. 136, acts of 1889) AND 3092. Fine of not more than \$50 for selling or disposing of liquor to any minor, to any intoxicated person, to any habitual drunkard, knowing him to be such, or to any husband or wife, after having received notice from a wife or husband not to do so, and to any person, after having received notice from the selectmen of a town not to do so.

Sec. 3093 (amended by chaps. 81 and 197, acts of 1889, and chap. 261, acts of 1893). Fine of \$50 for keeping open place where liquors are sold from twelve o'clock of the night preceding the day of a State, city, or town election to five o'clock of the morning following and keeping such place open during the hours of any borough election.

Sec. 3094. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for keeping open any place where liquor is disposed of between eleven o'clock at night and five o'clock of the following morning. Does not apply to druggists; municipal authorities may fix time of closing at any hour not later than twelve o'clock at night.

Sec. 3095. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 on druggists for violating provisions of sections 3087 to 3091, inclusive.

Sec. 3096. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 on druggist or person in his employ making more than one sale of liquor upon prescription of a physician, or from failing, when making such sale, to indorse upon said prescription its number and the date of the sale, or failing to keep such prescription on file.

Sec. 3097. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors or keeping any place where liquors are sold open between twelve o'clock Saturday night and twelve o'clock Sunday night. Does not apply to druggists.

Sec. 3098. Fine of not more than \$20 on any officer furnishing liquor or allowing same to be furnished to any prisoner in his charge, except as medicine.

Sec. 3099. Fine of not more than \$10 for delivering liquor to any prisoner confined in a jail, workhouse, or lockup, without liberty from the keeper.

Sec. 3100. Fine of not less than \$200 for making, selling, or disposing of liquors, etc., adulterated with any deleterious or poisonous substance. One-half of fine paid to prosecutor and one-half to town.

SEC. 3109. Town agents for the sale of liquors for sacramental, medicinal, chemical, and mechanical uses only, shall be appointed by the selectmen of any town which has voted at its annual town meeting to prohibit the sale of liquor, one such agent in a town of not more than five thousand inhabitants, and in a town of more than five thousand inhabitants, one such agent for each five thousand and for any fraction exceeding one-half.

SEC. 3110. Town agent must give bond not less than \$500 to be forfeited to town in case of his conviction of violation of rules regulating agency.

SEC. 3112. Town agent shall sell liquor at not more than 25 per cent advance upon cost and must pay over net profits to treasurer of the town.

SEC. 3368 (amended by chap. 107, acts of 1893). Sheriff to collect fines and to retain 5 per cent thereof as fees, turning the balance into treasuries of cities, towns, and boroughs.

SEC. 3725. Town clerk to receive a fee of 50 cents, and in cities where the names of voters are not alphabetically registered, \$2.00 for services upon each application for license to sell liquors.

#### ACTS OF 1889.

CHAP. 112. Fine of not more than \$50 for preventing a full and unobstructed view of the interior of any premises where liquors are sold during the time when such sale is prohibited by law.

CHAP. 127. Fine of not more than \$50 for keeping or maintaining, or assisting in the same, a place used or occupied by associations, societies, or clubs where liquors are sold or disposed of in towns which have voted to prohibit the liquor traffic.

CHAP. 176 (secs. 1 and 2, 3, amended by chap. 253, acts of 1895, and 4). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for falsely making affidavit that access from portion of building used as a dwelling or lodging house to the part where applicant desires to sell liquor is effectually closed, or for opening or causing or permitting to be opened such way of access after license has been granted, without written consent of the county commissioners. Does not apply to a hotel.

CHAP. 187. Fine of not more than \$50 for a first, \$50 for a second, and \$100 for a third and each subsequent offense for acting as an agent to procure and deliver liquors to any person or firm not legally authorized to sell liquor without obtaining a written order from such person or firm specifying the kinds or quantities of each kind of liquor ordered and the name of the person or firm to whom it is to be delivered.

CHAP. 199 (secs. 1, 2, and 3). No druggist or employee to sell or deliver liquor upon a prescription unless it shall specify the time when and place where it is given, kind and quantity of liquor prescribed, the name and residence of person for whom prescribed, and that it is needed by such person for medicinal or mechanical uses, and unless it shall be signed by the physician with name written in full, said physician being known to such druggist as a reputable practicing physician residing in the State and having no pecuniary interest in the sale for which said prescription provides. Druggist shall not fill such prescription except within three days from its date. Person making sale must indorse prescription with its number, and the date of sale or delivery of liquor, must retain it on file and must enter in a book date of sale, name of person to whom liquor is delivered, and the amount and kind thereof; such prescription and book must be open to the inspection of the selectmen of the town and the prosecuting agents of the county. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 on each physician falsely stating any fact required to be stated as above, and on each druggist violating any of above provisions. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 on each person procuring prescription for liquor and intending to use it as a beverage.

#### ACTS OF 1893.

CHAP. 249. Fine of not less than \$50 if druggist sells liquors to be drunk on premises.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 251. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquor between the hours of twelve o'clock Saturday night and five o'clock on Monday morning. Does not apply to sales under a druggist's license.

CHAP. 309 (secs. 1, 2, 3, and 4). Annual license fees for sale of spirituous liquor, \$450 in towns of over three thousand inhabitants, and \$250 in towns of three thousand inhabitants or less; for the sale of ale, cider, lager beer, and Rhine wine only, \$200. Above does not apply to druggists. County commissioners may make exceptions to above specified fees in case of keepers of well-established and reputable hotels in places of less than three thousand five hundred inhabitants, but no fee shall be less than \$150. They may also grant special licenses to reputable grocers to

sell liquors not to be drunk on the premises, but the fee shall not be less than \$250. Fees for licenses granted for part of the license year to be pro rata to above fees but not less than one-sixth such license fee.

CHAP. 331. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for violating any of the laws relating to the sale of spirituous liquors, in lieu of all penalties "now provided by law."

### DELAWARE.

#### REVISED CODE OF 1852, EDITION OF 1893.

PAGE 47 (vol. 16, laws of Delaware, chap. 310, sec. 1). All fines and forfeitures not otherwise appropriated belong to the county in which imposed.

PAGE 144 (vol. 16, laws of Delaware, chap. 16, sec. 16). Fine of \$20 for setting up or having any booth, stall, etc., for the purpose of selling liquor upon the day of an election or the day next before or after such day, and for selling liquor or exposing same for sale at any place where such an election is held or within two (2) miles thereof. Does not apply to any licensed dealer selling at place where he is licensed to sell.

PAGE 214 (vol. 19, laws of Delaware, chap. 39, sec. 32). Fine of not more than \$200 for bringing, taking, ordering, or drinking liquor at place of registration, revision of registration, or election in any district or city.

PAGE 351 (vol. 14, laws of Delaware, chap. 48, sec. 2). Fine of \$25 for first, \$50 for second, and \$100 for each subsequent offense for selling or disposing of liquors or cordials to or for being instrumental in procuring same for any student of Delaware College within two (2) miles of same.

PAGE 410 (vol. 14, laws of Delaware, chap. 418). Licenses of the following kind may be granted: (1) To keep an inn or tavern and to sell intoxicating liquors therein in less quantities than one quart to be drunk on the premises, for which the fee shall be \$100, unless the rental value of such inn or tavern shall exceed \$500, when it shall be increased at the rate of ten per centum on such rental value in excess of \$500; a further or special license may be granted to parties holding a license as above to sell liquors in quantities less than one quart to be drunk off the premises, for which an additional fee of \$25 shall be paid. (2) To licensed retailers of goods, wares, and merchandise, and to licensed druggists the aggregate cost value of whose stock constantly kept on hand for sale is not less than \$500, to sell intoxicating liquor in quantities, in case of the dealer in merchandise of not less than one-half gallon, and in case of the druggist of not more than one quart, for which the license fees shall be \$25, but a druggist whose sales for medicinal purposes do not exceed \$75 shall not be required to take out a license unless the rental value of his place of business exceeds \$300, in which case the license fee shall be increased at the rate of 10 per centum on such rental value; a further or special license may be granted to a retailer of merchandise holding a license as above to sell in quantities not less than one quart and not greater than one-half gallon, for which a fee of \$25 must be paid. Licenses are granted for part of the year on payment of proportionate amount of license fee. Fines of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for any retailer of merchandise or druggist holding a license as above selling or disposing of liquor to be drunk on the premises; for selling or disposing of liquor on Sunday; for selling or disposing of liquor to any minor, insane person, habitual drunkard, or person intoxicated at time of sale; for selling or disposing of liquor on the day of any general, special, or municipal election within one mile of the place where the same is held; for maintaining a secret or clandestine door or entrance and allowing any disorderly, riotous, or lewd conduct or any gambling in any place where liquor is sold; and for selling liquor otherwise than as provided in this act. Above act does not apply to manufacturers of domestic liquors or wine, but no such manufacturer shall sell in less quantity than one (1) quart not to be drunk on the premises. Clerk's fee in every case of license, when no contest is made shall be \$1.50, and \$3 in every contested case. All moneys received for license fees, fines, and forfeitures shall be paid into the Farmers' Bank to the credit of the State treasurer. Attorney-general allowed 10 per cent commission on fines and forfeitures collected.

PAGE 416 (vol. 18, laws of Delaware, chap. 555). Fine of \$100 for any druggist selling without a license, selling otherwise than upon written order or prescription of a physician, or failing to keep such orders or prescriptions fastened in a suitable book and kept for the free inspection of the public. Annual license fee of keeper of an inn or tavern in cities or towns of 10,000 population and upward, \$300; and at all other places, \$200. License fee for sale of liquor by druggist \$20, and by a retailer of merchandise \$100. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 on a licensee for failing to keep his place of business unobstructed by any screen or other device whatsoever so as to be fully and easily seen by passers-by.

PAGE 419 (vol. 16, laws of Delaware, chap. 384, secs. 10 and 11). Fine of \$20 for not

framing and hanging up in a conspicuous place licenses for inns, taverns, and drug stores. Fine of \$100 for all violations of the acts regulating sale of liquors for which no specific penalties are provided.

PAGE 420 (vol. 17, laws of Delaware, chap. 503). Fractional licenses may be granted for sale of liquor in inns and taverns upon payment of sum of money in proportion for the fractional term granted as compared to the sum required to be paid for one year.

PAGE 420 (vol. 19, laws of Delaware, chap. 555). Annual license fee of \$200 or a monthly license fee of \$20, authorizing licensee to sell only in quantities not less than one quart not to be drunk on the premises, is required from distillers and manufacturers of liquors. Said fees to be paid to the State treasurer for use of the State.

PAGE 422 (chap. 54, secs. 4 and 11). Fine not exceeding \$200 for any sheriff or keeper of jail selling liquor to a prisoner.

PAGE 952 (chap. 131, sec. 3). Fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$20 for selling or disposing of liquors or making, having, or keeping any booth, stall, tent, carriage, or place for the purpose of selling or disposing of same within two (2) miles of any religious camp meeting, during continuance of such meeting. Does not apply to taverns and stores regularly established and licensed.

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

#### COMPILED STATUTES IN FORCE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1889.

CHAP. 16 (secs. 69, 70, 84, and 97). Fine of \$20 for selling, giving, or administering liquor to any soldier or volunteer in the United States service, or any person wearing uniform of such soldier, etc., or for anyone suffering or permitting any such soldier or volunteer to drink the same upon his premises.

Fine not exceeding \$200 for first offense and not exceeding \$300 for a subsequent offense for adulterating any article of food or selling same when so adulterated. Term "food" to include every article used as food or drink by man.

CHAP. 17 (sec. 25). All revenues of the District of Columbia from taxes or otherwise to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and to be drawn therefrom only on the requisition of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

CHAP. 40 (sec. 14). Sale prohibited within one mile of the Soldiers' Home property.

CHAP. 57 (secs. 40 and 41). Fines, etc., imposed in the police court to be applied to payment of salaries of court officers and the balance to be paid into the treasury of the District.

CHAP. 65 (sec. 1). Office of the treasurer of the District of Columbia abolished and collector of taxes to collect all revenues of the District and deposit daily the amount collected with the Treasurer of the United States.

#### UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE, ACTS OF 1890-91.

CHAP. 385. Forbids the granting of a license for sale of liquor within one mile of the Soldiers' Home property.

#### UNITED STATES STATUTES AT LARGE, ACTS OF 1892-93.

CHAP. 204. The selling or disposing of liquors, by licensee, to a minor, or intoxicated person, an habitual drunkard, or a person above sixteen years of age who is in the habit of becoming intoxicated if his wife, mother, or daughter shall in writing request the saloon keeper not to sell to him, and the selling between twelve o'clock midnight and four o'clock in the morning, or on Sunday, are forbidden. Incorporated clubs and hotels or taverns selling to bona fide registered guests are excepted from the above limitation as to hours and Sunday selling, as are also licensed dealers selling at any bona fide entertainment of any society, club, or corporation under a permit from the excise board. A license may be transferred from one person to another, upon certain conditions, upon payment to collector of taxes of a fee of \$2. Licenses are to be of two classes, wholesale and barroom licenses. The license fees are \$250 per annum for a wholesale and \$400 for a barroom license. Barroom license is required for every place where liquor is sold at retail. Wholesale license only authorizes dealer to sell in quantities not less than one pint, not to be drunk on the premises. Licenses must be framed under glass and placed in a conspicuous place in the place where the liquors are sold. Full opportunity and facilities to examine places where liquor is sold must be allowed officers or agents of the excise board. Druggists do not need license, but must only sell on written prescription of physician, but once on one prescription, and must keep a record of each sale in a book open for inspection. Fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$800 for selling without a license. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for a first offense, and same for each subsequent offense with, in addition, a sum equal to twenty-five



per cent of the amount of the fine imposed for the offense immediately preceding, for licensed dealer violating any of the provisions of this act. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for any person assisting in or aiding or abetting the violation of any of the provisions of this act. License not to be granted to any person to conduct liquor business within four hundred feet of a public schoolhouse, private school, or house of religious worship. Application must be filed and license fee paid on or before November first of each license year, and applicant may continue selling until such application is acted on. If license is refused, such proportional part of said fee as the time from the first day of November to the date of refusal bears to the entire license year shall be retained and the balance returned to the applicant. No minor or female shall be employed in any barroom to sell or dispose of liquor.

## FLORIDA.

### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 19 (sec. 1). Provides for elections in each county upon the question of prohibition, and if in such an election a majority vote is cast in any county or in any election district against the sale of liquor, such sale shall be prohibited in said county or district.

### REVISED STATUTES OF 1892.

SEC. 182. Fine not exceeding \$100 for selling liquor or keeping barroom open from six o'clock of the evening preceding the day of any election until six o'clock of the morning of the day thereafter.

SECS. 696, 702, AND 703. City and town councils have power to regulate and restrain tippling-houses and barrooms and to require persons keeping same to procure license from city or town, but such license shall not exceed 50 per cent of the State license.

SECS. 857 AND 863. Provides practically the same as sec. 1, art. 19, of the constitution, above.

SECS. 865, 868, AND 2632. Persons desiring to sell liquors must make application to board of county commissioners for a permit so to do; no license shall be issued to anyone not having such permit, and selling without such permit is punishable as selling without a license.

SECS. 869 AND 2633. Giving, or by pretended sale of any other article furnishing, liquor to a customer or permitting same to be done, punishable as for selling without a license.

SEC. 2544. Conducting or carrying on liquor business without a license punishable by a fine not exceeding double the amount of the license.

SEC. 2634. Fine not exceeding \$500 for selling liquor or causing same to be sold in a county or precinct which has voted for prohibition.

SEC. 2635. Selling liquor to a minor or an intoxicated person, punishable as selling without a license.

SEC. 2636. Fine not exceeding \$100 for selling or keeping a place for the sale of liquor open from six o'clock of the evening preceding the day of any election to six o'clock of the following morning.

SEC. 2637. Fine not exceeding \$500 for selling liquor within five (5) miles of any camp ground used for religious worship during any camp meeting. Does not apply in incorporated cities or towns nor to any licensed dealer selling at his regular place of business.

SEC. 2639. Fine not exceeding \$50 for selling or disposing of wares, merchandise, goods, or chattels on Sunday.

SEC. 2659. Fine not exceeding \$200 for knowingly selling any unwholesome drink.

SEC. 2962. Fines to be paid to county treasurer by magistrate or officer collecting same.

### ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 4322. Annual State license for the sale of liquor must be procured before commencing business. License fee and fee of 25 cents for the county judge must be paid before license can issue. Counties and incorporated cities and towns may impose a license in addition to the State license at an annual fee not exceeding fifty (50) per cent of the State license fee. Licenses expire on the first day of October. License fee for each place of business of a dealer in liquors shall be \$500, and of a distiller or brewer, \$100. No license required of manufacturers of distilled spirits from sweet potatoes, product of vines, fruit trees, or strawberry bushes, or from pineapples grown in the State for use in the manufacture of wines. Persons, clubs, firms, corporations, and associations selling to their own members or others are dealers in liquor under this law. License not required of makers of domestic wines selling in quantities not less than one (1) quart. Druggists may sell all mixtures made official in the

United States dispensatory without a license. Drummers and solicitors of orders, representing others than licensed dealers and manufacturers in the State, considered dealers in liquors. Dealers conducting business on any boat, vessel, or railroad car must take out one State and county license for each boat, vessel, or car in which business is carried on. Said license entitles them to sell anywhere along the line of travel. If sales are made to others than passengers at stopping points or landings, license required in such county, city, or town at which they have stopped or landed will be required. Holder of license for boat, vessel, or car, as above, selling on Sunday will be deemed guilty of selling without license. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000 for selling without license. Fine of \$500 on any dealer selling liquors containing poison, foreign to the distillation of the same. License fees for hawkers and peddlers, \$300, and all unlicensed traveling dealers selling liquors for cash or otherwise, by sample or in any other manner, for present or future delivery, by himself, or by agent or agents following after to deliver and collect for same, shall be deemed peddlers.

CHAP. 4323. Fines must be paid into the fine and forfeiture fund of the county where the indictment is found or the prosecution commenced.

### GEORGIA.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 8 (sec. 3). General assembly authorized to assess a special tax on the sale of liquors, the money obtained therefrom to be devoted to the support of the common schools.

#### CODE OF 1882.

SEC. 300. Fines collected in the county court to be paid over to the county treasurer.

SEC. 528. Money paid into the county treasury for liquor licenses to make a part of the county revenue.

SECS. 529 AND 530. Annual fees for county licenses are as follows: To retail spirituous liquors, \$25; to sell liquors not by retail, in quantities less than one (1) gallon, \$5.

SEC. 531. Fine of \$25 for selling without license, for selling with license at any other place or at more places than the one fixed in the license, and for transferring license and allowing it to be used by another.

SEC. 541. License money to be paid to the county treasurer, and one-half the fines go to the informer.

SEC. 789. In addition to the county license as above, a town or village license may be required, and the council of such town or village may license and regulate barrooms and saloons.

SEC. 809f. Specific State tax must be paid to tax collector of county before commencing business. (See act No. 151, acts of 1894.)

SEC. 809g. Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for refusing to pay above tax or for commencing to sell liquors without first appearing before the ordinary of the county and having name registered by him as a liquor dealer.

SEC. 809j. Tax collectors must remit quarterly to the State treasurer the amount collected by them on account of said tax, less commissions.

SECS. 809k, 936, AND 3694. Commissions of tax collectors are as follows:

	Per cent.
For the first \$1,000 collected.....	6
Excess over \$1,000 to \$2,000 collected.....	4
Excess over \$2,000 to \$3,000 collected.....	3
Excess over \$3,000 to \$4,000 collected.....	2½
Excess over \$4,000 to \$6,000 collected.....	2½
Excess over \$6,000 to \$8,000 collected.....	2½
Excess over \$8,000 to \$12,000 collected.....	2
Excess over \$12,000 to \$18,000 collected.....	1½
Excess over \$18,000 to \$36,000 collected.....	1½
Excess over \$36,000.....	1½

Fee to be paid to the ordinary for registering name of liquor dealer, \$1.

SEC. 811. Payment of tax, as above, does not exonerate person paying from taking out license from the county, city, or incorporated town when required by law.

SEC. 1419 (amended by acts No. 55 and No. 422, acts of 1884-85). License to retail in any quantity less than one (1) gallon must be obtained of the ordinary or county commissioners of the county. At time of taking said license each applicant must

take and subscribe an oath that he will not sell or dispose of liquors to minors without consent of parents or guardians.

SEC. 1420. Each dealer must take the above oath annually, and if he does not do so he will be liable to punishment as for selling without a license.

SEC. 1421. Different licenses are necessary for different places.

SEC. 1422. Provisions of sections 1419 and 1420 do not apply to any corporation, town, or city which has power by its charter to grant licenses. The fees for licenses in such city must be at least as much as required by law in a county.

SEC. 1423. Selling or furnishing liquor to a person intoxicated punishable as for selling without a license.

SEC. 1424. Those selling liquors in less quantities than one (1) quart are deemed retailers.

SECS. 1581 AND 1582. Fine for a first offense of \$100; for a second offense of \$200; for a third offense of \$400, and for a fourth offense of \$1,000 for selling or offering for sale liquors or wines, knowing the same to be drugged with any poisonous substance or any matter injurious to health.

SEC. 1585. Fine at discretion of court for manufacturing liquors drugged, etc., as above.

SEC. 1587. Fine at discretion of court for offering liquor for sale without having it inspected or without making a bona fide effort to have same inspected when due notice has been given of appointment of an inspector of liquors in a city or incorporated town.

SECS. 4540a AND 4540c. Fine not to exceed \$1,000 for selling liquor or causing or permitting it to be sold to a minor without written authority from parent or guardian, or employing a minor in a room where liquor is sold.

SEC. 4551. Fine not to exceed \$1,000 for any person selling pernicious or adulterated liquor knowing it to be such.

SEC. 4565 (amended by act No. 349, acts of 1882-83). Fine not to exceed \$1,000 for keeping a tipling shop or selling liquors without the license or without taking the oath prescribed.

SEC. 4570 (amended by act No. 376, acts of 1886-87). Fine not to exceed \$1,000 for selling or disposing of liquors on the day of any State, county, municipal, or primary election within two (2) miles of any election precinct.

SEC. 4575. Fine not to exceed \$1,000 for selling or causing liquors to be sold within one (1) mile of any place set apart or used for religious worship, unless the same be within an incorporated city or town.

SEC. 4577b. Fine not to exceed \$1,000 for carrying liquors to any assembly for divine worship, to any Sunday school, or to any Sunday or day school celebration.

SEC. 4654. Fines not otherwise appropriated shall be paid to the ordinary of the county for educational purposes in such county, except in county of Chatham, where said fines shall be paid to the city of Savannah. Officers of court have a lien upon all fines for the payment of their insolvent costs, before any specific appropriation shall be made of such funds.

SEC. 4655a. Office of the several courts shall pay into the county treasury all fines and forfeitures collected by them after all the legal claims on such funds have been paid.

#### ACTS OF 1882-83.

PAGE 128 (act No. 329). Fine not to exceed \$1,000 for willfully and knowingly selling or offering for sale any adulterated article of drink without having attached thereto a true and correct analysis thereof, and giving notice to each purchaser that such drink is adulterated.

PAGE 130 (act No. 351). Fine not to exceed \$1,000 for selling or disposing of liquor to any habitual drunkard, personally known to the seller, if he has been notified in writing by the wife, father, mother, brother, or sister of such drunkard of his intemperate habits.

#### ACTS OF 1884-85.

PAGE 121 (act No. 182, amended by act No. 762, acts of 1890-91, and act No. 115, acts of 1892). Provides for elections to be held in the counties on the question of prohibiting the sale of liquor. No license to be granted after petition praying for such election is filed with the ordinary is received, until result of election is declared. If license expires during said period dealer may continue sale by depositing amount of license with the ordinary, and, if sale is prohibited by the election, the pro rata amount will be refunded. Result of election being against the sale, it shall be unlawful to in anyway sell or dispose of liquors in said county. Provisions of section 4570 apply in case of an election as above. Act does not prevent manufacture,

sale, or use of domestic wines or cider or sale of wine for sacramental purposes, nor licensed druggists from selling or furnishing pure alcohol for medicinal, art, scientific, and mechanical purposes, but such wine or cider shall not be sold in barrooms by retail. Fine not less than \$1,000 for violation of this act.

#### ACTS OF 1887.

PAGE 21 (act No. 168). In counties prohibiting the sale of liquors under any local or general act, with exceptions in relation to any kind of wines, an annual tax of \$10,000 shall be levied and collected from each dealer in domestic wines, etc., for each place of business where it is sold. Does not apply to dealers or producers of wines manufactured from grapes or berries purchased by them or grown on lands owned, leased, or rented by them, provided said wines shall not be sold in quantities less than one quart, and not to be drunk on the premises where sold.

#### ACTS OF 1889.

PAGE 104 (act No. 175). Fine not to exceed \$1,000 for selling or furnishing any intoxicating drink to any intoxicated person.

#### ACTS OF 1890-91.

PAGE 128 (act No. 101). Unlawful to sell liquors in any county or village, in any quantity, without first obtaining a license, and all regulations in regard to granting licenses to retail dealers and all penalties for violations of the laws regulating the same are made applicable to dealers who sell in any quantity whatever. Does not interfere with existing laws in regard to sale of domestic wines.

PAGE 129 (act No. 153). Fine not to exceed \$1,000 for carrying liquors to, keeping or having same in possession, or drinking or using the same except for medicinal and sacramental purposes, at any place of divine worship.

PAGE 130 (act No. 688). Fine not to exceed \$1,000 for selling or claiming or offering to sell as domestic wines any drink not made from berries, grapes, or other fruits grown in the State.

PAGE 131 (act No. 335). Provides that upon conviction of violation of the laws controlling the liquor traffic, in addition to other penalty, license shall be forfeited, and for a fine not to exceed \$1,000 for selling liquors or becoming interested in the sale, directly or indirectly, after such license has been revoked.

PAGE 132 (act No. 281, amended by act No. 702, page 133, acts of 1890-91). Fine of not less than \$1,000 for selling liquors or offering to sell same within a radius of three (3) miles of any church or any public or private schoolhouse. Does not apply to any incorporated town or city, nor to the sale of liquors in original packages of not less than forty gallons by the manufacturers thereof to legally authorized dealers, nor does it interfere with physician using liquor medicinally in his practice.

#### ACTS OF 1893.

PAGE 115 (act No. 287). Fine not to exceed \$1,000 for selling liquor or soliciting the sale thereof personally or by agent in counties where sale is prohibited by law, high license or otherwise. Does not prevent soliciting of orders from druggists and practicing physicians.

#### ACTS OF 1894.

PAGE 18 (act No. 151). Fixes specific State taxes for the years 1895 and 1896 as follows: Upon all dealers in liquors of all kinds, intoxicating bitters, brandy, fruits and domestic wines, whether dealing in any or all of them, \$100 for each place of business in each county where the same are sold. Does not apply to wholesale dealers in spirits manufactured of fruits grown on their own land when sold in quantities not less than five gallons nor to dealers in domestic wines, made from grapes or berries purchased by such dealers or grown on lands owned, leased or rented by them.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

PAGE 91 (act No. 158). Gives cities and towns power to license or tax each place of business selling domestic wines not to be sold in quantities less than one (1) quart not to be drunk on the premises. Does not apply to the sale of wines made from grapes or berries grown on seller's land or on lands rented or leased by him.

## IDAHO.

## REVISED STATUTES OF 1887.

SEC. 625. All moneys arising from fines and forfeitures must be placed in the county school fund by the treasurer of each county.

SEC. 1637. If a person required by law to take out a license fails, neglects, or refuses to do so, or carries on or attempts to carry on business without a license, suit may be entered against him for recovery of the license tax, and, if judgment is obtained against him, twenty (20) dollars damages must be included in the same, five (5) dollars to be paid to the tax collector and fifteen (15) dollars to the district attorney prosecuting the suit.

SEC. 1640 (amended by act approved February 5, 1895, page 37, acts of 1895). License money when collected must be paid into county treasury. County treasurer must apply fifty (50) per cent to the school fund of the school district in which the license money was collected, forty (40) per cent to the general road fund of the county, and must pay ten (10) per cent into the State treasury. Money collected for licenses in incorporated towns, cities, and villages must be applied by the county treasurer the same as above, except that instead of paying forty (40) per cent to the county road fund he must pay same to the municipal authorities for use of such towns, cities, or villages.

SEC. 1641. Fee of \$1 charged on each license issued, to be equally divided between the auditor and collector.

SEC. 1654 (added by act approved March 16, 1891, page 237, acts of 1890-91). License fee for selling liquors in quantities not less than one (1) gallon, \$100, payable semiannually in advance.

SEC. 2230. Boards of trustees of towns and villages have power to license and regulate dramshops, tippling-houses, and saloons, and to make ordinances and enforce same by fines not exceeding \$100 for one offense.

SEC. 2231 (amended by act approved March 7, 1891, page 161, acts of 1890-91). One-half of the money collected from city, town, or village licenses for sale of liquor, and from fines imposed under any ordinance of such municipality must be paid into the treasury of such municipality for general revenue purposes and one-half must be paid to the trustees of the several school districts of the municipality for benefit of its schools.

SEC. 6313. Fine not exceeding \$300 for any misdemeanor for which a different punishment is not provided by law.

SEC. 6821. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500 for keeping or erecting a booth, tent, stall, etc., for the purpose of selling liquors, for selling such liquors, or for peddling or hawking same within one (1) mile of any camp or field meeting for religious worship during the holding of such meeting.

SEC. 6918. Misdemeanor to adulterate or dilute any liquor or wine with fraudulent intent to offer, or to cause or permit it to be offered, for sale as unadulterated or undiluted.

SEC. 6929. Misdemeanor to sell or furnish liquor, or to cause same to be sold or furnished, to an Indian.

## ACTS OF 1890-91.

PAGE 29 (act approved February 3, 1891). Forbids the bringing of liquor into or on the premises of a prison, except by direction of prison physician.

PAGE 33 (act approved February 6, 1891, amended by act approved March 9, 1895, page 82, acts of 1895). Unlawful to sell liquors in any manner, to be drunk on the premises, without a license. License fee for selling to be drunk on the premises in each city, town, village, or hamlet where at last general election total vote for governor exceeded 156, \$500 for each year and proportionate amount for each fraction of a year; in all other places \$300. License fee for retailing in hotel or tavern three (3) miles or more distant from the limits of any city, town, village, or hamlet, \$100 per year and proportional amount for each fractional part of a year. License fee to sell liquors not to be drunk on the premises, \$200 per year or a proportional amount for each fraction of a year. Misdemeanor to sell or give intoxicating liquor to any habitual drunkard after receiving notice from a justice of the peace or a judge of probate not to furnish liquors to such drunkard. Incorporated cities and towns may prohibit person holding license as above from selling liquor in such city or town until he has taken out a license from the authorities of such place. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 for selling to an intoxicated person and for selling or giving away liquor in violation of the provisions of this act, or without having complied with its requirements. Misdemeanor for retail dealer in liquor to keep a disorderly house, or allow boisterous or disorderly conduct therein, or to allow the

peace and quietude of the neighborhood to be disturbed by noises therein. Druggists and apothecaries may sell liquors without license for sacramental purposes or upon prescription of a physician, and may sell alcohol without license for mechanical and scientific purposes. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 for druggist selling liquor to be drunk on or about the premises or permitting same to be done. Misdemeanor to sell or give away liquors to a minor.

PAGE 50 (act approved February 25, 1891). Fine not exceeding \$100 nor less than \$25 for selling or giving away liquor or keeping place for such sale, etc., open on any general election day from six (6) o'clock a. m. to eight (8) o'clock p. m.

#### ACTS OF 1893.

PAGE 112 (act approved March 4, 1893). Authorities of cities of the second class and villages may license sale of liquors and enforce all ordinances regulating same by fine not exceeding \$100 for one offense.

#### ILLINOIS.

#### ANNOTATED STATUTES OF 1896.

CHAP. 5 (pars. 12, 13, and 23). Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for keeping any place for sale of liquors, or for selling or disposing of the same, within two (2) miles of the place where any agricultural, horticultural, or mechanical fair is being held. Does not apply to tavern keepers, distillers, or others exercising their calling at their usual place of business. Every farmer, fruit, and vine grower and gardener to have undisputed right to sell the product of his farm, orchard, vineyard, and garden in any place where such articles are usually sold, without paying any State, county, or city license. This does not authorize sale of liquors contrary to laws prohibiting such sale.

CHAP. 24 (par. 63). City councils and boards of trustees of villages have power to license, regulate, and prohibit the liquor traffic and to issue permits to druggists to sell liquors for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental, and chemical purposes only.

CHAP. 38 (pars. 33, 150, 426, and 457). Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for adulterating liquors for the purpose of sale with any substance poisonous or injurious to health, or for keeping such adulterated liquor for sale. Fine not exceeding \$100 for, without the permission of the authorities having charge of a camp or field meeting for religious purposes, selling or disposing of liquors or offering so to do within one (1) mile of the place of holding such meeting. Fine not exceeding \$200 for keeping open on Sunday any place where liquor is sold or disposed of. Fine not exceeding \$100 for performing any act forbidden by law when no other penalty is imposed, such offenses are misdemeanors.

CHAP. 43 (pars. 1 to 22, inclusive). Dramshop defined as a place where liquors are retailed by less quantity than one (1) gallon. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for selling liquor in less quantity than one gallon, or permitting it to be sold in any quantity to be drunk on the premises without having a dramshop license. County boards to grant dramshop licenses, fee for which to be not less than \$500 per annum for each license. The boards may also grant license for sale of malt liquors only, the fee for which shall be not less than \$150. Such licenses shall not be for a longer period than one year, separate licenses are required for each place of business and can not be granted for places within two miles of any incorporated city, town, or village, the authorities of which have the power to license, regulate, restrain, or prohibit the sale of liquors, nor in any place where sale is prohibited by law. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for selling to a minor without written order of his parent, guardian, or family physician, or to an habitual drunkard, or for buying or procuring or in any manner aiding in buying or procuring liquor for any such minor or drunkard. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for keeping any place where liquors are sold in violation of this act. Giving away or any other shift or device to evade provisions of act deemed unlawful selling. Fee for a dramshop license granted by a city, town, or village to be not less than \$500 per annum, but fee for license to sell malt liquors only in such city, town, or village shall be not less than \$150 per annum. City, town, and village authorities may grant permits to pharmacists to sell for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental, and chemical purposes only, without license. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for any dealer, licensed to sell malt liquors only, selling or giving other liquors in less quantity than one (1) gallon or in any quantity to be drunk on the premises. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for any person not holding a dramshop license selling or disposing of liquors outside the incorporated limits of any city, town, or village, in less quantity than five (5) gallons and in the original package as put up by the manufacturer.

CHAP. 46 (pars. 81 and 317). Misdemeanor for taking, ordering, or sending liquor into, or attempting so to do, and for drinking or partaking of liquors in any election precinct of a city during the hours of an election or during the hours of registration, revision of registration, canvass of votes, or making returns thereof. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors or having place where same is sold open on any election day.

CHAP. 75 (par. 18). Fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for any person permitting a prisoner to send for or have any liquor except when prescribed by a physician as a medicine.

CHAP. 122 (par. 269). All fines except those imposed for violation of by-laws or ordinances of incorporated towns or cities shall be paid to the county superintendent of schools for the use of the schools of the county.

## INDIANA.

### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 8 (sec. 183). Fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws go to the common-school fund.

### ANNOTATED STATUTES OF 1894.

SECS. 2166 AND 2167. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for adulterating wine, grape juice, or intoxicating liquor, or selling or offering same for sale, knowing it to be adulterated.

SEC. 2168. Fine not exceeding \$500 for using any active poison in the manufacture or preparation of liquors or knowingly selling or offering for sale any liquors so manufactured or prepared.

SEC. 2188. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquor to any intoxicated person, knowing him to be in a state of intoxication.

SEC. 2189. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquor to a person in the habit of being intoxicated, after receiving written notice of such fact from any citizen of the place where such person resides.

SEC. 2190. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquor to any minor.

SEC. 2192. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for furnishing liquor to a person confined in any lawful place of confinement, or for any person in charge of such place permitting liquors to be received by any such prisoner, unless prescribed by a physician as medicine.

SEC. 2193. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for every day that a place where liquors are sold or disposed of, or suffered to be drunk, is kept in a disorderly manner, to the annoyance or injury of any of the citizens of the State.

SECS. 2194 AND 2195. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for selling or disposing of liquor to be drunk as a beverage on Sunday, any legal holiday, any election day, or any day between the hours of eleven (11) o'clock p. m. and five (5) o'clock a. m., and upon any druggist selling or disposing of liquor as above, except upon written prescription of a physician.

SEC. 2196. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for selling or disposing of liquor or exposing same for sale, for erecting, bringing, keeping, continuing, or maintaining any booth, tent, wagon, or other place for sale of liquors, and for, being the owner or occupant of any real property, leasing or permitting the same to be occupied for such purpose as above, within one mile from any gathering for religious worship or any agricultural fair or exhibition. Does not apply to persons carrying on their regular business at their usual places of transacting the same.

SECS. 3102 AND 3164. Fine of \$200 for selling or giving away liquors to an inmate of the home for feeble-minded children and soldiers' orphans or of the home for soldiers' and sailors' orphans without permission in writing of superintendent.

SEC. 3541 (amended by chap. 88, acts of 1895). Common councils of cities have power to license, regulate, and restrain all places where liquors are kept for sale to be used upon the premises.

SECS. 3794, 3927, AND 4077. Common councils of cities of the three (3) following classes, having a population of more than 100,000, more than 50,000 and less than 100,000, and more than 35,000 and less than 49,000, have power to license, tax, and regulate the selling and giving away of liquors, the places where liquors are manufactured or stored, and places where they are to be used on the premises where given away, sold, stored, or manufactured; also to tax, regulate, and license distilleries and breweries and their depots or agencies in such cities. Power extends four miles from corporate limits.

SECS. 3795, 3928, AND 4078. Common councils of above cities may provide for fine not to exceed \$500 for violation of an ordinance.

SEC. 5750. Fines for breaches of State penal laws to go to the common-school fund.

SEC. 6521. County auditors shall collect a fee of \$1 for issuing each license, and shall turn same into county treasury.

SECS. 7276 TO 7288, INCLUSIVE. License must be obtained from the board of county commissioners before commencing the business of selling or disposing of liquors in less quantity than one (1) quart. Annual license fee for the sale in quantities less than one (1) quart of liquors generally, \$100, and for sale of vinous and malt liquors only, one or both, \$50, to be paid to the county treasurer for use of the school fund of the county. Cities and incorporated towns may issue licenses in addition to the above, annual fee for sale of liquors in a city to be not more than \$250, and in an incorporated town not more than \$150. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for selling as above without being licensed so to do.

SEC. 8230. Fine not exceeding \$50 for introducing, selling, or disposing of liquors to a convict in the State prison, except when prescribed by the prison physician.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 127. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for violation of any of the following provisions: Liquor selling in less quantity than one quart at a time must be carried on in a room separate from any other business of any kind, and no devices for music or amusement of any kind or any partition shall be allowed in such room; each room where liquors are to be sold shall be so arranged that it may be securely closed and locked, and it shall be so locked, and all persons shall be excluded therefrom on all days and hours on or during which sale of liquor is prohibited by law; such room must be situated upon ground floor or basement, fronting the street, and so arranged, either with windows or glass doors, that the whole of the room may be in view from the street, and no blinds, screens, etc., shall be so placed as to prevent such view on days, etc., when sale is prohibited by law. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for allowing a minor to loiter in saloon or place where liquor is sold. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors to a minor. In case of death or insanity of licensee, before expiration of the year for which license was granted, the proper county, city, or town officers may refund to the heirs, executors, or administrators of the decedent, or the guardian of such insane person, the proportionate part of the license for the unexpired part of the year. If a remonstrance in writing is filed, signed by a majority of the legal voters of any township, or of any ward of a city, against the sale of liquors in less quantity than one (1) quart by any applicant for a license, it shall be unlawful for the board of county commissioners to grant a license to such applicant for the space of two (2) years from the date of such filing. Fine of \$25 for a first offense, and of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for a subsequent offense, for selling or giving liquors away in less quantity than one (1) quart in any drug store, except upon written prescription of a physician.

#### IOWA.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1 (sec. 26). The manufacture and sale of any intoxicating liquor, or keeping the same for sale as a beverage, prohibited.

#### McCLAIN'S ANNOTATED STATUTES OF 1880.

SEC. 1114. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for selling liquor within one hundred and sixty (160) rods of the inclosure where any county, district, or State agricultural fair is being held.

SEC. 1523. Prohibits manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the State.

SEC. 1525 (amended by chap. 143, acts of 1884). Fine of \$200 for first offense, and of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for every subsequent offense, for manufacturing liquor as prohibited above.

SEC. 1539 (amended by chap. 143, acts of 1884). Fine of \$100, one-half to go to the school fund of the county and one-half to the informer, for selling or disposing of liquor to a minor without written order of his parent, guardian, or family physician, or to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

SECS. 1540, 1541, AND 1542 (amended by chap. 143, acts of 1884). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for a first offense and of not less than \$300 nor more than \$500 for every subsequent offense, for selling liquors, giving them in consideration of the purchase of any other property, or owning or keeping or being in any way concerned in the manufacture, owning, or keeping same with intent to sell, in viola-



tion of law; also for mixing any liquor with wine, beer, or cider and selling or keeping same for sale.

SEC. 1543 (amended by chap. 143, acts of 1884). In cases of violation of the provisions of any of the three preceding sections or of section 1525, the building or erection of whatever kind in which the manufacture, sale, etc., as above, is carried on, together with the furniture, fixtures, vessels, and contents thereof, shall be deemed a nuisance and abated accordingly, and a fine not exceeding \$1,000 shall be imposed on anyone erecting, establishing, continuing in, or using any such building, etc.

SEC. 1553 (amended by chap. 143, acts of 1884, and chap. 66, acts of 1886). Fine of \$100 on any common carrier or person in its employ, or any other person, persons, or corporation, transporting or carrying liquors within the State without first being furnished with a certificate by the county auditor certifying that the person to whom the liquor is to be transported, conveyed, or delivered is authorized to sell such liquors in such county.

SEC. 1555 (amended by chap. 8, acts of 1884). Words "intoxicating liquors" construed to mean alcohol, ale, wine, beer, spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, and all intoxicating liquors whatever, and all penalties of law in force relating to liquors shall apply to ale, wine, and beer, and all other intoxicating liquors.

PAGE 439 (chap. 119, acts of 17th General Assembly, 1878). Fine of \$20 for first offense, or \$50 for second offense, and of \$100 for every subsequent offense, for selling malt or vinous liquors within two miles of corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale for shipment outside of such limits, and for selling same on election days within two miles of place where election is held, except upon prescription of physician. Employees or agents selling in violation of this chapter also subject to same penalties.

PAGE 441 (chap. 82, acts of 18th General Assembly, 1880). Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for selling intoxicating liquors within one mile of the polls on any election day.

PAGE 450 (chap. 75, sec. 9, acts of 18th General Assembly, 1880). Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for the selling or giving away of alcoholic liquors or compounds as a beverage by any licensed or registered druggist or pharmacist.

SEC. 1620. Fine not exceeding \$50 for selling or for opening, manufacturing, or conducting any place for the sale of wine, beer, or spirituous liquors, within three (3) miles from the State agricultural college and farm, except the same be sold for sacramental, mechanical, medicinal, or culinary purposes.

SEC. 3370. Fines, unless otherwise disposed of by law, go to county treasury for school fund.

SEC. 4024. Fine not exceeding \$100 for selling or giving away liquors within one (1) mile of any religious field or woodland meeting.

SEC. 4036. Fine not exceeding \$300 for fraudulently adulterating liquors for the purpose of sale.

SEC. 4040. Fine not exceeding \$500 for selling liquors, or keeping same for sale, which have been mixed with any deleterious or poisonous substance.

SEC. 4044. Fine not exceeding \$200 for selling or disposing of spirituous or intoxicating drink to an Indian, or to any person who is intoxicated.

#### ACTS OF 1882.

CHAP. 170. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for a first offense, of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for a second offense, and of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for each subsequent offense for adulterating any article of drink with anything, whether injurious to health or not, for the purpose of gain or profit, and for selling or offering same for sale, or ordering or permitting any other to sell or offer it for sale, unless it be so made, sold, or offered for sale under its true name, with notice of its adulteration plainly marked upon the package, etc., containing it.

#### ACTS OF 1884..

CHAP. 143 (sec. 15). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for keeping or aiding and abetting in the keeping and maintaining of any clubroom, etc., where liquors are received or kept for the purpose of disposing of them to members of such club, and for disposing or assisting in disposing of liquors so received or kept.

#### ACTS OF 1886.

CHAP. 66 (secs. 4, 5, and 6, and acts of 1888, chap. 73, secs. 5 and 7). Fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000 in case of conviction of keeping a nuisance under section 1543. Upon such conviction all fixtures, furniture, vessels, and all movable property used in carrying on the unlawful business shall be seized, carried away,

and sold, and the proceeds of the sale shall be applied, first, in payment of the costs of the action and abatement of the nuisance; secondly, to the satisfaction of the fine and costs, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the defendant. The attorney prosecuting such proceedings shall be allowed 10 per cent of the fine assessed. Fine of \$100 on any common carrier or other person transporting or conveying liquors within the State, unless the package containing same shall be plainly and correctly labeled or marked, showing quantity and kind of liquor contained therein and name of person to whom they are to be delivered.

#### ACTS OF 1888.

CHAP. 71 (secs. 1 to 19, inclusive, amended by chap. 35, acts of 1890; chap. 63, acts of 1894, and chap. 60, acts of 1896). Forbids the manufacture for sale, the keeping for sale, and the selling or disposing of liquors except by person holding permits. Permits to sell and dispose of intoxicating liquors, not including malt liquors, for pharmaceutical and medicinal purposes, alcohol for specified chemical [or] mechanical purposes, wine for sacramental purposes, and to sell to pharmacists and manufacturers of proprietary medicines for use in compounding, and to permit holders for use and resale by them for the purposes only as authorized by this act, may be issued by clerks of district courts to registered pharmacists only, who must also be citizens of the State. If in any township where there is a registered pharmacist, no pharmacist obtains a permit, the court may grant a permit to a person not a pharmacist. Applicant for a permit must pay a fee of \$1.50 for filing his application and a fee of \$1 for entering order of court approving bond and granting permit. Misdemeanor for any person holding a permit to dispose of liquors otherwise than as authorized by this act. Permit holders are subject to all the penalties, etc., provided by any law regulating sale of liquors, and fines go into the county treasury.

#### ACTS OF 1894.

CHAP. 62 (secs. 1 to 25, inclusive, amended by chap. 25, acts of 1896). Provides for a tax of \$600 per annum to be assessed against every person, partnership, or corporation, other than pharmacists holding permits, engaged in selling or keeping for sale any intoxicating liquors. In case of failure to pay when due, a penalty of twenty (20) per cent is to be added, together with one (1) per cent per month thereafter until paid. The money derived from said tax must be paid into the county treasury, one-half to go into the general county fund, and one-half to the municipality or township in which the business taxed is conducted. In cases where the sale of liquors on the premises had not continued for more than 6 months in the year the total tax may be reduced pro rata. In any city of 5,000 inhabitants or over, after a written statement of consent, signed by a majority of the voters residing in the city who voted at the last general election, shall have been filed with the county auditor, the tax may be paid quarterly in advance, and such payment shall be a bar to proceedings under the statute prohibiting the traffic in liquor, upon the following conditions:

1st. Taxpayer must file with county auditor copy of resolution passed by city council consenting to the sale and a written statement of consent from all freeholders owning property within fifty (50) feet of the premises where the business is to be carried on. No such business to be conducted within three hundred feet of any church or schoolhouse.

2d. Taxpayer must file a bond.

3d. Business must be carried on in a single room, with but one entrance or exit opening upon a public business street; must have the bar in plain sight from the street, unobstructed by screens, etc.; must have no chairs or furniture, except behind the bar; must file list of names of all employees with county auditor, and must allow no person behind the bar except those whose names are so listed.

4th. Must conduct place in a quiet, orderly manner.

5th. Must allow no gambling, music, dancing, or other form of amusement or entertainment in said room, or in adjoining room or building if controlled by same parties.

6th. Must allow no obscene or impure decorations.

7th. Must employ no female in the place.

8th. Must not keep place open nor make sales earlier than 5 a. m. nor later than 10 p. m., nor on Sunday, election day, or legal holiday, nor on the evening of such day.

9th. Must allow no minor, drunkard, or intoxicated person in the room; must make no sales to such persons nor to persons who have taken any of the recognized "cures for drunkenness."

10th. Must make no sales to persons whose wife, husband, parent, child, brother, sister, guardian, ward over fourteen years, or employer shall forbid such sale by written notice.

11th. If property has not been listed for taxation under this act taxpayer must report same to county auditor.

If the conditions as above are violated, if city council or town trustees direct it, or, if a petition, signed by a majority of the voters of a city, town, or county request it, the bar to proceedings under the prohibitory laws shall cease to operate. In order to bring cities and towns of less than five thousand (5,000) inhabitants within the provisions of this act, in addition to above conditions a written statement of consent must be filed with the county auditor, signed by sixty-five (65) per cent of all the legal voters who voted at the last general election, residing within such county, and outside the corporate limits of cities having a population of five thousand (5,000) and over. Cities and towns have power to collect additional taxes of the same character as above, and to adopt rules and ordinances for further regulating and controlling the liquor traffic. Act not to be construed to legalize business of dealing in liquors, nor is the tax to be construed to be a license, nor to protect the violator of the prohibitory laws from any penalties, except that certain penalties are to be suspended upon the conditions above described.

### KANSAS.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 15 (sec. 10). Manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, scientific, and mechanical purposes, forever prohibited.

#### GENERAL STATUTES OF 1889.

PAR. 555. Mayor and councils of cities of the first class have power to prohibit and suppress tippling shops, saloons, dramshops, and clubrooms.

PAR. 742. Fines and forfeitures for violations of State law, collected by police judges in cities of the first class, to be paid into county treasury for use of common school fund of county, and fines, etc., collected by such judges for violations of city ordinances, to be paid into city treasury.

PARS. 806 AND 975. City councils of cities of the second and third classes have power to restrain, prohibit, and suppress tippling shops.

PARS. 857 AND 1009. Fines imposed by police judges in cities of the second and third classes for violation of ordinances to be paid into the city treasuries.

PAR. 2394. Fine not exceeding \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors within one (1) mile of a camp or field meeting for religious worship. Does not apply to tavern keepers exercising their calling nor to distillers or manufacturers prosecuting their regular trade at their places of business.

PAR. 2398. Fine not exceeding \$50 for keeping open any ale or porter house, grocery, or tippling shop, or for selling or retailing liquors on Sunday.

PAR. 2413. Fine not exceeding \$300 for fraudulently adulterating wine or liquors, for the purpose of sale, with any substance injurious to health.

PARS. 2514 AND 2518. Fine not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for selling or disposing of liquors within the unorganized counties or territories of the State. Not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 of said fine to be paid to informer.

PAR. 2522. Unlawful to sell liquors for medicinal, etc., purposes except in case of druggists who have obtained a permit from probate judge so to do. Fee of \$5 to be paid into county treasury for such permit.

PAR. 2523. Physician may give prescription for liquor or may administer it himself. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on physician giving prescription or administering liquor except in case of actual need, or for the purpose of enabling any person to evade any provision of law.

PAR. 2524. Druggists holding permit can only sell upon affidavit of applicant setting forth purpose for which the liquor is required, etc. But one (1) sale to be made on one affidavit. Must not allow liquor to be drunk on premises. Can sell to other druggists holding permits, in quantities not less than one (1) gallon. Blanks for affidavits, in books of one hundred (100) each, shall be furnished the druggists by the county clerk at actual cost and a fee of 25 cents for each book so furnished. Druggist shall keep such affidavits in original book form until the whole number (100) have been used, and shall, each month, file such series or books of 100 as have been filled up, in the office of the probate judge, who shall collect from him \$1.50 for each series so filed and shall pay same into the county treasury. Druggists have power to administer oaths to applicants, and must keep a book and record therein daily all sales made. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on anyone obtaining liquors upon affidavit as above and using same or furnishing it to others as a beverage.

PAR. 2525. No person shall manufacture intoxicating liquors in the State, or assist therein, except for medicinal, scientific, or mechanical purposes, and then only under

a permit to be issued by probate judge. Such manufacturer shall keep a book and record therein all sales. He shall sell only in original packages, to no one except druggists selling under permits, and only upon affidavit of applicant.

PARS. 2527 AND 2528. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for selling or manufacturing without a permit as a druggist or manufacturer. Does not apply to making wine or cider from grapes or apples grown and raised by person making same for his own use, or to the sale of wine for communion purposes.

PAR. 2529. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any druggist for following offenses: Failing to make and keep a record of sales; refusing to allow any person to examine or take memoranda from such record; selling or disposing of liquors at place not named in permit, or upon any other affidavit than one by applicant, as described above; making a false affidavit as to sale made by him; failing to sign certificate to signature of applicant on affidavit, or signing any false certificate to such affidavit; mutilating or removing any affidavit from the book, or failing to return such book to probate judge; selling liquor to any person whom he has reason to believe desires to use it as a beverage, or when he believes the liquor is not a remedy for the ailment described in the affidavit; selling or disposing of liquor to a minor, to any intoxicated person, or to one in the habit of becoming so; allowing such liquor to be drunk on his premises, and omitting any act required of him by law or violating any provisions of law.

PAR. 2531. Druggists' permits continue in force for one (1) year from date thereof, and permits to manufacture and sell for five (5) years from date.

PAR. 2533. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for keeping a common nuisance. All places where liquors are manufactured, sold, or disposed of in violation of law, and where people are permitted to resort for the purpose of drinking liquor as a beverage, are declared to be common nuisances, and shall be shut up and abated as such. An action may be maintained to abate and perpetually enjoin such a place. Injunction shall be granted at commencement of the action and a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 shall be imposed as a punishment for contempt upon any person violating terms of injunction.

PAR. 2536. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for keeping or assisting in keeping by himself or in association with others, a clubroom, etc., where liquor is received or kept for the use, sale, etc., by, or for division in any manner among, its members, and for using, selling, or disposing of liquor so received and kept, or assisting in selling or disposing of such liquor.

PARS. 2550, 2551, 2552, AND 2553. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for the following offenses: Taking or receiving any order for liquors from, or contracting for the sale of liquors to, any person not authorized to sell same; druggists selling to any person after receiving notice from the guardian or any relative of such person that he uses liquor as a beverage, said notice forbidding sale to be made to him; treating, or giving liquor to, a minor except by father, mother, guardian, or a physician for medical purposes; the carrying or delivering liquors to any person to be sold in violation of this act by any employee of a common carrier.

PAR. 2556. Fine not less than \$50 for keeping liquors or having same in possession within one-half mile of any voting place at any general or special election, or for selling or disposing of same to any voter within vicinity of such voting place.

PARS. 3299 AND 3302. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500 for selling or disposing of liquors to an Indian, unless directed by a physician for medical purposes. Does not apply in case of Indians who are citizens of the United States or of the State of Kansas.

PAR. 3510. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500 for the selling or delivering of liquors to a prisoner by a sheriff, jailer, or keeper of a prison, unless on written certificate of a physician.

PAR. 3541. Fine not exceeding \$25 for the selling or delivering of liquor to a prisoner in jail for any cause whatever, by any person other than a sheriff, jailer, or keeper of a prison, and for having liquor in possession within the precincts of any prison with intent to carry or deliver same to a prisoner.

PAR. 5391. Fines, etc., incurred in any county to be paid into treasury thereof for support of the common schools.

PAR. 6259. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling liquor upon a fair ground during holding of fair, and for the permitting, by any officer of any fair association, of such sale.

## ACTS OF 1891.

CHAP. 2. Wholesale dealers in drugs and chemicals or in photographers' supplies may sell alcohol, not below 188 proof U. S. gauge, in quantity not less than one (1) quart, to registered pharmacists and photographers for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes upon obtaining a wholesale dealer's permit from the probate judge. Said permit may be granted for a period of one (1) year. Such sales can only be made upon a certificate filled out by applicant that he does not intend to use

the alcohol as a beverage or to sell or give it away, etc. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$400 for making false certificate as above and for selling or furnishing any alcohol, diluted with water or otherwise, as a beverage.

CHAP. 131. Fine of not less than \$500 for selling or disposing of liquors to any member or inmate of any national home or any State military home for disabled volunteer soldiers within the State of Kansas.

## KENTUCKY.

### CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 61. General assembly to pass laws providing for ascertaining sense of the people as to sale or disposal of liquors.

### STATUTES OF 1894.

SEC. 1273. Fine not exceeding \$500 for adulterating anything intended for drink for the purpose of sale.

SEC. 1303. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for keeping a barroom or other place for sale of liquor open on Sunday, and for selling or disposing of liquor on said day.

SEC. 1304. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors without a license.

SEC. 1305. Fine of \$10 for vending or buying liquors within one (1) mile of any place of public worship during divine service.

SEC. 1306. Fine of \$50 for selling or disposing of liquor to a minor, or procuring same for him, without written direction so to do from a parent or guardian.

SEC. 1307. Fine of \$50 for selling or disposing of liquor to an inebriated person or procuring same for such person, and for allowing such person to drink such liquor upon the premises under the control of the accused or in his possession.

SEC. 1575. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for selling or disposing of liquor in any city, town, precinct, or county on the day of any general or primary election therein.

SEC. 1797. Fine of \$25 for selling liquor or permitting same to be sold or drunk in any room where a licensed pool table, billiard table, or pigeon-hole table is kept, or in any room opening into such room.

SEC. 2200. Fine of not more than \$500 for knowingly selling or buying or preparing for sale any wine or liquor adulterated with any injurious drug or chemical preparation, or not less than \$20 for every gallon of wine or liquor so adulterated.

SECS. 2554 to 2572, INCLUSIVE. Provides for elections to be held in any county, city, town, district, or precinct for the purpose of taking the sense of the people upon the proposition whether or not liquors shall be sold or disposed of. If the vote is against the sale, etc., of liquor, such sale, etc., shall be unlawful except as hereinafter provided, and anyone so selling shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 for each offense. Above does not apply to manufacturers or wholesale dealers selling, in good faith and in the usual course of trade, by wholesale in quantities of not less than five (5) gallons, not to be drunk on the premises, nor to druggists unless the question of sales by druggists was voted on and decided adversely in said election. If sale by druggists is not prohibited, they can only sell for medicinal purposes on a written and signed prescription of a physician. Druggist must keep a register of every sale with particulars, must preserve each prescription for twelve months, and must make but one (1) sale on each prescription. Register must be kept open for inspection at all reasonable times. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more \$100 on any druggist failing to comply with above requirements. Elections as above not to be held oftener than every three (3) years. Fine of \$100 for keeping a place where liquor is sold open and for selling or disposing of liquor on the day when such an election is held. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for the owner or any other person of any depot, storehouse, etc., in any county, etc., where the sale of liquor is prohibited, from delivering liquors or receiving pay for same from any person except to one to whom they have been billed or shipped. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 on the person in possession of the premises on which liquor is sold, disposed of, obtained, or furnished in violation or evasion of law.

SEC. 2605. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for temporarily erecting any structure for the purpose of selling or disposing of liquor at or within a distance of two (2) miles of any parade or encampment of the State Guard.

SEC. 2782. The general council of a city of the first class has power to provide by ordinance for fines not exceeding \$100 for any misdemeanor not provided for by laws of the State, and if laws of State provide a fine not exceeding \$100 such fine may be increased by ordinance.

SEC. 2917. All fines collected in a police court of a city shall be paid to the city treasurer.

SEC. 3011. The general council of a city of the first class has power to provide for licenses on occupations as follows: On every distiller, brewer, merchant, or dealer an annual license tax of not less than \$5 when sales do not exceed one thousand dollars in value, sales exceeding one thousand dollars annual license of \$5 on first thousand and not less than \$1.50 on each additional thousand or fraction thereof.

SECS. 3025 TO 3029, INCLUSIVE, AND 3036. Fee for annual liquor license for retailing liquors in cities of the first class is to be determined by the general council, but shall not be less than \$150 nor more than \$1,000; persons selling in less quantities than five (5) gallons to be deemed retailers, but wholesale dealers selling a case of liquor bottled containing not less than two (2) gallons not to be treated as retailers. Druggists may sell without license, but only upon written prescription of a physician, and must make but one sale on each prescription. License may be transferred with consent of license board upon payment of five (5) per cent of original cost of license, and upon the surrender of a license an allowance shall be made for the unexpired term. When applying for license applicant must pay to the city treasurer \$5, which is in addition to the license fee.

SEC. 3058. The general council of a city of the second class has power by ordinance to license, tax, and regulate saloons and wholesale dealers of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors; to restrain, regulate, and prohibit the selling or disposing of such liquors to any person other than those duly licensed, to forbid the selling or giving away of liquors to women, minors, or habitual drunkards, and to impose and collect fines for violations of such ordinances.

SEC. 3076. Fee for annual liquor license for retailing liquors in cities of the second class shall not be less than \$50 nor more than \$150; the fee for issuing license shall not exceed \$1, and all such fees shall belong to the city.

SEC. 3155. All fines collected in the police courts of cities of the second class shall be for the use of the cities.

SEC. 3241. Annual licenses may be issued by common councils of cities of the third class, to expire on April 30th of each year.

SEC. 3290. The common council of a city of the third class has power by ordinance to license, tax, and regulate sale of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, to impose and collect fines for violations of ordinances, and to provide for the closing on election days of all places where liquors are sold.

SEC. 3490. The board of council in a city of the fourth class has power to license, permit, regulate, and restrain the sale of all kinds of liquors within the city, and to restrain or prohibit the sale within one (1) mile of the limits thereof; also to fix a fine for violation of such ordinance, not exceeding \$100. Fee for license to sell liquors to be drunk on the premises shall not be less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000 per annum. Fee for license to sell liquors at retail for medicinal purposes not less than \$50 nor more than \$500. Fee for license to sell at retail in quantities not less than one (1) quart not less than \$100 nor more than \$500.

SEC. 3526. Fines for violations of ordinances in cities of the fourth class shall be paid to the city treasurers.

SEC. 3637. The city council in a city of the fifth class has power to license sale of liquors, the license fee to be not less than \$250 nor more than \$1,000. When question of allowing liquor to be sold in such city has been voted on and a majority have voted against the sale, the council can no longer grant licenses. The councils have also power to impose fines not exceeding \$100 for violations of such ordinances.

SEC. 3704. The board of trustees of a town of the sixth class has power to impose and collect license fees, and the annual license fee for the sale of liquors shall not be less than \$150 nor more than \$500. The power to license is within the exclusive control of such board, except where an election having been had in a town on the question of allowing the sale of liquor and a majority have voted in favor thereof, such board shall have no power or discretion to refuse to grant such licenses until another election on such question has been held. Such board has also power to impose and collect fines for violations of ordinances, not to exceed \$100 in each case.

SEC. 4199. Selling, bartering, or loaning liquors in quantities of less than five (5) gallons shall be deemed retailing.

SEC. 4203. County licenses to sell liquor by retail shall be granted by the county court.

SEC. 4204. Unlawful for any person to whom license has been granted to suffer any gaming or scandalous or disorderly conduct in their houses or on their premises, to furnish liquor to a person who is drunk, is a known inebriate, a minor, or to sell any liquor on Sunday or on any other day on which the sale is prohibited by law.

SEC. 4205. County licenses may be granted to merchants, druggists, and distillers to sell liquors in quantities not less than one (1) quart, not to be drunk on the premises. Under such licenses druggists may sell in less quantities than one (1) quart for medicinal purposes only, and then only on prescription of physician.

SECS. 4206 AND 4207. County licenses may be granted to tavern keepers with privilege to retail liquors.

SECS. 4208 AND 4209. For violation of certain conditions licenses of tavern keepers, merchants, distillers, and druggists may be forfeited, and if any such person shall sell after his license has been so forfeited he shall be deemed guilty of selling without license and punished accordingly.

SEC. 4210. County attorney to prosecute all violations of liquor laws and to receive a fee of \$10 in each case where license is forfeited, to be paid by defendant.

SEC. 4214. Outside of incorporated cities and towns licenses to sell in quantities less than one (1) quart can only be granted to tavern keepers or druggists.

SEC. 4224. Annual license fees on licenses as above are as follows:

To keep a tavern with privilege of selling malt liquors, \$50.

To keep a tavern with privilege of retailing spirituous and vinous liquors, \$100.

To keep a tavern with privilege of retailing spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, \$150.

To retail malt liquor, \$50.

To retail spirituous and vinous liquors, \$100.

To retail spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors, \$150.

To persons, distillers of spirituous liquors, to retail liquors of their own manufacture at their distillery, residence, or warehouse, but only at one of such places, in quantities of not less than one (1) quart, not to be drunk on the premises, \$75.

To manufacturers of vinous liquors and distillers of peach and apple brandy, to retail liquors of their own manufacture at place of manufacture or distillery in quantities not less than one (1) quart, not to be drunk on the premises, \$25.

To persons who are merchants, engaged in mercantile business other than the sale of liquor at retail, to retail spirituous liquors at their storehouse in quantities not less than one (1) quart, not to be drunk on the premises, \$75.

To druggists to retail spirituous and vinous liquors at the drug store, in quantities not less than one (1) quart, not to be drunk on the premises, and to retail in quantities less than one (1) quart, for medicinal purposes only, on prescription of a physician, \$50.

#### ACTS OF 1896.

CHAP. 35. Any person, firm, joint stock company, or corporation producing distilled spirits, brewing or making mash, wort, or wash, or by any process of evaporation separating alcoholic spirits from grain, molasses, or fruit, or any other substance fermented; or who, making or keeping mash, wort, or wash, has also in his possession or use a still, is deemed a distiller. No distiller shall manage and operate a distillery under any other than his actual or real name, or under such distinguishing trade or business name or style as he shall have openly adopted. No distillery shall be operated under more than one (1) name or style during any one distilling season, which shall be from August 1st to July 31st of the following year, except in case of death, insolvency, or actual sale or lease of the distillery, and then only when distillery has been shut down for at least thirty (30) days. Unlawful for any distiller to represent products made by him to have been distilled by any other distiller. Fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000 for any distiller permitting his individual trade or business name to be used by any distiller as the operator of his distillery. Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 for any distiller or other person willfully and knowingly violating or evading or attempting to evade any of the provisions of this act.

#### LOUISIANA.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ARTS. 190 AND 206. General assembly shall forbid the selling or giving intoxicating drinks on the day of any election within one (1) mile of an election precinct. It may levy a license tax on the various occupations, trades, etc., pursued within the State.

#### REVISED LAWS, 1897.

Fine at discretion of the court for keeping a disorderly inn, tavern, alehouse, or tippling-house.

PAGE 231 (act No. 55, page 64, acts of 1894). Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for keeper of any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, or on any other person, selling or disposing of liquors to, or for selling, purchasing, or receiving liquors by gift or otherwise for the special use of, any person under the age of twenty-one (21) years, unless such person has been fully emancipated under the laws of the State by the emancipation of eighteen years, or unless an order directing such sale or gift to

be made, and signed by a parent or tutor of such minor, shall be presented to the person selling or giving such liquor by the purchaser or receiver thereof.

PAGE 231 (act No. 26, page 27, acts of 1880). Fine not exceeding \$100 for selling or giving away intoxicating drinks on election days within one (1) mile of an election precinct.

PAGE 232 (act No. 102, page 118, acts of 1890). Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for selling or giving intoxicating drink to an habitual drunkard, provided proper notice has been given that the person to whom the liquors were sold or given was an inebriate.

PAGE 232 (act No. 43, page 49, acts of 1894). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for any owner, proprietor, keeper, lessee, agent, manager, or conductor of a concert hall or saloon, where liquors are sold at retail, employing any female.

PAGE 232 (act No. 69, page 79, acts of 1888). Any place where any kind of a show is carried on in which any liquors are sold shall be deemed a concert saloon. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$1,000 for owning, managing, conducting, or carrying on any concert saloon without having obtained consent of a majority of the property holders and residents within a radius of three hundred (300) feet from the front door thereof, or without having paid State and municipal licenses, for keeping such place open between the hours of 5 a. m. and 6 p. m., and for keeping an improper and disorderly place.

PAGE 233 (act No. 83, page 124, acts of 1886). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for physician prescribing liquors with intent to evade or to assist others in evading the payment of license or any law or ordinance prohibiting the sale of liquors.

PAGE 234 (act No. 18, page 28, acts of 1886). Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$250 for keeping open any place where liquors are sold on Sunday, and for selling, delivering, or disposing of liquors on said day, except when given on prescription by a physician in case of sickness. Hotels and boarding houses may furnish wine for table use on Sunday.

SEC. 910. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for keeping a grog or tipping shop or retailing liquors without obtaining a license.

SEC. 1044. One-fifth of all sums which are collected as fines in criminal prosecutions and misdemeanors by any court of justice shall be paid to the several district attorneys in the State, after deducting the percentage allowed by law to the sheriff.

SEC. 1045. Fines to be paid into parish treasuries, except that fines collected in the parish and city of New Orleans shall be paid into the treasury of the city.

SEC. 1211. Police juries of the several parishes, the municipal authorities of the several towns and cities, and the city council of the city of New Orleans have exclusive power to make rules and regulations for the sale or prohibition of intoxicating liquors, and to grant or withhold licenses from drinking houses and shops within the limits of any city, parish, ward of a parish, or town, according as a majority of the voters thereof may determine by ballot; elections to be held whenever deemed necessary by above-named authorities, not oftener than once a year.

SEC. 1212. The State relinquishes all right to grant licenses where licenses are not imposed by local authorities.

PAGE 318 (act No. 81, page 91, acts of 1888, sec. 55). Fines imposed in the district courts shall be paid over to the treasurers of the school boards in the parishes for the support of the common schools, the parish of New Orleans excepted.

PAGE 358 (act No. 137, page 193, acts of 1896, secs. 20 and 44). Fine of not more than \$1,000 on any person who shall keep open any place where liquor is sold within one (1) mile of a ward or precinct where an election is being held, or shall sell liquors on election day, or who shall, having liquor in his possession at a polling place, refuse to remove the same or withdraw himself from such place.

PAGE 578 (act No. 8, page 8, acts of 1896). City councils have power to pass ordinances authorizing arrest and prosecution of persons selling liquors without license, and to enforce said ordinances by fines.

PAGE 834 (act No. 150, page 189, acts of 1890, secs. 1, 2, 6, 9, 11, 14, 18, 24, 26, and 28). An annual license tax for the benefit of the State shall be levied upon each person, association of persons, or business firms and corporations pursuing any business, etc. Licenses shall be collected during first two (2) months of each calendar year, and all unpaid licenses shall become delinquent on the first day of March; and firms commencing business after that date shall become delinquent unless the license is paid within ten (10) days. If liquors are sold in less quantities than five (5) gallons in connection with the business of any retail merchant, grocer, restaurant, oyster house, confectionery, or druggist, a separate license for such additional business must be obtained as hereinafter provided. No license to sell liquors in less quantities than five (5) gallons shall be issued for less than \$100 per annum.

For carrying on each business of distilling and rectifying alcoholic or malt liquors, brewing ale, beer, porter, or other malt liquors the license shall be based on the gross



annual receipts of each person, association of persons, firm, or corporation engaged in said business, as follows:

First class: Gross annual receipts \$2,500,000 and over, license fee \$3,500.

Second class: Gross annual receipts \$2,250,000 or more and less than \$2,500,000, license fee \$3,000.

Third class: Gross annual receipts \$2,000,000 or more and less than \$2,250,000, license fee \$2,500.

Fourth class: Gross annual receipts \$1,750,000 or more and less than \$2,000,000, license fee \$2,000.

Fifth class: Gross annual receipts \$1,500,000 or more and less than \$1,750,000, license fee \$1,500.

Sixth class: Gross annual receipts \$1,250,000 or more and less than \$1,500,000, license fee \$1,000.

Seventh class: Gross annual receipts \$1,000,000 or more and less than \$1,250,000, license fee \$750.

Eighth class: Gross annual receipts \$750,000 or more and less than \$1,000,000, license fee \$700.

Ninth class: Gross annual receipts \$500,000 or more and less than \$750,000, license fee \$550.

Tenth class: Gross annual receipts \$250,000 or more and less than \$500,000, license fee \$400.

Eleventh class: Gross annual receipts \$200,000 or more and less than \$250,000, license fee \$300.

Twelfth class: Gross annual receipts \$150,000 or more and less than \$200,000, license fee \$250.

Thirteenth class: Gross annual receipts \$100,000 or more and less than \$150,000, license fee \$200.

Fourteenth class: Gross annual receipts \$75,000 or more and less than \$100,000, license fee \$150.

Fifteenth class: Gross annual receipts \$50,000 or more and less than \$75,000, license fee \$100.

Sixteenth class: Gross annual receipts \$37,500 or more and less than \$50,000, license fee \$75.

Seventeenth class: Gross annual receipts \$25,000 or more and less than \$37,500, license fee \$50.

Eighteenth class: Gross annual receipts \$20,000 or more and less than \$25,000, license fee \$30.

Nineteenth class: Gross annual receipts \$15,000 or more and less than \$20,000, license fee \$25.

Twentieth class: Gross annual receipts less than \$15,000, license fee \$15.

For every business of barroom, cabaret, coffeehouse, café, beer saloon, liquor exchange, drinking saloon, grogshop, beer house, beer garden, or other place where anything to be drunk on the premises is sold, directly or indirectly, license shall be based on the gross annual receipts, as follows:

Class A: Gross annual receipts \$50,000 or more, license fee \$1,500.

First class: Gross annual receipts \$37,000 or more and less than \$50,000, license fee \$1,000.

Second class: Gross annual receipts \$25,000 or more and less than \$37,000, license fee \$800.

Third class: Gross annual receipts \$20,000 or more and less than \$25,000, license fee \$600.

Fourth class: Gross annual receipts \$15,000 or more and less than \$20,000, license fee \$500.

Fifth class: Gross annual receipts \$10,000 or more and less than \$15,000, license fee \$400.

Sixth class: Gross annual receipts \$7,500 or more and less than \$10,000, license fee \$300.

Seventh class: Gross annual receipts \$5,000 or more and less than \$7,500, license fee \$200.

Eighth class: Gross annual receipts \$3,000 or more and less than \$5,000, license fee \$100.

No establishment selling or disposing of liquors in less quantities than one (1) pint shall pay less than \$100 per annum. Municipal and parochial corporations may impose fair and equitable graded license taxes on the liquor business as provided above. Suit may be brought against person doing business without a license and judgment obtained for license fee, penalty, and costs. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for not posting license in conspicuous place in place of business. An attorney at law may be appointed by the governor to aid tax collector in collection of State and parish licenses provided for in this act, and upon all licenses and penalties collected through his agency the delinquent shall pay him a commission of ten

(10) per cent, calculating same upon aggregate amount of license and penalties so collected and paid over to the tax collector. All unpaid licenses shall pay interest at the rate of two (2) per cent per month from the first day of March. Separate licenses must be paid for each place of business by each person, etc., having more than one (1) such place.

### MAINE.

#### CONSTITUTION.

AMENDMENT ADOPTED SEPTEMBER 8, 1884; TOOK EFFECT ON THE FIRST WEDNESDAY IN JANUARY, 1885. The manufacture of intoxicating liquors, not including cider, and the sale or keeping of same for sale is forever prohibited, except that the sale and keeping for sale of the same for medicinal and mechanical purposes and the arts and the sale and keeping for sale of cider is permitted under such regulations as the legislature may provide.

#### REVISED STATUTES OF 1883.

CHAP. 9 (sec. 32). Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20, half to the State and half to the complainant, for selling or giving liquor to an Indian.

CHAP. 17 (secs. 1, 2, and 4). Places for the illegal sale or keeping of intoxicating liquors; houses, shops, or places where liquors are sold for tippling purposes, and all places of resort where liquors are kept, sold, or given away, drunk, or dispensed in any manner not provided by law, declared to be common nuisances. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for keeping or maintaining such nuisance.

CHAP. 27 (sec. 15, amended by chap. 140, acts of 1887, and chap. 160, acts of 1895). Governor to appoint a commissioner to furnish municipal officers of towns and cities with pure, unadulterated intoxicating liquors to be kept and sold for medicinal, mechanical, and manufacturing purposes only. Salary to be paid such commissioner of \$1,500 per annum. He is also entitled to receive from State treasury the expenses of his office and interest on the average capital actually invested by him in his stock of liquors.

CHAP. 27 (secs. 19, 21, amended by chap. 140, acts of 1887, 23, 25, and 26). Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$20 on any town agent who fails to keep a record of the amount of liquors purchased by him, kind and quantity of each, price paid and of whom purchased, or a record of the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him, date of sale, price and name of purchaser, and who fails to keep such record open for inspection. Town agents forbidden to sell to minors without a written direction of parent, master, or guardian; to Indians, soldiers, drunkards, intoxicated persons; to any intemperate person of whose habits he has been notified by relations or officers of any city, town, or plantation, or to insane and incompetent persons, spendthrifts and State-prison convicts for whom guardians have been appointed by judges of probate. Fine of \$20 on town liquor agent selling liquors by himself or employee for tippling purposes as a beverage. Liquors kept by town liquor agents must not be adulterated or fictitious.

CHAP. 27 (secs. 28 and 29, amended by chap. 140, acts of 1887). Fine of \$1,000 for manufacturing or selling any intoxicating liquors, except unadulterated cider which is not sold to be used as a beverage or for tippling purposes.

CHAP. 27 (sec. 30, amended by chap. 366, acts of 1885). The traveling about and carrying for sale or offering for sale or obtaining or offering to obtain orders for the sale or delivery of liquors forbidden, and a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$500 for each offer to take an order, for each order taken, and for each sale so made provided for.

CHAP. 27 (sec. 31, amended by chap. 140, acts of 1887; chap. 132, acts of 1891, and chap. 307, acts of 1893). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for knowingly bringing into, or transporting from place to place in, the State, with intent to sell same or that the same shall be sold by any person or to aid any person in such sale. Fine of \$50 on any employee of any railroad or express company removing liquors from any car at any other place than the usual and established stations, depots, etc., of such company, or aiding in or consenting to such removal. Fine not exceeding \$200 on any railroad, steamboat, or express company knowingly transporting or bringing such liquors into the State.

CHAP. 27 (secs. 34 and 35, amended by chap. 366, acts of 1885, and chap. 140, acts of 1887). Fine of not less than \$50 for first offense and of \$200 for each subsequent offense for selling liquors in the State in violation of law. Fine of \$100 for a first offense and of \$200 for each subsequent offense for being a common seller of intoxicating liquors.

CHAP. 27 (sec. 37, amended by chap. 366, acts of 1885; chap. 140, acts of 1887, and chap. 132, acts of 1891). Any person selling liquors in any building, vessel, or boat, contrary to law, and the same are there drunk, is guilty of keeping a drinking house and tippling shop. Fine of \$100 for each offense.

CHAP. 27 (secs. 38, 39, 40, amended by chap. 140, acts of 1887, and chap. 132, acts of 1891, 41, 42, 43, 44, amended by chap. 253, acts of 1893, 45, amended by chap. 132, acts of 1891, 46, amended by chap. 366, acts of 1885, and 47). Makes it unlawful to deposit or have in possession intoxicating liquors with intent to sell same in violation of law. Provides that such liquors so kept and deposited and the vessels in which they are contained shall be contraband and forfeited to cities, towns, and plantations; that such liquors may be searched for and seized; that if, upon trial, court is of opinion that liquors so seized were kept and intended for unlawful sale, he shall impose a fine of \$100 upon the guilty person. All liquors so seized and declared forfeited shall, if found to contain more than 20 per cent of alcohol, be turned over to the sheriff, who, when he has accumulated five (5) barrels, shall ship the same to some distiller and have the alcohol redistilled therefrom. The money received for such alcohol is to be paid into the county treasury. Fine of \$100 upon person pouring out or destroying liquors when search was made if it is proved in court that such liquors were so poured out or destroyed.

CHAP. 80 (sec. 42). Fine of \$25 for first offense and of \$50 for second offense on any prison keeper suffering any prisoner to have intoxicating liquor, unless prison physician certifies that prisoner's health requires it and prescribes quantity. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$10, half to town and half to prosecutor, for selling or delivering liquor to any person committed to jail on mesne process or execution, or to any other person for the use of such prisoner.

CHAP. 128 (sec. 1). Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for selling unwholesome drink, knowing it to be such, without informing the buyer, or fraudulently adulterating for the purpose of sale any wine, spirits, or other liquors.

CHAP. 135 (sec. 1). Fine not exceeding \$500 for offenses for which no punishment is provided by statute. When fine is imposed defendant may also be sentenced to pay costs of prosecution; and for violations of sections 34, 35, 37, 40, and 45 of chap. 27 he shall be sentenced to pay such costs.

CHAP. 136 (sec. 1). Fines and costs shall be paid into the treasury of the county where the offense is prosecuted for the use of such county.

#### ACTS OF 1885.

CHAP. 366 (sec. 8). Fine of \$20 and costs for advertising or giving notice of the sale or of the keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor. One-half said fine to be paid to complainant and one-half to town in which said notice is published.

#### ACTS OF 1889.

CHAP. 157. Fine not exceeding \$20 for giving, selling, or delivering liquor to a prisoner in any place of confinement, or in the custody of an officer, or for having such liquor in possession in any such place of confinement with intent to convey or deliver same to any person confined therein.

#### ACTS OF 1891.

CHAP. 45. All provisions of chap. 17, chap. 27, and section one (1) of chap. 135, of the revised statutes, so far as they relate to intoxicating liquors, apply to such liquors imported in the original package.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 160 (secs. 4 and 11). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on State liquor commissioner for selling any liquors to municipal officers that have not been tested and found to be pure. Said commissioner shall take of municipal officers for the liquors sold to them ten (10) per cent above the cost thereof and pay the same annually to the State treasurer. Fine of \$100 on any municipal officer buying liquors from any other person than the State liquor commissioner, and on any town or city liquor agent or employee thereof selling or furnishing for sale any liquors which have been decreed to be forfeited or found to be impure, or adulterating or mixing liquors with coloring matter, water, etc., or selling or exposing for sale liquors so adulterated.

#### MARYLAND.

##### CODE OF PUBLIC GENERAL LAWS, 1888.

ART. 17 (sec. 8). Clerks of court must pay all public money received by them to the State treasury.

ART. 27 (secs. 85 and 86). Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 for employing female sitters in any variety entertainment or concert hall. Females soliciting others to purchase drinks, etc., upon which they receive or expect to

receive commissions, who are paid salaries therefor, or who participate in any way in the profits, are deemed female sitters.

ART. 27 (secs. 253 and 254). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for employing women or girls, or permitting them to act, as waiters in any theater, museum, or place of amusement for the purpose, or under the pretense of, selling, serving, or receiving orders or pay for liquors.

ART. 36 (sec. 12). The clerk of the court of appeals, clerks of the circuit courts, and clerks of the courts of the city of Baltimore may charge a fee of 50 cents for granting a license of any kind.

ART. 38 (sec. 2). Fines to be paid to the county or city where same are imposed. One-half goes to informer, if any.

ART. 43 (secs. 50, 51, and 55, all added by chap. 604, acts of 1890). Fine not exceeding \$500 for fraudulently adulterating liquors for the purpose of sale, and for selling or offering liquors for sale knowing them to be adulterated or in any way sophisticated. Fine of not less than \$50 for selling liquors contrary to an order of the State board of health forbidding such sale.

ART. 56 (sec. 1). All licenses are to be granted by the clerks of the circuit courts of the counties, except when a different mode is specially provided, and by clerk of court of common pleas in city of Baltimore. Does not apply to Garrett County.

ART. 56 (secs. 25 and 26). Licenses may be granted to persons carrying on shad, herring, or alewife fisheries to sell liquors during fishing season, upon payment of a fee of \$6, and to person to sell liquor at horse races, upon payment of a fee of \$4.

ART. 56 (secs. 35, and 55 to 66, inclusive). The following annual fees, for the benefit of the State, are charged for liquor traders' or retailers' licenses, to sell in quantities not less than one (1) pint:

Amount of stock in trade not exceeding \$500 .....	\$18
Exceeding \$500 and not more than \$1,000 .....	35
Exceeding \$1,000 and not more than \$2,000 .....	50
Exceeding \$2,000 and not more than \$4,000 .....	75
Exceeding \$4,000 and not more than \$6,000 .....	100
Exceeding \$6,000 and not more than \$10,000 .....	120
Exceeding \$10,000 and not more than \$20,000 .....	130
Exceeding \$20,000 and not more than \$30,000 .....	140
Exceeding \$30,000 .....	150

ART. 56 (secs. 67, and 69 to 81, inclusive). The following annual fees are charged for ordinary keeper's license, under which liquors may be sold in quantities less than one (1) pint:

Rent or annual value of house or place where business is done not exceeding \$100 .....	\$25
Exceeding \$100 and not more than \$200 .....	40
Exceeding \$200 and not more than \$300 .....	50
Exceeding \$300 and not more than \$400 .....	60
Exceeding \$400 and not more than \$500 .....	75
Exceeding \$500 and not more than \$750 .....	90
Exceeding \$750 and not more than \$1,000 .....	100
Exceeding \$1,000 and not more than \$2,000 .....	150
Exceeding \$2,000 and not more than \$3,000 .....	180
Exceeding \$3,000 and not more than \$5,000 .....	250
Exceeding \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000 .....	400
Exceeding \$10,000 .....	450

ART. 56 (secs. 82 and 83). Keeper of an oyster house, cookshop, victualing house, lager-beer saloon, or any place other than an ordinary may take out license to sell liquors in less quantities than a pint, the annual fee therefor to be \$50.

ART. 56 (secs. 84, 85, 86, amended by chap. 304, acts of 1890, 86a, added by chap. 304, acts of 1890, 88 and 89a, added by chap. 282, acts of 1890). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for selling or bartering liquors in quantities less than one (1) pint without a license. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for selling or bartering liquors in quantities not less than one pint without a license. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for selling or disposing of liquors to a minor, and for allowing him to drink such liquors upon the premises. Fines imposed for violations of the provisions of this article relating to license go one-half to the informer and one-half to the State. Unlawful, except in Baltimore City, for any club or corporation to sell or barter liquors without taking out an oyster-house license.

ART. 71 (sec. 4). Fine of \$10, on keeper of any ordinary, for furnishing liquor to an apprentice without a license in writing from his master.

## CODE OF PUBLIC LOCAL LAWS, 1888.

ART. 1 (secs. 175a to 175o, inclusive, added by chap. 140, acts of 1894, and amended by chap. 118, acts of 1896). Allegany County: County license is required, and applicants for same must pay a fee of \$2 to the clerk of the circuit court for expenses. License fee \$60, of which \$50 is to be paid to the State and \$10 to the county. Under said license dealer may sell in quantities not less than one (1) quart. If liquors are sold in quantities not less than one pint, the State license required by article 56, secs. 35, and 55 to 66, inclusive, must also be procured. Bottlers not to sell malt liquors in quantities less than one dozen pints not to be drunk on the premises without a county license. Retail dealers not to sell malt liquors in quantities greater than one (1) dozen pints. Applicants must file a bond with clerk of circuit court and pay fee of 50 cents therefor. Selling or disposing of liquors to a minor or to anyone to be drunk by a minor, knowingly allowing a minor to drink upon premises of dealer, selling or disposing of liquors to an habitual drunkard, to anyone of intemperate habits whose parents, guardian, husband, or wife has given notice thereof, verified by affidavit, and selling, etc., on election days or on Sunday are forbidden. Hotel keepers may furnish liquors on election day or on Sunday to guests to be drunk in their rooms or at meals. Druggists not required to be licensed under this act, but can only sell on physician's prescription, but one (1) sale to a prescription. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for selling without a county license. Fine of \$50 for the first and \$100 for the second offense for selling in quantities not less than a pint without obtaining the State license. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for violating any of the provisions of this act. Clubs, etc., forbidden to sell or dispose of liquors without taking out county license.

ART. 1 (sec. 248). The commissioners of the city of Westernport given authority to regulate, license, or tax saloons and restaurants.

ART. 2 (secs. 184a to 184s, inclusive, added by chap. 568, acts of 1890, and amended by chap. 598, acts of 1892, and chap. 623, acts of 1894). City of Annapolis: Exempts Annapolis from the operation of sections 55 to 89a of article 56, Code of Public General Laws, providing for State licenses, etc., and provides for a city license to be granted by the mayor, counselor, and aldermen. Annual license fees as follows:

Any place in which liquors containing more than fifteen (15) per cent of alcohol are sold at retail, or sales by retail grocers in unbroken packages or in quantities not less than 1 quart, not to be drunk on the premises.....	\$200
Any place in which fermented liquors only, or liquors containing less than fifteen (15) per cent of alcohol, are sold .....	150

License fees, after paying therefrom all expenses of publication, etc., are to be paid, one-fourth, less a commission of five per cent on the same to the city treasurer, to the State and the balance to the city. License must be framed and hung in conspicuous place. Selling or disposing of liquors to a drunkard, a person of intemperate habits whose parent, guardian, husband, wife, or child has given written notice of such fact to dealer, to an intoxicated person, on election days, on Sunday, and between twelve (12) o'clock midnight and six (6) o'clock a. m. on any day, is forbidden. No licensee shall obstruct the view of the business by screen or otherwise. Hotel keepers may supply drinks to guests in their rooms or with their meals on election days and Sundays. Druggists not required to take out license, but can only sell on written prescription of physician, and must keep a record of sales, which shall be open for inspection. Fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for selling without a license. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for a first offense, and of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for a subsequent offense, for violating any of the above provisions, except those relating to druggists. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for delivering liquors containing more than fifteen per cent of alcohol to, or upon the premises of, any person licensed to sell fermented liquors or liquors containing less than fifteen (15) per cent of alcohol only.

ART. 4 (secs. 653a to 653t, inclusive, added by chap. 343, acts of 1890, and amended by chap. 13, acts of 1892, and chapters 83 and 86, acts of 1894; also secs. 653v and 653x, added by chap. 86, acts of 1894, and 653 P. L. added by chap. 257, acts of 1894). City of Baltimore: Provides that no licenses to sell liquors at retail shall be granted in Baltimore except by the board of liquor license commissioners. Such licenses to be issued for a period of twelve (12) or six (6) months, fees to be \$250 and \$125, respectively. These fees are charged on any place where liquors containing more than fifteen (15) per cent of alcohol, or fermented liquors containing less than fifteen (15) per cent of alcohol, are sold by retail, by the drink, or in quantities or packages not exceeding five (5) gallons, except lager beer, and not exceeding one (1) keg of eight (8) gallons or more of lager beer. License fee of \$250 a year for retail grocer to sell wines or liquors in quantities, or packages not less than 1 pint, not to

be drunk on the premises. Money received for such licenses shall be paid over to the State comptroller, who shall draw his warrant upon the State treasurer in favor of the municipal authorities of Baltimore for three-fourths of the same. License must be framed and kept in a conspicuous place in place where sales are made. Selling or disposing of liquors to a minor, to a drunkard, to a person whose parent, guardian, husband, wife, or child shall have given the dealer a written notice that such person is of intemperate habits, on election days, on Sunday, between twelve (12) o'clock midnight and five (5) o'clock a. m. on any day, or in any place to which an entrance shall be allowed other than directly from a public traveled way, forbidden. Hotel keepers may furnish liquors to guests to be drunk in their rooms or with their meals. Board of police commissioners may grant permits to clubs, societies, etc., to sell liquors between any hours that said board may designate, and a fee of \$1 for such permit shall be paid into special fund of said board. Druggists may sell without license, but only upon written prescription of physician, one (1) sale only on each prescription, and must keep a record of all sales, open to inspection. Fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 for selling without license. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for a first offense, and of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for a second offense for violating any of the provisions of this act. Distillers, brewers, and wholesale dealers and jobbers may sell liquors in quantities not less than one (1) pint, not to be drunk on the premises. Distillers and brewers require no license. Licenses are issued by clerk of court of common pleas to wholesale dealers and jobbers on payment to him of annual fee of \$250, to bottlers selling fermented liquors only, in quantities not less than twelve (12) pint bottles, upon payment of fee of \$40. Said clerk shall pay such license money over to the State comptroller, who shall draw his warrant upon State treasurer for three-fourths thereof in favor of the municipal authorities of Baltimore. Fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500 on any wholesale dealer, jobber, or bottler selling without a license, and on same and distillers and brewers selling liquors or offering same for sale in violation of any of the provisions relating to sale by them, as above.

ART. 8 (secs. 409 to 427, inclusive, added by chap. 474, acts of 1890, and amended by chap. 293, acts of 1892, and chap. 352, acts of 1894). Cecil County: Whether licenses for the sale of liquors shall or shall not be issued must be decided by an election, to be held every 4 years. No other liquor licenses than the following to be issued in the county in case the election is for license: Hotel keeper selling in or within two (2) miles of limits of an incorporated town, annual license fee \$250. Same, selling not within two (2) miles of limits of any incorporated town, annual license fee \$150. For any person other than a hotel keeper, annual license fee of \$400. License fees to be paid to county treasurer, who shall pay one-eighth thereof to treasurer of State and retain the remainder for the use of the county. Applicants for license must pay clerk of circuit court \$2.50 for each license issued by him. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for druggist selling liquor, except upon written prescription of a physician, making more than one (1) sale on each prescription, or failing to file and keep such prescription for one (1) year. Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500 for selling without license. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for permitting minor to enter barroom, unaccompanied by parent or guardian, and for knowingly selling or disposing of liquors to any minor or to any person for use of such minor. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling to an intoxicated person and for keeping place open, or selling liquors between the hours of twelve (12) o'clock at night and six (6) o'clock in the morning. Above provisions do not apply to manufacturers of cider selling in quantities not less than one (1) quart, not to be drunk on the premises, nor to the sales of liquors by manufacturers thereof to persons holding licenses in the county as above. Selling on Sunday or election day prohibited. One-half of the fines imposed as above to be paid to county commissioners for use of county. In case the election is against license the law makes provisions controlling the traffic, and imposes fines.

ART. 10 (sec. 208, subsections 1 to 11, inclusive, added by chap. 595, acts of 1890, and amended by chap. 60, acts of 1894, and chap. 234, acts of 1896). Dorchester County: Prohibits sale of any cider except apple cider, and that by the fruit grower, or the maker, or a regularly licensed merchant. The cider sold must be unadulterated with anything tending to produce intoxication. A regularly licensed merchant, in order to sell cider, must obtain a license therefor. Annual license fee of \$10.50 to be paid for each such license, 50 cents to be retained by the clerk of the circuit court for his services in issuing license, and the balance shall be paid by him to school commissioners of the county. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for selling without license when a license is required. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or having on hand for sale any cider except apple cider or any adulterated apple cider, and for adulterating any such cider. All fines collected as above must be paid to school commissioners of the county for use of public schools.

ART. 11 (secs. 311a to 311h, inclusive, added by chap. 201, acts of 1892). Frederick County: No license for the sale of liquors in quantities less than one (1) pint to be issued unless said liquors are to be sold in some hotel, restaurant, or saloon wholly unconnected with any store, shop, or place of business whatever. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for selling liquors in any place for which the issue of a license is forbidden as above. License fee of \$20 to sell in quantities of less than 1 pint, in addition to the license fee of an ordinary keeper as provided in article 56, code of public general laws, in the case of a keeper of a hotel, and in addition to the license fee for an oyster house in case of a keeper of a restaurant or saloon. License fee for the sale of liquors in quantities not less than 1 pint, \$10 in addition to license fee required by article 56, code of public general laws. Above license fees to be paid to the clerk of the circuit court. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any dealer licensed to sell in quantities not less than one (1) pint, suffering or permitting same to be drunk on his premises.

ART. 17 (secs. 252 and 253, amended by chap. 460, acts of 1890). Prince George County: License fee of \$100 for the use of the public roads of the county must be paid, in addition to the license provided for in article 56, code of public general laws, except in case of the keeper of an ordinary. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300 for selling on Sunday or to a minor.

ART. 19 (secs. 79a and 79b, added by chap. 40, acts of 1894, and amended by chap. 76, acts of 1896). St. Mary County: License fee shall be \$36 to sell liquors in any quantity, from one drink to 4 gallons, one-half to be paid to State treasurer and one-half, less a percentage of 2 per cent, to the county. If average stock of liquors kept on hand by dealer exceeds \$500, an additional fee of \$35 shall be paid into State treasury. Does not apply to makers of cider and native wines selling in unbroken packages. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for selling on Sunday, or on election days, or to a minor, except on written order of parent or guardian, or for allowing gambling of any kind in store or barroom.

ART. 22 (secs. 320, amended by chap. 159, acts of 1896, and 321 to 324, inclusive). Washington County: Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for any dealer keeping a disorderly house, allowing an intoxicated person to drink on the premises, knowingly selling liquors, or allowing same to be sold on Sunday, election days, to minors, allowing minors to drink on the premises, keeping a bawdyhouse, or permitting same to be kept on the premises, or allowing the gathering or visitation of women for immoral purposes in said premises. Not allowed to open place or sell liquors between hours of 12 o'clock midnight and 5 o'clock a. m. All dealers selling in less quantities than one (1) pint must pay a license fee of \$50 and a fee of 50 cents to the clerk of the circuit court, both in addition to the license and clerk's fees now required by general law. Dealers selling liquors in quantities more than one (1) pint and those selling fermented liquors only and in quantities either more or less than one (1) pint, whether manufacturing or brewing said liquors, or buying them for sale, must pay a license fee of \$25 and a fee of 50 cents to the clerk of the circuit court, both in addition to the fees now required by law. Clerk of circuit court retains a commission of three (3) per cent on all license fees as above, and must pay balance to county commissioners for payment of court expenses.

ART. 23 (secs. 60 to 77, inclusive, amended by chap. 224, acts of 1890; chap. 667, acts of 1892, and chap. 136, acts of 1896). Wicomico County: Licenses to be issued by county commissioners. Annual license fee of \$200 for selling in quantities of one-half gallon or less, and additional fee of \$200 for selling in quantities greater than one-half gallon. Said fees are to be deposited with the board of county school commissioners for use of the public schools of the county. The following acts are prohibited: Selling or disposing of liquors to minors, to insane persons, habitual drunkards, and persons intoxicated; permitting disorderly persons, drunkards, or minors to assemble or loiter upon premises; to obstruct in any manner the full view through windows or doors of the persons on the street or highway of the room where the liquors are sold; the opening of a place where liquors are sold earlier than 6 a. m. or later than 11 p. m.; selling or disposing of liquors on Sunday, on election days, or in city of Salisbury when mayor and council have ordered dealers to close; the keeping of gaming tables or allowing gambling or music within such place; obtaining license by false representation, etc. Fine of not less than \$50 on any licensed dealer violating any of the provisions of these sections. Same fine for first offense, and of not less than \$100 for subsequent offense on any unlicensed dealer for selling liquors or violating any of the provisions of these sections regulating sale or giving away of drinks. Three-fourths of all fines as above to be paid to informer and the balance to the board of county school commissioners for the use of the schools in the county.

ART. 24 (secs. 133, 134 to 137, inclusive, amended by chap. 411, acts of 1896, and 138 to 145, inclusive). Worcester County: License to be granted only to hotel keepers. Annual license fee of \$250 to sell in quantities not to exceed five (5) gallons shall be charged, in addition to the license fee provided by the general law. Said fee shall be paid to the board of county school commissioners, to be used as a part of the

public general school fund of the county. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 on each licensed dealer for selling to a minor, without written order of parents, guardian, or employer, or to any intoxicated person; for selling or disposing of liquors between twelve (12) o'clock midnight and five (5) o'clock in the morning, and for keeping open the part of hotel where such liquors are sold during said hours. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 on any druggist for selling, bartering, or keeping liquors on premises except for private use of himself or family, or as a solvent for drugs, such solutions not to be used as a beverage. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 for selling without license as above. Provisions of these sections do not apply to sales by manufacturers of cider not to be drunk on premises nor to sales by manufacturers of liquors to persons duly licensed to sell. Fines imposed as above to be paid to board of county school commissioners for benefit of the public schools of the county.

#### ACTS OF 1890.

CHAP. 334 (amended by chap. 177, acts of 1892, and chap. 216, acts of 1894). Baltimore County: Licenses may be granted for one (1) year, nine (9) months, six (6) months, and three (3) months. Applicant must pay a fee of \$2 to circuit court clerk, to be applied to advertising application. Annual license fee to sell by the drink or in quantities not more than one (1) gallon, \$200. Annual license to sell in quantities not less than one (1) pint, not to be drunk on the premises, \$200, if value of applicant's stock of liquors does not exceed \$1,000, \$300 if exceeding \$1,000 and not exceeding \$2,000, and \$350 if exceeding \$2,000. For nine (9), six (6), or three (3) months fees shall be three-fourths, one-half, and one fourth the sum named. Fine of not less than \$300, one-half to the informer, for selling without a license. Selling or disposing of liquors on Sunday, on election days, to minors, to others for the purpose of being drunk by minors, to drunkards, to anyone of intemperate habits whose parent, guardian, wife, or husband has given to licensee a written notice of such fact, sworn to, or on any day between twelve (12) o'clock midnight or six (6) o'clock in the morning is forbidden, as is also the obstructing of the view of the business by screens, etc., by any person licensed to sell in less quantities than one (1) quart, and the failure to frame license and place same conspicuously in the place where the business is carried on, or the selling without license by any club or corporation. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for a first offense and of not less than \$100 nor more than \$200 for a second offense on any licensed dealer for violating any provision of this act. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for the first offense and of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, with the costs of prosecution, for the second offense on licensed dealer for selling or disposing of liquor to minor or for the purpose of being drunk by a minor or who allows a minor to drink liquor on the premises. One-fourth of all money received from above license fees shall be paid over to the State and the balance to the treasurer of the county. Druggists may sell without license, but only on written prescription of physician, but one (1) sale on a prescription. They must keep a record of sales in a book and produce same in court when so required, and on failure to do so are liable to fine as for selling without license. Act does not apply to sales of cider or native wines by the makers thereof in original packages, not to be drunk on the premises.

#### ACTS OF 1892.

CHAP. 423 (amended by chap. 6, acts of 1894). Carroll County: License may be granted for twelve (12) or any less number of months. Applicant must pay a fee of \$2 to circuit clerk to be applied to advertising application for license. Annual license fees are fixed as follows: For opening or keeping an ordinary or hotel and selling therein liquors by the drink, or in quantities not more than one (1) quart, \$100; for selling liquors in a place other than an ordinary or hotel by the drink, or in quantities not more than four and seven-eighths ( $4\frac{7}{8}$ ) gallons, \$200; for selling liquors in quantities not less than one (1) pint, not to be drunk on the premises, \$200, if value of applicant's stock does not exceed \$1,000, \$300 if value exceeds \$1,000 but not \$2,000, and \$350 if value exceeds \$2,000. License fee for any number of months less than twelve (12) shall be a proportionate number of twelfths of the above-named amounts. Fine of not less than \$300 for selling without license. Selling or disposing of liquors on Sunday or election days, except in case of keepers of ordinaries and the hotels supplying guests in their rooms or with their meals, to minors, to others for the purpose of being drunk by minors, to drunkards, to an intoxicated person, to one of intemperate habits, whose parents, guardian, wife, or husband has given to licensee a written notice of such fact, sworn to, or on any day between twelve (12) o'clock midnight and four (4) o'clock in the morning, is forbidden. License must be framed and kept in a conspicuous place. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for the first and second offenses, and of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200, together with the costs of prosecution for a third offense for selling or



disposing of liquors to a minor, or to any other person for the purpose of being drunk by such minor, and for allowing any minor to drink upon premises. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for first offense, and of not less than \$100 and not more than \$200 for a subsequent offense, on any licensee for violating any of the provisions of this act. One-fourth of the moneys received from license fees as above to be paid to the State, and the balance, together with all fines, to be paid to the treasurer of the board of county school commissioners for the use of the public schools of the county. Druggists not required to take out license, but can sell only upon written prescription of physician and but one (1) sale to a prescription. They must keep record of sales in a book and produce same before the courts when ordered so to do, and on failure to do so are liable to fine as for selling without license. Clubs and corporations prohibited from selling to members or others without taking out licenses. Act does not apply to sales of cider or native wines by the makers thereof, not to be drunk on the premises.

CHAP. 425. The mayor and council of the city of Lonaconing [Allegheny County] have authority to regulate, license, or tax saloons, restaurants, or places in which liquors are bartered or sold.

#### ACTS OF 1894.

CHAP. 448. Fines imposed by the circuit court of Baltimore County, and by justices of the peace thereof, to be paid to treasurer of board of county school commissioners for use of public schools of the county.

NOTE.—Although there is no general prohibition or local option law in force in Maryland there are a number of acts prohibiting the sale of liquors in certain localities, and acts that provide for elections in certain localities on the question of prohibition.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

##### PUBLIC STATUTES OF 1882.

CHAP. 100 (amended by chaps. 259, acts of 1882; 158, acts of 1884; 90, acts of 1885; 53, 206, 323, and 406, acts of 1887; 219, 297, and 341, acts of 1888; 114, acts of 1889; 369, acts of 1891; 489, acts of 1894, and 272, acts of 1896). The selling or disposing of liquors and the keeping of same for sale prohibited, except as provided in this chapter. Does not apply to the sales of cider, not to be drunk on the premises, manufactured in the State, by manufacturers thereof or by farmers raising apples from which cider is made, or to sales by the makers thereof of native wines or of cider manufactured in the Commonwealth, if the cider contains not more than three (3) per cent of alcohol. Druggists may sell pure alcohol for medicinal, mechanical, or chemical purposes. They may also sell liquor of any kind not to be drunk on the premises, but only under a license of the fourth class hereafter mentioned. Importers may keep and sell imported liquors in original casks or packages, and when sold such liquor shall be as pure as when imported. Annual elections provided for in cities and towns upon the question of licensing the sale of liquors. If vote is for license the municipal authorities may grant licenses of all six classes, as hereafter described, but if vote is against license they can only grant licenses of the sixth class. The clerk must be paid a fee of \$1 by the licensee for recording the license. Notice of application must be published. If, before expiration of ten (10) days following said publication, an owner of real estate situated within twenty-five feet of the premises described in application files written notice of objection to the granting of such license, such license shall not be granted, or if it was granted after such objection was filed and it appears, upon a hearing before a court, that due notice of objection was filed, the license shall be revoked and the license fee, court fees, and costs shall be refunded to the applicant. Licenses shall be subject to the following provisions: First, provisions as to the nature of license and the building to be strictly adhered to; second, no sale to be made between the hours of eleven (11) at night and six (6) in the morning nor on Sunday, except that innholders may supply liquor to guests; third, all liquor sold, etc., or kept for sale, shall be of standard quality and unadulterated; fourth, no liquor shall be sold to a drunkard, an intoxicated person, one known to have been intoxicated within six (6) months next preceding, to a minor, or to a person supported in whole or in part during preceding twelve (12) months by public charity; fifth, there shall be no disorder, indecency, prostitution, lewdness, or illegal gambling on the premises. Further condition on licenses of the second, third, or fifth classes, that no liquors except those the sale of which is allowed by the license shall be kept on premises. Further conditions on licenses of the first, second, and third classes, that licensee shall also hold license as an innholder or common victualer, shall not serve liquors at a table in any room where the principal business carried on is the sale of liquors, and shall specify the room or rooms where such liquors shall be sold and kept. No such licensee, not licensed as an innholder, shall sell or dispose of liquors in any room, etc., not specified in his

license. The license or a certified copy thereof shall be displayed in a conspicuous place on the premises. Licenses and annual fees therefor are as follows:

First class: To sell liquors of any kind to be drunk on the premises. Fee not less than \$1,000.

Second class: To sell malt liquors, cider, and light wines, containing not more than fifteen (15) per cent of alcohol, to be drunk on the premises. Fee not less than \$250.

Third class: To sell malt liquors and cider, to be drunk on the premises. Fee not less than \$250.

Fourth class: To sell liquors of any kind, not to be drunk on the premises. Fee not less than \$300.

Fifth class: To sell malt liquors, cider, and light wines, containing not more than fifteen (15) per cent of alcohol, not to be drunk on the premises. Fee not less than \$150.

Sixth class: To druggists and apothecaries to sell liquors of any kind for medicinal, mechanical, and chemical purposes only, and to such persons only as may certify in writing for what use they want it. Fee, \$1.

Licensee forbidden to obstruct in any way, by screen or otherwise, a view of the interior of, or of the business conducted in, the premises. One-fourth of the license moneys shall be paid by the city or town treasurers to the treasurer of the State. The bringing of liquors into a city or town, in which licenses of the first five (5) classes are not granted, for the purpose of selling them or having them sold, is forbidden. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for violating any provision of a license or of this chapter. The search and seizure of liquors illegally kept, and the sale of the same, is provided for, the proceeds of the sale to be paid to the State treasurer. All buildings used by clubs, for selling or disposing of intoxicating liquors to their members or others, deemed common nuisances, and fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for keeping such common nuisance, except that in cities and towns where liquor licenses are granted special club licenses may be granted upon payment of a fee not less than \$50 nor more than \$500. Ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, cider, all wines, and any beverage containing more than one (1) per cent of alcohol, as well as distilled spirits deemed to be intoxicating liquors within the meaning of this chapter.

CHAP. 101 (secs. 6 and 7). Buildings or places used for the illegal keeping or sale of intoxicating liquors deemed common nuisances; fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for keeping or maintaining same.

CHAP. 220 (secs. 47 and 48). Fine of \$25 for first offense and of \$50 for any subsequent offense on a sheriff, jailer, or master of a house of correction, selling or delivering liquors to a prisoner, or suffering him to have or drink the same, unless upon written prescription of the prison physician.

#### ACTS OF 1882.

CHAP. 220 (amended by chap. 129, acts of 1894). No licenses of the first, second, or third classes to be granted for sale of liquors in any place on the same street within four hundred (400) feet of a building occupied by a public school.

CHAP. 221. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for anyone tampering with the samples of liquor taken for inspection and analysis by the State inspector and assayer of liquors, or altering statements made on certificate of assay.

CHAP. 242. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 on any common victualer holding a liquor license for keeping his premises open between the hours of twelve (12) at night and five (5) in the morning.

#### ACTS OF 1885.

CHAP. 216. Fine of \$50 on any common victualer for selling or disposing of liquors on his premises on election days, and on any innkeeper for same offense, except that innkeeper may so sell to duly registered guests.

#### ACTS OF 1887.

CHAP. 365. Fine of \$200 on any person holding a license of the first, second, or third classes selling or disposing of liquors in any period of time, not exceeding three (3) days, during which the authorities of a city or town may have ordered such sale stopped, in cases of riot or great public excitement.

#### ACTS OF 1888.

CHAP. 254 (amended by chap. 347, acts of 1889). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 on any common victualer holding a license of either of the first three classes selling or disposing of liquors on his premises on Fast Day, Mar. 30, Labor

Day, Thanksgiving Day, or Christmas Day, and on any innkeeper for same offense, except in the case of bona fide guests, etc., at his inn.

CHAP. 262. All liquor licenses of the first, second, and third classes issued to common victualers and innkeepers are subject to the condition that they will not sell or dispose of liquor on their premises on any election day. Does not apply in case of duly registered guests of an inn.

CHAP. 340 (amended by chap. 280, acts of 1892, and chap. 440, acts of 1896). In cities and towns where licenses under the first five (5) classes are granted the number of places so licensed shall not exceed one (1) for each one thousand (1,000) of the population, except in Boston where one (1) such place may be licensed for each five hundred (500) of the population. In towns having an increased population during summer months an enumeration of the population may be made by the bureau of statistics of labor in June, and the selectmen may grant one special liquor license for each five hundred (500) of the temporary resident population, to be in force from July 1st to October 1st next following. This does not apply in towns of over five thousand (5,000) permanent residents.

#### ACTS OF 1889.

CHAPS. 186 AND 361. All liquor licenses of the fourth and fifth classes excepting those held by wholesale druggists are subject to the condition that they will not sell or dispose of liquors on their premises on any election day. Does not apply, in cases of special elections in cities, to wards in which no election is held.

#### ACTS OF 1890.

CHAP. 446. Fine not exceeding \$100 on any holder of a license for the sale of liquors to be drunk on the premises employing anyone under the age of eighteen to serve such liquor.

#### ACTS OF 1891.

CHAP. 416. Fines imposed by the superior court to be paid to county treasury except in Suffolk County, there to collector of city of Boston. Fines imposed by any district, police, or municipal court, or by any trial justice, to be paid to the city or town in which the offense was committed.

#### ACTS OF 1893.

CHAP. 417 (sec. 341). Fine not exceeding \$20 for refusing to remove any liquor from a polling place when ordered so to do by a presiding officer of an election or meeting.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 337. Provisions of chap. 254, acts of 1888, extended so as to apply to February 22 and July 4.

#### ACTS OF 1896.

CHAP. 308. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 on any person holding a license of the fourth or fifth classes for selling or disposing of liquors on their premises on February 22, April 19, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, or Christmas Day.

CHAP. 397 (secs. 10 to 17, inclusive). Sale of liquors by retail druggists and apothecaries for medicinal, mechanical, or chemical purposes shall be made only upon a certificate of the purchaser, stating use for which liquor is wanted. Said certificate shall be canceled at time of such sale in such manner as to show date of cancellation. If sale is also made upon prescription of physician, said prescription shall also be canceled as above. Druggists must keep a book and enter therein date of each sale, name of purchaser, kind, quantity, and price of the liquor, purpose for which it was sold, residence of purchaser, name of physician, if any, use for which he prescribed the liquor, and the quantity to be used. Said book must be open at all times to inspection by the police, municipal officers, and justices of the peace. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 on any druggist or apothecary violating any of the above provisions, and upon anyone not a registered pharmacist who procures a liquor license of the sixth class in the name of a pharmacist who is dead or in the name of a registered pharmacist by borrowing, hiring, or purchasing the use of his certificate, or who, being himself the owner or manager of the place, shall, by himself or his servant, sell intoxicating liquors. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors except of the sixth class shall be granted to retail druggists or apothecaries.

## MICHIGAN.

## CONSTITUTION.

ART. 13 (sec. 12). All fines assessed and collected for any breach of the penal laws are to be applied to support of township libraries, unless otherwise ordered by the township board of any township or the board of education of any city. In no case, however, are such fines to be used for other than library or school purposes.

## HOWELL'S ANNOTATED STATUTES OF 1882.

SEC. 1999. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for allowing a minor to remain in any place where liquors are given away or disposed of.

SECS. 2016 AND 2017. Fine of not more than \$5 (for each person) for first offense and of not more than \$10 for a subsequent offense on any tavern keeper, retailer of liquors, etc., suffering any persons not being travelers, strangers, or lodgers to remain in his house or premises on Sunday, drinking, etc.

SECS. 2530 AND 2549. City councils may pass ordinances for any purpose and may provide fines, not exceeding \$500 in any one case, for violations of the same. All fines, except such as are by law appropriated by the constitution for library purposes, are to be paid into the city treasury.

SEC. 2555. Cities have power to regulate, prohibit, and suppress all places of resort for tippling and intemperance, to punish the keepers thereof and persons assisting in carrying on the business, to prohibit and prevent the selling or disposing of liquors on Sunday, to drunkards, intemperate persons, minors, or apprentices, and to punish any person so doing.

SEC. 5146 (amended by act No. 15, acts of 1895). Fines collected for breach of the penal laws of the State are to be paid into county treasury and applied exclusively to the support of the township and district libraries.

SECS. 8954 AND 8955. Fine not exceeding \$250 on any person selling liquors or bringing same into a jail for the use or to be furnished to any person confined therein, and on any officer of such jail permitting or suffering same to be done, unless some physician shall certify that such liquor is necessary for the health of said prisoner, specifying the quantity and quality of liquor to be furnished, time when same may be furnished, and name of prisoner.

SECS. 9300 AND 9301. Fine not exceeding \$25 for the benefit of the township libraries for exposing liquors for sale or gift within two (2) miles of a place where any religious society is assembled for worship in any other place than one duly licensed or in which such business is usually carried on.

SEC. 9317. Fine not exceeding \$300 for fraudulently adulterating liquors for the purpose of sale.

SECS. 9385 AND 9386. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors on the day of any election.

## SUPPLEMENT OF 1890.

SECS. 1984s to 1984v, INCLUSIVE. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for establishing a place for the sale or disposal of liquor, and for selling or disposing of liquors to an inmate, within one (1) mile of the State Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Marines.

SECS. 1984w AND 1984x. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors to an inmate of the Michigan Soldiers' Home, except where on furlough and away from the city of Grand Rapids.

SECS. 1997a AND 1997a 1 (amended by act No. 190, acts of 1895). Fine of not more than \$50 for a first offense and of not more than \$100 for a subsequent offense on any person convicted or pleading guilty of being a disorderly person. All persons knowingly selling or disposing of liquors to drunkards or tipplers or other disorderly persons are deemed disorderly persons.

SECS. 2283a to 2283c 3, INCLUSIVE. Provides for elections to be held not oftener than every two (2) years in any county upon the question of prohibiting the liquor traffic. Such elections to be ordered by the county board of supervisors upon the filing with said board of a written application therefor, signed by not less than one-fourth of the qualified electors of the county. If result of such election is in favor of prohibition the board shall issue an order, by resolution duly passed, prohibiting sale of liquor in the county. On and after the first day of May following the adoption of the resolution by the board of supervisors, as above, it shall be unlawful for any person, except druggists and registered pharmacists selling liquors under and in compliance with the general laws, to manufacture, sell, keep for sale, or dispose of liquor, or to keep a place where liquors are so sold, manufactured, kept for sale, or disposed of. Does not apply to the sale of wine for sacramental purposes. Fine of

not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for a first offense and of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for a second offense for violating any of the above provisions.

SECS. 2283c 4 (amended by act No. 93, acts of 1895) AND 2283c 5 to 2283f 7, INCLUSIVE. An annual liquor tax to be levied in all townships, cities, and villages upon the business of manufacturing, selling, or keeping for sale of liquors, as follows:

For retailing spirituous or fermented liquors.....	\$500
For retailing or wholesaling, or both, of brewed or malt liquors only.....	500
For wholesaling spirituous liquors only.....	500
For wholesaling and retailing spirituous liquors only.....	800
For manufacturing brewed or malt liquors for sale.....	65
For manufacturing spirituous liquors for sale.....	800

Retail dealers deemed to include all persons selling liquors by the drink, in quantities of three (3) gallons or less, or one (1) dozen quart bottles or less at any one time to any person or persons. No tax required for the sale of wine or cider made from fruits grown or gathered in the State, unless sold by the drink. Druggists may sell without license for chemical, scientific, medicinal, mechanical, or sacramental purposes only. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any druggist for selling or disposing of liquors to a minor, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes on the written order of a parent or guardian, to any drunken person, to a person in the habit of getting intoxicated, to an Indian or person of Indian descent, to any person when forbidden so to do in writing by the husband, parent, wife, child, guardian, employer, supervisor of township, mayor, director of the poor, supervisor or alderman of a city, president or trustee of a village, or superintendent of the poor of a county, to any person to be used as a beverage, or to any person to be drunk on the premises or to be mixed with any beverage drawn from a soda fountain, etc., also for failing to keep a book and entering therein the names of all persons applying for liquor, date of each sale, amount and kind of liquor sold to each person, and the purpose for which purchaser states that same was to be applied, and for failing to keep such record open for examination during business hours. Persons commencing business after the first of May shall pay a pro rata portion of the annual tax for the remainder of the year ending on the thirtieth of April next ensuing, but no tax shall be less than one-half the yearly rates. Tax to be paid to county treasurer, who must deliver to dealer his receipt therefor and notice of amount of tax paid, etc., which receipt and notice must be posted by dealer in a conspicuous place in room where sale is carried on. In the absence of a specific penalty otherwise provided by these sections, a fine of not more than \$200 shall be imposed on any person in any way violating any of the provisions of these sections. One-half the money received by the county treasurer from this tax shall be paid by him to the treasurer of the township, village, or city where same was collected. Remaining one-half of such tax shall be placed to the credit of the general fund of the county. County treasurer is entitled to retain a commission of one (1) per cent from the tax moneys paid to him. Unlawful for any person, excepting druggists, who are governed by provisions above, to sell or dispose of liquors to any minor, an intoxicated person or person in the habit of getting intoxicated, an Indian or person of Indian descent, or to any person when forbidden to do so in writing by a husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, employer, supervisor of a township, mayor, director of the poor, or county superintendent of the poor. Unlawful for any dealer to permit any student in attendance at any public or private institution of learning in the State, or a minor, to play games of chance in the place where liquors are sold, to sell or dispose of liquors to such students, to allow a minor to visit or remain in a room where liquors are sold unaccompanied by his father or guardian, and to sell or dispose of liquors in any place of amusement or in any room opening into such place. All places, except drug stores, where liquors are sold or kept for sale at wholesale or retail must be closed on Sunday, on election days, on legal holidays, and until seven (7) o'clock of the following morning of such days, and on each week day from nine (9) o'clock at night until seven (7) o'clock of the following morning. In cities and incorporated villages the authorities may allow such places to be open from six (6) in the morning until eleven (11) at night on week days. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for adulterating liquors with any articles poisonous or injurious to health, knowingly selling or offering to sell such liquors, selling or offering to sell liquors from any barrel, etc., not branded with the name of the person, firm, etc., manufacturing, rectifying, or preparing the same, and with the words "pure and without drugs or poison," or putting into any barrel, etc., so branded any adulterated liquors. Unlawful to obstruct view of interior of premises where liquors are sold during hours when such premises must be closed by law with screen or otherwise.

SECS. 3983e 3, 3983e 4, AND 3983e 5 (all amended by act No. 116, acts of 1895). The boards of trustees of associations for the purchase and improvement of grounds for summer homes, camp meetings, and other assemblies have power to prohibit the selling or giving away of liquors, and may make orders and by-laws regulating such matters. Fine not exceeding \$25 for violating such orders or by-laws.

## ACTS OF 1891.

ACT No. 190 (sec. 41). Fine of not more than \$100 for, upon an election day, introducing any liquors into building where election is held.

## ACTS OF 1893.

ACT No. 8. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for a first offense, and of not less than \$100 nor more than \$600 for a second offense, for selling or disposing of liquors, or offering to sell same, upon any waters outside the boundaries of any city, village, or township. Does not apply to regularly licensed and registered passenger boats.

## ACTS OF 1895.

ACT No. 3 (chap. 6, sec. 13, and chap. 7, secs. 1 and 2). Fines imposed for violations of ordinances of an incorporated village must be paid into the village treasury, except such as by the constitution are appropriated for library purposes. Village councils may pass ordinances to suppress saloons for the sale of liquors.

ACT No. 193 (secs. 16 and 19). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for manufacturing, brewing, distilling, selling, or having or offering for sale, any liquors containing any substance not normal or healthful, or deleterious or detrimental to health.

ACT No. 215 (chap. 10, sec. 15, and chap. 11, secs. 1 and 3). Fine for violations of ordinances in cities of the fourth class to be paid into city treasury. Councils of cities of the fourth class may pass ordinances to prohibit and prevent the selling or disposing of, to drunkards, intemperate persons, minors, or apprentices, to regulate and license taverns, houses of entertainment, saloons, restaurants, and eating houses, but not the sale of intoxicating liquors.

## MINNESOTA.

## GENERAL STATUTES OF 1894.

SECS. 21 AND 22. Fine of not less than \$100 on any person introducing liquors into any place where an election is being held on an election day. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 for selling or disposing of liquors, or keeping open any place where such liquors are sold or disposed of, between hours of five (5) a. m. and eight (8) p. m. on election day.

SEC. 1074. Fines imposed by city justices for violations of city ordinances shall belong to the city, and for violation of the laws of the State, to the county.

SEC. 1224. Village councils have power to enact, enforce, etc., ordinances, rules, and by-laws necessary to license, restrain, or prohibit the selling or disposing of liquors, and to punish the violation of ordinances thereon.

SEC. 1255. All fines and penalties for violation of village ordinances, etc., and all moneys received in villages from licenses and permits, are to be paid into village treasury for use of such village.

SEC. 1266. Provides for elections to be held by villages upon the question of licensing the liquor traffic. If the vote is against license, no license for the sale of liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, shall be granted by the village authorities until, at another election, the vote shall have been for license. If the vote shall be for license, the village authorities shall have the exclusive right to license the sale of liquors within the village, and the county commissioners shall have no authority to issue licenses therein. No village license shall be granted for a less sum than \$100, or for a greater sum than \$500.

SEC. 1299. Village councils have power to enforce their ordinances by a fine not exceeding \$100, and authority, by ordinances, rules, or by-laws, to license and regulate the sale of liquors and to inspect all liquors.

SEC. 1768. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for introducing liquors into any State arsenal or armory.

SECS. 1990 TO 1993, INCLUSIVE, 1999 (amended by chap. 90, acts of 1895), 2002, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 AND 2009 (both amended by chap. 103, acts of 1895), 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2016, 2018, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2029, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2036, 2037, AND 2038. County commissioners may grant licenses within counties. Elections to be held in municipal townships on question of license, and if vote is against license, county commissioners can no longer grant same. License fee of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 to be paid county treasurer when applying for license as above. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors in less quantities than five (5) gallons without a license; for selling in room or place

not described in the license; and for selling or disposing of liquor to any minor, to any student in any institution of learning, to an habitual drunkard or intemperate drinker, or to an intoxicated person. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling, disposing of, or furnishing liquors to an habitual drunkard, intemperate drinker, or minor, after receiving notice not to do so from a parent, wife, husband, guardian, child, master, employer, or relative of such persons. Fine of not less than \$30 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors, or keeping open any place where liquors are sold or disposed of, on Sundays or election days. Fine of not less than \$300 for selling or disposing of liquors to an Indian. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 for selling or disposing of liquors within the State capitol buildings or grounds, during sessions of the legislature. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$250 for a first offense, and of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for a subsequent offense, for selling or disposing of liquor within one (1) mile of the State fair grounds. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$50 for selling or disposing of liquors within one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) a mile from the buildings of Hamline University. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for selling or disposing of liquors between eleven (11) at night and five (5) in the morning, except in cases of hotels, and for allowing any game of any kind, except billiards and pool, to be played in any room where sale of liquors is carried on, and for allowing any minor to play at dice, cards, billiards, or pool therein. License fee in cities of ten thousand (10,000) or more population shall be \$1,000, or such fee in excess thereof as city council shall prescribe. In cities of less than ten thousand (10,000) fee shall be \$500, or such sum in excess thereof as city council shall prescribe. License fee in a county, town, village, or borough shall be \$500, or such sum in excess thereof as the county commissioners or the municipal authorities shall prescribe. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors without a license. Does not apply to druggists in filling physicians' prescriptions. Intoxicating liquors deemed to mean spirituous, vinous, fermented, or malt liquors. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, in addition to fine for selling without license, on anyone trying to evade the laws by selling or disposing of liquors by means of any artifice or contrivance known as "blind pig," or "hole in the wall," or by any other device, etc.; also on the owner, lessee, etc., of the premises knowing, permitting, or consenting to allow any other person to so evade the law. Druggists may sell without license, but only on prescription of a physician, such liquors so sold not to be drunk on the premises. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 on any druggist permitting liquors sold by him to be drunk on the premises, and he shall be fined as for selling without a license in any other way than on prescription as above provided.

SEC. 3768. Fines, not otherwise appropriated, and money received by county treasurer from liquor licenses, shall be set apart for the support of schools.

SECS. 3923 (amended by chap. 16, acts of 1895) AND 3924. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors within one (1) mile of the main building of the University of Minnesota. Does not apply to that part of the city of Minneapolis on the west side of the Mississippi River.

SEC. 6959. Fines not specially appropriated by law to be paid into county treasury.

SEC. 6297. Fine of not more than \$100 for any misdemeanor for which no other punishment is specifically fixed by law.

SEC. 6625. Misdemeanor to adulterate or dilute liquors with intent that same may be sold as unadulterated or undiluted, or, knowing that liquors are adulterated or diluted, to sell or offer same for sale as unadulterated or undiluted or without disclosing fact of adulteration or dilution to purchaser.

SECS. 6968 AND 6969. Fine not exceeding \$30 for selling or disposing of liquors, or keeping any shop, tent, booth, etc., for sale of same, within two (2) miles of any public assembly, camp, or grove meeting, for religious worship. Does not apply to sale of liquors in any place for which dealer has received a license before appointment of such meeting.

SEC. 7022. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for first offense, and of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for a subsequent offense, for manufacturing, brewing, distilling, selling, or having or offering for sale any liquors containing any substance not normal or healthful or which are deleterious or detrimental to health.

SECS. 7433 AND 7436. Fine of \$25 on any sheriff, jailer, or keeper of a jail, giving, selling, or delivering liquors to any prisoner, unless upon a physician's certificate that health of prisoner requires it.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 8 (sec. 135). City councils of cities of not less than one thousand (1,000) population have power by ordinance to license and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to tax, license, and regulate distilleries and breweries.

CHAP. 191. No licenses to sell liquors shall be issued outside limits of incorporated cities, villages, and boroughs and within a distance of 1,500 feet of any school of any public or independent school district.

CHAP. 259. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors, at retail or wholesale, in any village or municipal township that has voted against license. Does not prevent a manufacturer in such village or township from selling his products to be consumed outside limits thereof.

## MISSISSIPPI.

### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 14 (sec. 261). All net fines and forfeitures shall be paid into the county treasuries.

### ANNOTATED CODE OF 1892.

SEC. 1035. A fine of \$30 for selling, offering for sale, or disposing of any liquor at or within two miles of any meetinghouse or other place of worship, or carrying to such place any liquor, save for sacramental purposes, during the time appointed for the continuance of such worship. This does not apply to any person residing permanently within the limits prescribed, or to any city, town, or village.

SEC. 1295. A fine of not less than \$50 for keeping open the place where liquors are sold, or selling the same on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday.

SEC. 1574. Not lawful to sell, barter, or give away to induce trade, any liquors in a less quantity than one gallon without first having obtained a license; but a license to sell in a less quantity than one gallon entitles the holder to sell in a greater quantity.

SEC. 1575. County boards of supervisors have power to grant license to any person not residing within a city, town, or village, to sell liquors by retail, and in any quantity, and to collect the tax thereon. No license shall be less than \$600 for twelve months. All such license fees shall be paid into the State treasury.

SEC. 1576. Corporate authorities of cities, towns, and villages, given power to grant license to sell by retail in any quantity for the period of twelve months and to collect such tax therefor as they see proper, not less than \$1,200 if in a city, \$900 if in a town, or \$600 if in a village. All fees received for licenses shall be paid into the State treasury; but cities and towns may levy an additional tax, not less than twenty-five per centum of the State license tax, for municipal purposes.

SEC. 1577. No license shall be granted to retail liquors in any supervisor's district, city, town, or village, in which a majority of the qualified voters have petitioned the authorities not to grant such license, within twelve months after such petition is presented.

SECS. 1582 AND 1591. Before the license shall issue the applicant must give bonds to comply with certain specified provisions covering the granting of licenses, and in case of a breach of the same one-half of the penalty recovered is paid the informer and one-half into the county treasury.

SEC. 1583. A license shall not be granted for a longer or shorter period than one year, and shall be a personal privilege, not transferable to another, nor be used to sell liquors at any other place than that specified in the license, unless authorized by the authorities granting the same.

SEC. 1590. A fine of \$500 on any person who shall sell or give away liquors unlawfully, or allow the same to be sold or given away at his place of business, for any purpose whatever.

SECS. 1592 AND 1593. A fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500 on any person who shall sell or barter, or give away to induce trade, any liquors (or own any interest in such liquors at the time they are so disposed of), in any quantities less than one gallon, or in quantities of one gallon or more without having a license or paid the privilege tax therefor; or who, having a license, shall fail to keep a quiet, peaceable, and orderly house; or suffer or permit any disorderly conduct, drunkenness, unlawful gaming in or about the house or place where such liquors are kept, or on the premises thereunto belonging; or who shall sell or give away such liquors to any intoxicated person; or in any way violate any of the provisions of this chapter; or having a license to sell in less quantities than one gallon, shall sell or barter, or give away to induce trade, any liquors in any other place or house than that specified in his license; or having a tax license to sell in quantities of one gallon or more, shall permit the drinking of such liquors or drinks in his store or on his premises.

SEC. 1594. A fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for selling to, or procuring liquors for, any person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, an Indian, or minor. This does not apply to a parent, guardian, or in loco parentis to a minor.

SEC. 1598. A fine of not more than \$500 on any owner, lessee, or occupant of any



boat, house, outhouse, or other building or tenement, who knowingly permits or suffers any person to sell liquors contrary to law on such premises, without giving immediate information thereof and prosecuting the offender.

SEC. 1599. A fine not exceeding \$300 for selling or bringing liquors into any county prison, or the penitentiary, for the use of any convict or prisoner confined therein, without a written permit signed by the physician of the penitentiary or to such prison.

SEC. 1603. Fine not exceeding \$500 for selling liquors between the hours of twelve o'clock of the night preceding any general or special election and twelve o'clock of the night succeeding the election.

SECS. 1604 AND 1605. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$150 on any person who shall act as agent or assistant of either the seller or purchaser in effecting the sale of any liquor, the sale of which without a license is unlawful, or who shall solicit orders for the sale of or shall sell such liquors, whether the same are to be delivered within or without the State, in any county, district, territory, or municipality in which the sale of such liquors is prohibited by law, contemplating, or permitting the party buying or solicited to contemplate, that the liquors shall be transported into such county, district, territory or municipality.

SEC. 1606. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for carrying liquors to or disposing of them at any place of amusement or social entertainment or at any public assemblage; but this shall not prevent the use of liquors in the dispensation of hospitality at one's own home.

SEC. 1607. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$500 for any licensed dramshop keeper to use or permit about the premises any screen or device by which persons in the dramshop may be hidden from public view; to carry on the dramshop business except in the front part of the building, or to permit any minor to come into and remain in the dramshop.

SEC. 1609. Before obtaining a privilege-tax license to sell liquors in quantities of one gallon or more, the applicant must give bond to comply with certain specified provisions concerning such licenses. Fine of not less than \$50 on any person selling or disposing of liquors without having previously executed the bond, selling or disposing of liquors to be drunk upon the premises, allowing the same to be so drunk, or selling or disposing of same to any minor, Indian, intoxicated person, or habitual drunkard.

SECS. 1610, 1617, 1618, 1619, AND 1620. Provide for elections, to be held not oftener than every two (2) years, to determine whether or not liquors shall be sold within the limits of the county; but such election shall not be held within fifteen days after it is ordered, nor within two months of any county, State, or national election. In case of an election for the sale where the preceding election had been against the sale, a license shall not be granted after the last election until the end of the two years from the expiration of the last license granted in the county. If an election shall be against the sale, then it shall be unlawful for the county authorities or the authorities of any municipality therein to grant a license or collect any privilege tax for the sale of liquors. If an election shall be for the sale, then licenses to sell liquors may be granted in the county, subject to all the provisions pertaining to such licenses, until another election shall be held resulting against the sale.

SEC. 1622 (amended by chap. 100, acts of 1896). Any person may sell wine made of grapes grown by himself, in any quantity not less than one gallon, at the residence or vineyard of the seller, to a sober person who is not in the habit of becoming intoxicated, without paying any tax or obtaining any license; does not apply in any county in which an election has been or shall be held and results against the sale of liquor.

SEC. 1623. Above provisions prohibiting or regulating the sale or disposing of liquors shall extend to all itinerant vendors of liquors, to all steamboats, water craft, and railroad cars, except transient steamboats passing or temporarily stopping at a point where the sale of liquors is licensed at the time. All local laws prohibiting the sale of liquors shall be in force until repealed, and in counties where an election has resulted against the sale of liquors and has not been reversed, the sale of liquors or the granting of a license therefor is unlawful.

SECS. 2925, 2951, AND 2957. The mayor and board of aldermen of every city, town, and village shall have power to enact ordinances to prohibit and suppress tippling shops, saloons, dramshops, and clubrooms, and to enforce the same by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECS. 2971, 2972, AND 2973. The mayor and board of aldermen of cities and towns having more than 1,000 inhabitants shall have power to levy and collect a license tax upon and regulate all callings, trades, professions, and occupations within the limits of the city or town, the same not to exceed fifty per centum of the State license tax levied upon the same callings, trades, and professions. No license shall be issued for a longer period than one year.

SEC. 4455. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for selling or disposing of liquors within 5 miles of the University of Mississippi. Does not apply to the use of liquors for sacramental purposes, on a physician's prescription, or dispensing of private hospitality to others than students.

## ACTS OF 1894.

CHAP. 78 (sec. 2). Provides that within the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta levee district a tax or privilege shall be levied and assessed as follows: On each person selling liquors, in less quantities than one gallon, \$100; on each establishment for bottling ale, soda, or other drinks, \$10. This license or tax is to be used for levee purposes, and all laws relative to the issuance of licenses and the collection of the tax are applicable to it. If the levee tax is not paid the person offending shall, in addition to the other penalties, be liable to pay double the amount of such tax, one-half of which is to go to the informer. This levee tax is due and collectible only after the expiration of any State license that may have been granted.

## ACTS OF 1896.

CHAP. 35 (secs. 1, 2, and 9). Impose taxes for the benefit of the State on privileges as follows:

On each establishment bottling ale, soda, or other drinks.....	\$20
On each brewery.....	150
Each drug store shall be subject to the same tax as other stores, and may sell liquors only as authorized by law.	
On each dealer in hoppenweis, hop tea, and white hops, or other like drinks ....	25
On each person selling vinous or spirituous liquors in quantities less than five gallons and not less than one gallon .....	300
On same, selling in quantities of five gallons or more.....	100
On each wholesale dealer in liquors in a city of 5,000 or more inhabitants, and not licensed to retail liquors .....	100
On same in city of over two thousand inhabitants and under five thousand inhabitants .....	50
On all other such dealers.....	25
On each distillery where whisky, brandy, or any other intoxicating liquor is distilled .....	50

Fine of not less than double the tax imposed for carrying on the businesses enumerated without paying the tax and procuring the license. This license is a personal privilege, enjoyable only by the person to whom issued; it is not transferable.

CHAP. 71 (sec. 1). Wholesale druggists permitted to sell alcohol to retail druggists and physicians, in any quantity, not less than one gallon, without license.

## MISSOURI.

## REVISED STATUTES OF 1889.

SEC. 1029. The mayor and assembly of a city of the first class have power by ordinance to license, tax, and regulate saloons, beer houses, tippling-houses, and dram-shops, and to impose, collect, and enforce fines for violations of such ordinances.

SEC. 1255 (amended by act approved March 31, 1893, page 65, acts of 1893). The mayor and common council of a city of the second class have power by ordinance to regulate, license, and tax saloons, tippling-houses, and dramshops, to fix the fees for licenses, and to punish the violation of ordinances by fines not exceeding \$500. No license for sale of liquors at retail shall be issued for less than \$750 per annum, five (5) per cent of which to go to the State, forty-eight (48) per cent to the county, and the remainder to be used for municipal purposes.

SEC. 1672. Boards of trustees of villages have power to pass ordinances to regulate and prohibit sale and disposal of liquors under merchant's license, and to license, regulate, and prohibit dramshops and tippling-houses.

SEC. 1695. Fines for breach of ordinances of a town to be paid to town treasurer.

SEC. 3786. Misdemeanor to erect or keep a booth, tent, stall, or other contrivance for the purpose of selling or disposing of liquors within one (1) mile of any camp or field meeting for religious worship during the time of holding such meeting.

SEC. 3855. Fine not exceeding \$50 for selling liquors or keeping open an ale or porter house, grocery, or tippling shop, on Sunday.

SEC. 3876. Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for knowingly selling any unwholesome drink without making same known to purchaser.

SEC. 3889. Fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 for manufacturing, selling, or offering for sale any ale or beer containing any substitute for hops, pure extract of hops, pure barley malt, or wholesome yeast.

SECS. 3830 to 3894, INCLUSIVE. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 on any person selling, offering to sell, manufacturing, or rectifying liquors without first taking and subscribing an oath not to mix or adulterate such liquors or suffer the

same to be adulterated. Does not prevent druggists, physicians, or those engaged in the mechanical arts from mixing or adulterating liquors to be used in their business for medicinal or mechanical purposes.

SEC. 3925 (amended by act approved March 6, 1893, page 148, acts of 1893). Misdemeanor to sell or dispose of liquors to an Indian, an intoxicated person, or an habitual drunkard.

SEC. 3926. Fine not exceeding \$100, when no other punishment is prescribed by law, for carrying on any business without a license when a license is required by law.

SEC. 3953. Fine not exceeding \$200 for any misdemeanor for which no other punishment is prescribed by law.

SECS. 4598 TO 4606, INCLUSIVE. Provides for elections to be held in counties and cities of twenty-five hundred (2,500) population or more to determine whether liquors shall be sold within such county or city. If vote is against the sale, such sale shall be deemed to be prohibited. Whatever the result of such an election, no further election upon the question shall be held within four (4) years. Fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000 for selling or disposing of liquors when sale has been prohibited as above. Above not to prevent sale of wine for sacramental purposes nor druggists or pharmacists from furnishing pure alcohol for medicinal, art, scientific, and mechanical purposes.

SECS. 4621, 4622, AND 4625. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any druggist for selling or disposing of liquors in any quantities less than four (4) gallons, except on written prescription of a physician, such physician stating in prescription name of person for whom liquor is prescribed and that same is a necessary remedy, or for selling alcohol in less quantities than four (4) gallons, except for art, mechanical, and scientific purposes, and upon written application of a person known to said druggist to be a mechanic, scientist, or artist, which application shall state purpose for which said alcohol is to be used. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 on druggist for failing or refusing to preserve, number, date, file, and produce in court or before grand jury when required all prescriptions compounded by him. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any physician doing business as a druggist writing a prescription, or permitting same to be filled out at his own drug store, calling for liquors for any other purpose than as above made lawful. Fine not exceeding \$200 on any druggist suffering alcohol or liquor to be drunk at or about his place of business.

SECS. 6915 AND 6919. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on merchants, commission merchants, grocers, manufacturers, and dealers in drugs and medicines for selling liquors to be drunk at their places of business, or in less quantities than five (5) gallons.

SECS. 7212 AND 7218. Fine of \$10 on a foot peddler, of \$25 on one having one or more beasts of burden, of \$50 on one having a cart or land carriage, and \$100 on one with a boat or vessel, for selling liquors.

SEC. 7278. Fine not exceeding \$100 on any person furnishing liquors to a convict, except upon order of a physician.

SEC. 8737. Fine of not less than \$40 nor more than \$400 for knowingly selling or disposing of liquors to any student of the State university, or of any school, college, or academy. Does not apply to druggists selling upon the written prescription of a physician, or upon written order of the president or principal of the university, college, school, or academy, or of the parent or guardian of such student.

#### ACTS OF 1891.

PAGE 128 (act approved April 20, 1891, amended by act approved March 8, 1893, page 150, acts of 1893). No person permitted to sell liquors at retail or in original packages in less quantities than three (3) gallons, without taking out a license as a dramshop keeper. Dramshop licenses to be issued by the county court allowing holder to sell liquors at retail or in original packages in any quantity not exceeding ten (10) gallons. A tax of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for State purposes, and of not less than \$250 nor more than \$400 for county purposes, shall be levied upon each such license for every period of six months. Two-thirds of the revenue for county purposes to be set apart for the road fund. Fine of not less than \$40 nor more than \$200 for any violation of above provisions. The proper authorities of incorporated towns and cities may impose a tax in addition to the above on licenses to dramshop keepers within their limits. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 on every dramshop keeper selling or disposing of liquors to minors, or having any minor in his employ about his dramshop to play at any game, without the written permission of the parent, master, or guardian of such minor, also for keeping open a dramshop or selling or disposing of liquors on Sunday or on any general election day. Fine of not less than \$40 nor more than \$200 on any maker of intoxicating liquors selling same at place where made to be drunk on premises. Such liquors may be sold at place where made in any quantity not less than

one (1) gallon. Act does not prevent any person having a wine or beer house license from selling same in any quantity not exceeding ten (10) gallons in any place, merchants from selling liquors according to the laws regulating licensing and taxation of merchants, or wine growers from selling wine of their own production in any quantity on their own premises. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 on any wine grower for selling or disposing of wine to any minor without permission of parent, master, or guardian, or to an inebriate, after being notified by a relative of such inebriate not to do so. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any dramshop keeper, druggist, or merchant selling or disposing of liquor about his premises, or allowing same to be done, to an habitual drunkard, after having been notified by the wife, father, mother, brother, sister, child, or guardian not to do so. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 on any dramshop keeper for keeping, using, exhibiting, or suffering to be kept, used, or exhibited in his dramshop any musical instrument whatever, or any billiard table, pool table, bowling or tenpin alley, cards, dice, or other device for gambling, for permitting therein sparring, boxing, wrestling, cockfighting, or other exhibition or contest, and for permitting any person to play therein upon any billiard table, etc., or with any cards or gambling device of any kind.

#### ACTS OF 1893.

PAGE 65 (act approved April 19, 1893, art. 4, secs. 34, 58, 67, 73, 85, and 107). Cities of the third class: City marshal to pay all fines assessed in the police court into city treasury. City collector to pay all license money into city treasury. License tax to be regulated by ordinance and to be paid to city collector. City council may prohibit the giving or selling of liquors to a minor or habitual drunkard. Council has power to levy and collect a license tax on beer depots or store rooms, dramshops, saloons, liquor sellers, and tippling-houses.

PAGE 149 (act approved March 17, 1893). Dramshop licenses in cities of 200,000 inhabitants or more to be granted by an excise commissioner. A fee of \$3 for each license so issued must be paid to the commissioner.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

PAGE 65 (act approved April 11, 1895, art. 5, secs. 47, 54, 58, 65, and 84). Cities of the fourth class: City marshal to pay all fines collected in the mayor's or police court into city treasury. Board of aldermen may prohibit the selling or giving of liquors to minors or habitual drunkards. License tax to be regulated by ordinance and paid to city collector and to be paid by him into city treasury. Mayor and board of aldermen have power to regulate and license dramshops, saloons, liquor sellers, beer depots or store rooms, and tippling-houses.

#### MONTANA.

#### CODES AND STATUTES, SANDERS' EDITION, 1895.

#### POLITICAL CODE.

SEC. 3075. Provides that thirty per cent of all license moneys shall be paid into the State treasury, and that balance shall be retained by the counties.

SECS. 3180 TO 3187, INCLUSIVE. Provides that upon the petition of one-third of the qualified voters of any county an election shall be held therein to determine whether liquors shall be sold within the limits of said county. Such election shall not be held oftener than once in two years. If the result of the election is against the sale of liquors, the result must be published for four weeks, and no license must be issued pending the publication or after the expiration of the period, and any person selling or disposing of liquors after the expiration of such period shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 4043. License must be procured from the county treasurer before commencing business. To carry on business in cities and towns authorized by their charters to grant licenses, the additional city or town license must be procured.

SEC. 4044. Fine of \$15 and costs, in addition to the license fee, to be recovered against any person required to take out a license who fails, neglects, or refuses to do so or who carries on or attempts to carry on business without license.

SECS. 4048 AND 4050. County treasurer must collect a fee of \$1 on each license and pay same into general county fund. License must be paid into county treasury.

SEC. 4063. The following semiannual license fees are required to sell liquors in less quantities than one quart:

In cities, towns, villages, and camps with a population of 10,000 or over, and for a distance of 1 mile from the limits thereof, \$300.

In cities, towns, villages, and camps with a population of 3,500 to 10,000, \$250.

In cities, towns, villages, and camps with a population of 1,000 to 3,500, \$240.

In cities, towns, villages, and camps with a population of 300 to 1,000, \$200.

In cities, towns, villages, and camps with a population under 300, or elsewhere not provided for above, \$150.

Licenses must not be issued for a shorter period than six months and are not negotiable or transferable.

SECS. 4064 AND 4065. No license required of physicians or druggists for liquor used or sold for medicinal purposes. Licenses to sell liquors in quantities of not less than 1 quart at a fixed place of business determined by the average monthly sales, as follows:

For sales of \$100,000 or more, \$75 per month.

For sales of \$75,000 and less than \$100,000, \$60 per month.

For sales of \$50,000 and less than \$75,000, \$40 per month.

For sales of \$40,000 and less than \$50,000, \$25 per month.

For sales of \$30,000 and less than \$40,000, \$20 per month.

For sales of \$20,000 and less than \$30,000, \$15 per month.

For sales of \$10,000 and less than \$20,000, \$12 per month.

For sales of \$5,000 and less than \$10,000, \$8 per month.

For sales of \$2,500 and less than \$5,000, \$5 per month.

For sales of \$1,250 and less than \$2,500, \$4 per month.

For sales of \$400 and less than \$1,250, \$3 per month.

For sales of less than \$400, \$1 per month.

SECS. 4068 AND 4069. Brewers, or sellers of malt liquors in quantities of more than 6 gallons, must pay monthly licenses according to their monthly sales, as follows:

For sales of \$3,000 or more, \$50.

For sales of \$1,000 and less than \$3,000, \$25.

For sales of \$500 and less than \$1,000, \$12.50.

For sales of less than \$500, \$7.50.

Distillers, manufacturers, and rectifiers of spirituous liquors pay a license of \$600 per year.

SEC. 4083. Manufacturers of malt, when not engaged in the manufacture of malt liquors, must pay a license of \$1,000 per quarter.

SECS. 4800 AND 4900. City and town councils have power to issue licenses for all industries and pursuits for which license is required under the State law, but the amount of such license must not exceed the State license and must be paid into the municipal treasury.

#### PENAL CODE.

SEC. 19. When not otherwise provided, misdemeanor is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$500.

SEC. 82. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for selling liquors during any part of a day set apart for any general, special, or municipal election during the hours when the polls are open.

SEC. 534. Misdemeanor to sell or furnish liquors in a theater or other place of amusement, or to employ, procure, or cause to be employed a female to sell or furnish liquors in such place.

SECS. 535 AND 536. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500 for selling or disposing of liquors within 1 mile of any camp or field meeting for religious worship during the time of such meeting. Does not apply to sales at a regular place of business established prior to the meeting referred to.

SEC. 682. Misdemeanor to adulterate or dilute liquors with the fraudulent intent to offer or cause the same to be offered for sale as unadulterated and undiluted, or to sell, keep, or offer same for sale as unadulterated or undiluted.

SEC. 717. Fine not exceeding \$100 to sell or dispose of liquors within 2 miles of any railroad in the course of construction or on which tracks are being laid; does not apply within the limits of any city or town.

SEC. 780. Misdemeanor to commence or carry on any business for which a license is required without first securing such license.

SECS. 2725 AND 2910. All fines must be paid into the county or municipal treasuries where the offense is prosecuted, but the costs must be first paid from such fines, except those imposed and collected in a police court.

#### NEBRASKA.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 8 (sec. 5). Fines, penalties, and license moneys arising under the general laws of the State to be paid over to the counties, and those arising under the rules, by-laws, or ordinances of cities, villages, towns, precincts, or other municipal subdivisions less than a county, to be paid over to the same, respectively.

ART. 9 (sec. 1). The legislature shall have power to tax liquor dealers, etc., in such manner as it shall direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates.

## COMPILED STATUTES, EDITION OF 1895.

SEC. 348. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for selling liquors in or within forty (40) rods of the inclosure of any State, district, or county agricultural society during the time of holding a fair therein.

SECS. 757 AND 758. The mayor and council of a city of the metropolitan class have power to restrain, prohibit, and suppress tippling shops and to impose fines for the violation of ordinances.

SEC. 799. The mayor and council of cities of the metropolitan class have power to tax, license, and regulate such kind of business or vocation as the public good may require.

SEC. 900. All fines, etc., collected by the police judge of a city of the metropolitan class to be paid into the city treasury.

SEC. 907. Fines collected in a city of the metropolitan class for offenses against either the ordinances of the city or against the laws of the State to be paid to the city treasurer.

SECS. 990 AND 997. "Cities of the first class having more than 25,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants" have power by ordinances to raise revenue by levying and collecting a license tax on any corporation or business within the limits of the city.

SEC. 1077. The excise boards in "cities of the first class," as above, have exclusive control to license, restrain, regulate, or prohibit the sale or disposal of liquors in such cities and to determine the amount to be paid for a license, not less than the minimum sum required by general law. They may grant special permits to druggists to sell liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes without license. Fine in any sum fixed by rule of the excise board, not to exceed \$200, for selling or disposing of liquors in the city without first complying with the regulations provided by law, as in the case of persons to whom licenses are granted by the county board, and taking out a license or permit therefor, and for violating any of the rules and regulations established by the excise board governing the traffic.

SEC. 1086. Fines collected in "cities of the first class," as above, and arising from breach of ordinances of any such city, to be paid to city treasurer, and those arising from breach of a State law to be paid to county treasurer.

SECS. 1172, 1181, AND 1212. "Cities of the first class having less than 25,000 inhabitants" (more than 10,000 and less than 25,000 inhabitants) have power by ordinance to raise revenue by levying and collecting a license tax on any occupation or business within the limits of such city and to impose fines for the breach of any ordinance.

SEC. 1260. The mayor and council of "cities of the first class having less than 25,000 inhabitants" may by ordinance license, restrain, regulate, or prohibit the selling or disposing of liquors and determine the amount to be paid for a license, not less than the minimum sum required by the general law. They may issue permits to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes. Fine of not more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors within the city without first complying with the regulations provided by law respecting the sale of liquors for persons licensed by the county board and procuring a license or permit therefor.

SEC. 1269. Fines collected in "cities of the first class having less than 25,000 inhabitants" arising from breach of ordinances of any such city to be paid to city treasurer, and those arising from breach of State laws to be paid to county treasurer.

SEC. 1308. Fines collected in cities of the second class of less than 5,000 inhabitants arising from a breach of ordinances of a city to be paid to the city treasurer, and those arising from breach of a State law to be paid to the county treasurer.

SECS. 1323 AND 1339. Cities of the second class containing less than 5,000 inhabitants have power to forbid, punish, and prohibit the selling or disposing of liquors to any minor, apprentice, or insane, idiotic, or distracted person, habitual drunkard, or person in the habit of getting intoxicated.

SECS. 1385, 1393, AND 1394. Cities of the second class of less than 5,000 inhabitants and villages may enact ordinances or by-laws to raise revenue by levying and collecting a license tax on any occupation or business within its limits, to license, regulate, and prohibit the selling and disposal of liquors, and to determine the amount to be paid for a license. The city council or village board of trustees may issue permits to druggists to sell liquors, without license, for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental, and chemical purposes only.

SECS. 1563, 1571, AND 1577. Cities of the second class of more than 5,000 and less than 10,000 inhabitants may enact ordinances or by-laws to raise revenue by levying and collecting a license tax on any occupation or business within its limits and to impose fines for breaches of ordinances.

SEC. 1649. The mayor and council of cities of the second class of more than 5,000 and less than 10,000 inhabitants may by ordinance license, restrain, regulate, and prohibit the selling or disposing of liquors in the city and determine the amount to be paid for such license, not less than the minimum sum required by any general

law. Special permits may be granted to druggists to sell liquors, without license, for medicinal and mechanical purposes. Fine of not more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors in such city without first complying with the regulations provided by law respecting the sale of liquors by persons licensed by county boards and procuring a license or permit therefor.

SEC. 1656. Fines collected in cities of the second class of less than 10,000 and more than 5,000 inhabitants, arising from a breach of an ordinance of the city, to be paid to the city treasurer, and those arising from a breach of the laws of the State, to be paid to the county treasurer.

SEC. 3287. Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for selling or disposing of liquors to an Indian who is not a citizen.

SECS. 3591, 3598, 3600, 3601, 3603, 3604, 3610, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3615, 3616, 3619, 3621, 3622, 3623, AND 3624. County liquor licenses to be granted by the county board. Annual license fee to be not less than \$500. County commissioners can not issue licenses in cities or incorporated villages or within two (2) miles thereof, except that, in counties having 15,000 inhabitants, they may issue licenses within two (2) miles of any city. Fine of \$25 on any licensed dealer for selling or disposing of liquors to any minor, apprentice, or servant under twenty-one years of age. Fine of \$50 on any licensed dealer for selling or disposing of liquors to any Indian, insane person, idiot, or habitual drunkard. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for selling or disposing of liquors without first obtaining a license therefor. Persons may, without procuring license, sell wine made from grapes grown by them on land owned or occupied by them, and situated in the State. Fine of \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors, or permitting any employee to do so, which have been adulterated with any substance, also for selling or disposing of liquors on general or special election days or on Sundays. Law requiring license does not apply to physicians nor to druggists holding permits for the sale of liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, or sacramental purposes, nor to persons having liquors for home consumption. In case of a conviction for illegal selling defendant shall pay, in addition to the fine, an attorney's fee of not less than \$25 to the prosecuting attorney, if county attorney did not prosecute. County board may grant permits to druggists to sell liquors without license for medicinal, mechanical, and chemical purposes. Liquor licenses to be granted in cities of the metropolitan class by the board of fire and police commissioners; in cities of the first class, having more than 25,000 and less than 80,000 inhabitants, by the excise boards, and by the corporate authorities of all other cities and villages. Annual license fee to be not less than \$500 in villages and cities having not more than 10,000 population, and not less than \$1,000 in all cities having over 10,000 population. In all such cities and villages the authorities may grant permits to druggists to sell without license for medicinal, mechanical, and chemical purposes only. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 on any druggist failing to keep a register of sales, showing the dates, kind and quantity of liquors sold or disposed of, and to whom such liquor was sold; also for failing to keep such register open to inspection, and to make a sworn report each year to the authorities of all entries made in such register. Fine of not less than \$25 for not keeping windows and doors of places where liquors are sold unobstructed by screens, etc. All fines recovered for violations of above provisions to be paid into the proper treasury for benefit of school fund, and the authorities by whom the licenses were issued shall pay a sum equal to one-fourth the amount collected to the complaining witness. Fine of \$10, and \$15 in addition, to be paid to the prosecuting attorney, if there be one, and, if not, to the school fund of the county, in addition to the fine, for treating or giving any liquors in any saloon or public place where they are kept for sale. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 to be paid into county treasury for use of the schools for selling or disposing of liquors at or within a distance of three (3) miles from the place where any religious society or assemblage of people is collected together for religious worship in any field or woodland. Does not apply to tavern keepers, distillers, or manufacturers exercising their calling at their places of business.

SEC. 4231. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for bringing, ordering, taking, or sending liquors, attempting so to do, or causing same to be done, into any place of registration or revision of registration during the sitting of any board of supervisors of registration, and for drinking or partaking of such liquors at any such time or place.

SEC. 6805. Fine not exceeding \$100 for putting adulterated liquors into any vessel having a private stamp, brand, label, wrapper, or trade-mark usually affixed by any maker of wine from grapes grown within the State, for the purpose of deceiving any person by the sale thereof, and for manufacturing, vending, or giving away, or permitting any employee so to do, liquors adulterated with any poisonous ingredients.

SEC. 6863. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors with intent to evade the law, on the day of any general or special election.

## NEVADA.

## GENERAL STATUTES OF 1885.

SECS. 1269, 1270, AND 1271. License fee of \$200 per annum to be paid by all traveling merchants, drummers, or agents selling liquors or offering to sell the same. License fee must be paid into the general fund of the State. A fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for selling liquors or attempting to sell the same to be delivered in the State at some future time without this license.

SEC. 1615. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for selling or disposing of liquors or causing same to be sold or disposed of on any day on which a general election is held or within the limits of any county or city on any day upon which a special or municipal election is held.

SEC. 2024 (amended by chap. 43, acts of 1889) AND 2026. Boards of county commissioners have authority to fix and collect licenses in towns and cities on saloons or cellars, manufacturers of liquor, restaurants, barrooms, etc., and to license, tax, regulate, prohibit, and suppress all tippling-houses, dramshops, etc., and in all unincorporated cities and towns they have power to fix and collect a tax on wholesale liquor merchants, brewers, manufacturers of liquors and beer, saloons, bars, barrooms, or cellars, etc. They also fix the punishment for breach of any ordinance, but the fine imposed shall not exceed \$500. All licenses, taxes, and fines shall be paid into the county treasury and set apart for the use of the town or city in which they were collected.

SEC. 4671. Fine not exceeding \$500 for erecting booth, etc., for the purpose of selling or disposing of liquors within one mile of any camp or field meeting for religious worship during the time of holding such meeting.

SEC. 4677. Fine not exceeding \$500 for knowingly selling any poisonous or adulterated liquors.

SEC. 4729. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for selling liquors within one-half mile of the State prison.

SECS. 4730 AND 4731. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or furnishing liquor to a minor, or to a mental imbecile, without an order from his parent or guardian. After deducting costs of suit the fines derived from such prosecutions must be paid into the county treasury for the benefit of the school fund.

SECS. 4732 AND 4733 (both amended by chap. 30, acts of 1887). Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for selling or disposing of liquor to an Indian. Fine to be paid into the school fund. In addition to the fine a further sum of \$100 is taxed as part of the costs and is to be paid the informer.

SECS. 4822 AND 4823. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for failure to post up the liquor license and to keep same posted in a conspicuous place.

## ACTS OF 1887.

CHAF. 81. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$300 for keeping, letting, or renting a house, fronting or having an entrance on the principal street or thoroughfare of any town, in which liquors are sold or served by females, or where females are employed to attract custom. Does not apply to towns and cities incorporated at the time the act became law.

## ACTS OF 1889.

CHAP. 72 (amended by chap. 14, acts of 1891). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for keeping open places where liquor is sold by the glass or drink, except hotels, or for selling the same in such quantities between the hours of 12 o'clock p. m. of any day and 6 o'clock the next morning.

## ACTS OF 1891.

CHAP. 99 (secs. 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 126, 131, and 148). No license required for the sale by the producer or manufacturer of wines or liquors manufactured from the agricultural products of the State, or for the use of liquors by druggists and physicians in the preparation of medicines. License fees for the sale of liquors, in quantities not less than one quart, at a fixed place of business are payable monthly, and are graded according to the average monthly sales, as follows:

For sales of \$100,000 or more, \$50 per month.

For sales of \$75,000 and less than \$100,000, \$37.50 per month.

For sales of \$50,000 and less than \$75,000, \$25 per month.

For sales of \$40,000 and less than \$50,000, \$20 per month.

For sales of \$30,000 and less than \$40,000, \$15 per month.



For sales of \$20,000 and less than \$30,000, \$10 per month.

For sales of \$10,000 and less than \$20,000, \$7.50 per month.

For sales of \$5,000 and less than \$10,000, \$5 per month.

For sales of \$1,000 and less than \$5,000, \$3.75 per month.

For sales of less than \$1,000, \$2.50 per month.

License to sell in quantities less than one quart must be procured before engaging in the business, and are at the rate of \$10 per month, unless said business is carried on in connection with the entertainment of travelers at a point distant one mile from a city or town, when the license shall be at the rate of \$15 per month; the holder of such license shall not be entitled to sell liquors, or to cause same to be sold, on any day upon which a general or special election is held. Every peddler, traveling merchant, hawker, etc., using a wagon or one or more animals and vending liquors shall pay a license of \$25 per month, said license only being good for the county in which it was granted, and if such person engaging in such sales is found without proper license he shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500. To conduct a hurdy-gurdy house, dance house, or concert saloon, in which women or girls are employed to sell liquors, directly or indirectly, a license fee of \$500 for each and every three months must be paid, in addition to the retail liquor license. Licenses granted by this chapter do not entitle the holder to carry on the business in a city or town authorized by its charter to grant licenses unless the license required by the ordinances of such city or town is also procured. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for selling without license. Provision made for collecting license fee by suit, and \$15 liquidated damages shall be included in the judgment, \$5 of which shall be paid the collector and \$10 the prosecuting attorney. Licenses shall be granted for 3, 6, or 12 months, at the option of the applicant, and all license fees shall be paid into the county treasury. All fines for violation of the penal law of the State must be paid into the State treasury to the credit of the State school fund, and no costs must be deducted from the fine imposed.

#### ACTS OF 1893.

CHAP. 23. One-half of the license fees for selling liquors in less quantities than one quart, collected from places located within incorporated cities, must be paid to the city treasurer.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 15. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for selling or disposing of liquors within the State capitol building.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

#### PUBLIC STATUTES OF 1891.

CHAP. 50 (secs. 10 and 12). City councils have power to establish regulations for groceries, stores, restaurants, and places of public amusement; to authorize the entry of proper officers into all such places to inspect the same, and the seizure and forfeiture of all liquors, and the instruments used and designed to be used in the manufacture or sale of the same, in violation of law. Fines for violations of city ordinances to inure to such uses as city councils may direct.

CHAP. 112. One or more persons to be appointed by governor to furnish town liquor agents with pure and unadulterated liquors. Town liquor agents, not exceeding three (3) to a town, to be appointed by the selectmen. Such agents may sell spirituous liquors to be used in the arts and for medicinal, mechanical, and chemical purposes, and wine for the commemoration of the Lord's supper and for no other purpose whatever. Liquors to be sold by such agents at a profit to be fixed by the selectmen, and said profits to be paid to town treasurer. Fine of \$50 on any town liquor agent for failing to keep an accurate account of his transactions, specifying date, kind, quantity, and price of all liquors bought or sold by him; of whom bought, to whom sold, and the use for which sold, as stated by purchaser; for failing to exhibit his accounts, together with all books, receipts, and other papers relating thereto to the selectmen or any justice of the peace when required so to do; for failing to make an annual report, under oath, of all purchases and costs thereof and of all sales and proceeds thereof, specifying the number of sales, quantities, and kinds of liquor sold, and the quantity, kind, and cost of all liquors remaining on hand; for knowingly selling for any other purpose than as authorized by law to do; for knowingly violating any rule of law or rule or regulation of the selectmen; for adulterating liquors kept by him for sale; and for buying his liquors of any person when not so authorized by law. Fine of \$50 for the first offense and of \$100 for subsequent offense on any person, not being a town liquor agent, for selling or keeping

for sale spirituous liquors. Fine of \$100 on any person, not being a town agent, who shall be a common seller of spirituous liquors. Fine of \$10 for first offense and of \$50 for a subsequent offense on any person, not being a town liquor agent, selling or keeping for sale malt liquor, or cider in less quantities than ten (10) gallons, unless in an unfermented state or when sold by the manufacturer at the press. Fine of \$50 for a first offense and of \$100 for a subsequent offense for soliciting or taking orders for liquors, to be delivered without the State, knowing or having cause to believe that if it is so delivered it will be brought into the State to be sold in violation of law. Fine of \$100 on any person for going from place to place soliciting or taking orders for liquors to be delivered and with purpose as above described. Fine of \$50 on any person for knowingly bringing liquors within the State to be illegally sold or kept for sale therein. Sale of domestic wine and sale of foreign spirituous liquors by importer, in original casks or packages, not prohibited. One-half of each fine collected in case of violations of this chapter shall be paid to the person making complaint. Provides for seizure of liquors kept for sale in violation of law. Such liquor may, upon due proceedings, be adjudged forfeited and court may order so much as is good and valuable to become the property of the county. Such liquor may be sold and the proceeds must be paid, one-half to the person, town, or city prosecuting, if any, and the residue into county treasury. Fine of not more than \$200 on any person willfully letting or suffering any person to use his premises for illegal sale of liquors.

CHAP. 256 (sec. 2). Unless otherwise specially provided, all fines imposed by a justice of the peace for offenses against the police of towns and violations of by-laws of towns shall go to town in which offense was committed. Fines imposed by police courts go to town, and all other fines shall be for the use of the county.

CHAP. 264 (secs. 16 and 20). Fine not exceeding \$20 for furnishing liquors to a minor; to a pauper; to a person committed to a house of correction, without permission of the keeper thereof; or to a spendthrift or idle person under guardianship, except by permission of his guardian.

CHAP. 269 (sec. 10). Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for adulterating liquors, for the purpose of sale, with any substance poisonous or injurious to health, and for knowingly selling liquor so adulterated.

## NEW JERSEY.

### GENERAL STATUTES OF 1895.

PAGE 341 (sec. 18, act approved March 25, 1881). The corporate authorities of any incorporated camp-meeting association or seaside resort, the grounds belonging to which are located outside the corporate limits of any city or borough possessing a special charter granted by the legislature, have the right and power to license, regulate, and restrain the manufacture, sale, or barter of liquors within their premises and within the limit of one (1) mile from the boundary thereof. Fine of \$20 for selling, bartering, or manufacturing liquors within such limits as above without having such license as above required.

PAGE 742 (secs. 1369, 1371, and 1374, act approved April 24, 1894). Common councils of cities have the power to license, regulate, and prohibit the keeping of victualing houses or cellars, ale and beer saloons or gardens. City councils may provide fine not exceeding \$200 for violations of ordinances. They have sole and exclusive power to grant licenses for inns and taverns within cities.

PAGE 1060 (secs. 60 to 63, inclusive, act approved March 27, 1874). Fine not exceeding \$20 for selling, or causing or permitting to be sold, without a license, any liquors by less measure than one (1) quart, or any mixed liquors in less quantity than five (5) gallons. Does not apply to compounds intended to be used as medicine, nor prohibit any person or persons from selling metheglin, currant wine, or cider, made by them; also same fine on licensed keepers of inns or taverns for selling liquors on Sunday. Fine of \$100 on any official or other person for knowingly selling or permitting the selling of liquors in any court-house or jail, and on any person for selling liquors on any election day between sunrise and sunset.

PAGE 1083 (sec. 192, act approved March 27, 1874). Fine not exceeding \$500 for nuisances and all other offenses of an indictable nature at common law, no other punishment being provided by law.

PAGE 1101 (sec. 273, act approved March 10, 1893). Not lawful hereafter to indict anyone for offense of keeping a nuisance or disorderly house when offense consists only in unlawful sale of liquors. In such cases indictment shall be for sale of liquors contrary to law, and on conviction such person shall be punished as provided in section 192 above.

PAGE 1104 (secs. 297 and 298, act approved April 6, 1871). Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for manufacturing, bartering, selling, or keeping for barter and sale, any liquors adulterated or manufactured with spurious or poisonous ingredients. Fine not

exceeding \$500 for adulterating, mixing, compounding, or poisoning any spirituous liquors, or for selling or bartering any such liquors with intent to make greater profit, or with intent to produce intoxication or stupefaction.

PAGE 1114 (sec. 353, act approved February 15, 1888). Fine not exceeding \$1,000 on any person keeping a boarding house, and not licensed therefor as required by law, for selling liquors.

PAGE 1199 (sec. 4, act approved April 9, 1875). Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 on any person for selling or disposing of liquors to an habitual drunkard and taking in exchange therefor any goods or chattels belonging to said drunkard, his or her family, and necessary for their comfort and support.

PAGE 1201 (sec. 20, act approved April 9, 1875). Fine of \$10 on any person furnishing or supplying liquors to any person convicted as a disorderly person, to a member of his family, or to any person for him, and for allowing liquor so sold by him to be drunk on his premises by such convict, after having received notice of an order of a justice or justices relative to such conviction.

PAGE 1318 (sec. 132, act approved April 18, 1876). Fine of \$100, in addition to fine provided for in section 63 on page 1060, for selling liquors on election days, one-half to be paid to the person who shall prosecute the offense.

PAGE 1554 (sec. 453, act approved March 6, 1886). Fine imposed in police courts to be paid into city treasuries.

PAGE 1708 (sec. 55, act approved March 3, 1853). Fine of \$10 on any person for furnishing liquors to an habitual drunkard after receiving notice from guardian of his estate not to do so.

PAGE 1725 (secs. 63, 67, 68, and 69, acts approved March 10, 1880, and March 26, 1886). Fine of \$60 for selling or giving liquors to any minor under eighteen (18) years of age, or for allowing any such minor to frequent any place where liquors are sold. If above provisions are violated more than three (3) times in six (6) months by same person, a fine not exceeding \$200 may be imposed.

PAGE 1788 (secs. 1, 7, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 37, and 38, act approved April 17, 1846). Licenses to keep inns and taverns and to utter and sell liquors may be granted by the courts of common pleas in their respective counties. Fee of \$1 to be paid court for granting license and another fee of the same amount to the clerk of said court for drawing said license. Same fine as for selling without license to be imposed on any licensee for selling liquors in any place other than the inn or tavern for which license was granted; also for selling liquors after expiration of his annual license, not having renewed same. Fine of \$16 on any shopkeeper selling or retailing strong liquors so as to encourage drunkenness, reveling, or frolicking in his house or store. Annual license fee for keeping an inn or tavern, as above, to be not less than \$10 nor more than \$70, the court taking into consideration the situation and circumstances of the place. Such fees to be for the use of the county. Fine of \$1 for each month's neglect on any tavern keeper not putting up a sign on or adjacent to the front of his house with his name thereon, and for not keeping said sign up during time he shall keep such inn or tavern. Offense against State for any innkeeper or tavern keeper to permit or suffer any cockfighting, playing with cards or dice, or any kind of gaming by lot or chance in his inn or tavern. For certain offense license may be revoked, and the same fine as is provided for selling without a license is to be imposed on any person selling liquors after receiving copy of rule or order revoking his license. Fine of \$1 on any licensee selling liquors to an apprentice or servant, knowing or having reason to believe him to be such, without consent of master or mistress. Fine of \$10, one-half to prosecutor and one-half for benefit of poor of township, for selling liquors by retail in less quantities than one (1) quart without a license. Fine of \$50, one-half to the prosecutor and one-half to the county, on any sheriff knowingly permitting any person to sell liquors in the court or jail.

PAGE 1795 (sec. 49, act approved March 16, 1869). Fine not exceeding \$20 for selling liquors, or exposing same for sale, in or from any wagon, carriage, sleigh, or other ambulatory conveyance.

PAGE 1796 (sec. 52, act approved March 13, 1879). In all incorporated cities having a population not less than 4,000 and not exceeding 6,000, and in towns having a population of less than 1,000, and such cities and towns being situated in counties having a population of not less than 37,000 and not exceeding 40,000 by census of 1875, licenses to keep inns, taverns, and ale and beer saloons shall be granted by the inferior court of common pleas, and the moneys received from such licenses shall be paid over to the proper officers of such cities and towns.

PAGE 1797 (secs. 60, 62, 64, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, and 73, act approved April 4, 1872). Licenses for sale of wine or malt liquors in quantities less than one (1) quart to be drunk on the premises may be granted by the courts of common pleas. Each applicant to become bound by recognizance and to pay a fee of 50 cents to the officer before whom it is taken, a fee of \$1 to the court for granting the license, and a fee of \$2 to the clerk of the court for his services in connection with recognizance and license. Annual license fee to be not less than \$10 nor more than \$50, same to be for

the use of the county. Fine of \$50, one-half to go to the prosecutor, for selling or causing or permitting wine and malt liquors to be sold as above without having a license. In addition to said fine, persons selling wine or malt liquors as above without having a license, or who sell the same on Sunday, may be indicted as keepers of disorderly houses, and upon conviction shall be punished as now provided by law for keepers of common nuisances. Provisions above do not apply to townships, cities, or incorporated towns in which laws are in force regulating the sale of wine and malt liquors.

PAGE 1799 (sec. 74, act approved March 29, 1878). In all towns, boroughs, and incorporated districts (not cities) having a population of 1,000 and not exceeding 6,000 inhabitants, licenses to sell wine and malt liquors may be granted by courts of common pleas and the license money received shall be paid to the towns, boroughs, and incorporated districts in which the licenses were granted.

PAGE 1800 (sec. 80, act approved February 11, 1797). Fine of \$20 on any person making a vendue and selling or disposing of liquors thereat, to be drunk at the time and place of said vendue, does not apply to vendue held at an inn or tavern by any civil officer.

PAGE 1800 (secs. 82 to 86, inclusive, act approved March 9, 1877). In cities whose charters provide that all licenses for the sale of liquors shall be granted by a board of excise commissioners consisting of resident freeholders thereof nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the common council, annual licenses and the fees therefor are provided as follows: For selling liquors of all kinds a fee of not less than \$50 nor more than \$75; for selling ale, beer, and light wine a fee of not less than \$15 nor more than \$25; licenses to expire on 1st day of July succeeding the granting thereof. Licenses may be granted for any part of a year not less than one (1) month next preceding July 1st, and the license fee to be charged in such case for the sale of liquors of all kinds to be not less than \$4 nor more than \$7 per month for each month of the unexpired year, and for the sale of ale, beer, and light wine only, not less than \$1.50 nor more than \$3 per month. Licenses as above may be transferred by the board of excise commissioners upon payment of fee of \$3 in each case. Fine not to exceed \$50 for selling liquors in less quantities than five (5) gallons at one time without having a license as above. Above provisions do not apply to cities having less than 100,000 population.

PAGE 1801 (secs. 87 to 91, inclusive, act approved March 27, 1878). For cities whose charters provide that all licenses for the sale of liquors shall be granted by a board of excise commissioners, consisting of resident freeholders thereof, nominated by the mayor and confirmed by the common council of such city, who shall not be from the same political party, the same provisions are made as those contained in sections 82 to 86, inclusive, above.

PAGE 1802 (secs. 92 to 103, inclusive, act approved April 5, 1878). In all cities of 100,000 population and over liquor licenses are to be granted by boards of excise commissioners. All persons selling in quantities less than five (5) gallons at a time required to take out licenses. Those not licensed may keep and sell or dispose of liquors in quantities not less than five (5) gallons at a time, provided that no part thereof shall be drunk or used in or about the place where disposed of or sold. Annual licenses and fees therefor as follows: For selling spirituous liquors and wines, not less than \$50 nor more than \$100; for selling ale and beer only, \$30. License fees to be paid to the comptroller or treasurer of the city. Fine of \$50 for selling in less quantities than five (5) gallons at one time without having a license therefor. Fine of \$10 on any person licensed to sell within the city, for selling or furnishing liquors to an apprentice, or to a minor under the age of eighteen (18) years, knowing or having any reason to believe him to be such.

PAGE 1806 (sec. 105, act approved March 13, 1883). All incorporated towns, which by their charters now have power to license and regulate taverns, restaurants, and beer saloons, are authorized to impose a tax or license fee for all such licenses granted by them, and to appropriate such fee to the incidental or contingent account of the corporation.

PAGE 1807 (secs. 112 to 122, inclusive, act approved February 24, 1892). The governing bodies of all towns and cities, except cities of the first class, have power to establish boards of excise commissioners. Said boards shall have sole power within such cities and towns to grant licenses to inns, taverns, and beer saloons, and for the sale of malt, vinous, and spirituous liquors in quantities from one (1) quart to five (5) gallons, to establish such ordinances regulating same as they shall deem proper, and to provide for fine not exceeding \$50 for violations of such ordinances. All license fees to be for the use of such cities or towns.

PAGE 1809 (secs. 123 and 124, act approved April 18, 1884). Mayor and common council in boroughs of the first class have authority to grant licenses for the sale of liquor in less quantities than one (1) quart, and to pass ordinances regulating such sales.

PAGE 1809 (sec. 126, act approved April 1, 1887). Excise boards of any city in the

State authorized to transfer liquor licenses and to collect a fee therefor not less than \$5.

PAGE 1809 (secs. 127, 128, and 129, act approved March 23, 1888). Board of councilmen of any incorporated town has power to pass ordinances to license, regulate, and prohibit inns and taverns, and the sale of liquors therein, to fix terms, etc., upon which licenses are to be granted, the fee therefor not to be less than now fixed by general law, and to prescribe penalties not exceeding a fine of \$50 for violations of such ordinances.

PAGE 1810 (secs. 131 to 146, inclusive, act approved March 20, 1889). No license to keep an inn or tavern or to sell liquors in quantities less than one (1) quart shall hereafter be granted by any authority except upon payment of the following annual fees: In all townships, towns, boroughs, or cities having a population of not less than 3,000 a license fee of not less than \$100; in all such places having a population exceeding 3,000 and not exceeding 10,000, a license fee of not less than \$150; in all such places having a population exceeding 10,000, a license fee not less than \$250. License for the sale of liquors in quantities from one (1) quart to five (5) gallons also required, the provisions as to fees, etc., being the same as for licenses to sell in quantities less than one (1) quart, above. Any person selling or offering or exposing liquors for sale without the license as above required, deemed guilty of the offense of keeping a disorderly house. All license fees to be for the use of the town, township, borough, or city wherein the licenses were granted. Licensees to sell liquors in less quantity than one (1) quart not to be granted to any store or place in which a grocery or mercantile business is to be carried on, except to a restaurant or a place where tobacco and cigars are sold by retail. Anyone engaging in sale of liquors contrary to above provision deemed guilty of keeping a disorderly house. Druggists may sell in less quantities than one (1) quart without a license therefor, provided such liquors are in good faith compounded or sold for medicinal uses only upon the prescription of a physician and not to be used or drunk in or about the premises where sold. A druggist violating any of the above provisions deemed guilty of keeping a disorderly house.

PAGE 1814 (secs. 148, 149, and 150, act approved March 28, 1895). License fee of not less than \$75 in cities of the first class and of not less than \$50 in cities of the second class to be paid by bottlers of beer, not to be drunk on the premises where bottled. Fine not exceeding \$50 on bottlers as above for carrying on such business without having a license.

PAGE 1815 (sec. 153, act approved May 6, 1889). Excise boards of cities may transfer liquor licenses and collect a fee of \$5 therefor. They may revoke the license, and persons selling under such revoked license is liable to the fine imposed for selling without a license.

PAGE 1816 (sec. 158, act passed April 28, 1890). All license fees to be for the use of the city, borough, village, town, township, or incorporated district wherein the licenses were granted.

PAGE 1817 (secs. 161 to 165, inclusive, act approved March 20, 1891). Courts of common pleas may license social clubs to sell to their members only. To obtain such a license such a club must be duly incorporated, must own or occupy a club house used for its own purposes exclusively, must have had continuously for six (6) months previous to making application for license an actual adult membership of at least 50 members, and no minor members. License fee of not less than \$250 must be paid, for the use of the township, borough, or city wherein the club is located. Fine of \$50 on any such club for selling or disposing of liquors without such license and for, having such license, selling or disposing of liquors to a minor or apprentice, to any person not a member, or to a member in quantities greater than one (1) quart to be used off the premises. Any yacht club, under same conditions as above, may be licensed to sell liquors to its members only, upon payment of such annual fee as the court may direct.

PAGE 1820 (secs. 177 to 181, inclusive, act approved April 14, 1891). Provides for the transfer of license for unexpired part of license year when any person, being a tenant and holding a license to keep an inn, tavern, or saloon, removes from the building for which the license was granted, upon payment to such person of a portion of the costs and expenses of obtaining the license, proportionate to the time the license has yet to run; also that the person to whom such transfer is granted shall pay therefor the same clerk fees as applicants obtaining an original license pay, and in addition shall pay to the licensing body for fixing and determining the amount to be paid for such transfer the same fees as now fixed by law for hearing and determining appeal cases in the courts of common pleas.

PAGE 1821 (sec. 183, act approved February 8, 1892). In addition to the power of governing bodies of boroughs to grant liquor licenses within the same, courts of common pleas are vested with the power to grant licenses within such borough and all license fees received by such courts shall be paid by the clerks thereof to the proper authorities of said boroughs for the use thereof.

PAGE 1823 (sec. 195, act approved March 28, 1892). Boards charged with duty of granting liquor licenses in cities of the second class may transfer such licenses and collect a fee of not less than \$10 in each case.

PAGE 1824 (sec. 196, act approved March 14, 1893). Courts of common pleas may transfer liquor licenses granted by them for the sale of liquors in quantities from one (1) quart to five (5) gallons and collect a fee therefor of not less than \$3.50.

PAGE 1992 (sec. 65, act approved March 26, 1873). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$250 for a first offense, and of not less than \$100 for a second offense, for selling or exposing liquors for sale, or knowingly causing or permitting same to be done, within two (2) miles of the boundary of the grounds owned by the State in the county of Morris for the accommodation of the insane.

PAGE 2449 (secs. 10 and 11, act approved March 16, 1854). Fine of \$50 on any person found hawking, peddling, or traveling from house to house, or place to place, to vend either at public or private sale, any wine, gin, rum, brandy, whisky, cider spirits, or other ardent spirits, or any composition of which such liquors form the chief ingredient.

PAGE 3710 (secs. 10, 11, and 12, act approved March 27, 1874). Unlawful for any person to erect, place, or have any booth, tent, stall, carriage, boat or vessel, or other place for the purpose of selling or disposing of liquors within three (3) miles of any place of religious worship during time of holding a meeting therefor. Any person doing as above shall be warned to desist and to remove such booth, etc., with its contents. If he does not immediately do so such booth, etc., with its contents, is to be forfeited, seized by the proper persons, advertised, and sold, and the proceeds of such sale, after paying expenses of seizure and sale, to be paid to overseers of the poor of the township for the use of the poor of the county. Does not apply to any licensed tavern keeper in his or her ordinary and lawful business.

## NEW MEXICO.

### COMPILED LAWS OF 1884.

SECS. 471, 472, AND 473. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$50 on any sheriff, jailer, or guard, and of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 on any other person, who shall furnish, in any manner, liquor to a prisoner in jail. Does not apply to liquor furnished on a physician's prescription.

SEC. 683. All fines shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which the offense for which the fine is imposed was committed.

SEC. 841. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for selling or disposing of liquor to an intoxicated person, or to a minor without the consent of his parents or guardian.

SEC. 842. Fine not exceeding \$500 for doing business without a license when a license is required.

SEC. 843. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for adulterating liquors which are for sale with any deleterious substance or fluid, or selling or offering for sale liquors so adulterated.

SEC. 853. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 on saloon keeper allowing a minor to play billiards or other game on his premises.

SECS. 855 AND 856. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 on any person other than parent or guardian who sells or furnishes liquor to a minor under eighteen (18) years of age. A fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for selling or furnishing liquor to an Indian under the charge of an agent or superintendent of Indians.

SECS. 857 AND 858. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100, one-half to be paid the informer and one-half to the school fund, for drinking, using, selling, or disposing of liquors on the day of any general or special election.

SECS. 859 AND 860. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$200 for selling or disposing of liquor to an Indian. Does not apply to the Pueblo Indians. Offender must be committed to jail until fine is paid.

SECS. 1622, 1623, AND 1626. The city council and board of trustees in towns have the authority to license, regulate, or prohibit the selling or disposing of liquors, and to forbid and punish the selling or disposing of liquors to any minor or apprentice, insane, idiotic, or distracted person, habitual drunkard, or person intoxicated, and to enforce such ordinances by fines not exceeding \$300. All fines for the violation of ordinances and moneys collected for licenses shall be paid into the municipal treasury. Permits may be granted to druggists to sell liquors without license for medicinal, mechanical, sacramental, and chemical purposes only.

SECS. 2901, 2905, 2906, AND 2907. License taxes, one-half for Territorial and one-half for county purposes, shall be imposed each year as follows:

For selling liquor in quantities of more than 5 gallons at the same time to the same person [wholesale dealer's license], \$100.

For the manufacture of fermented liquors [brewer's license], \$60.

For the manufacture of distilled liquors [distiller's license], \$200.

No license is required for the manufacture or the sale at the place of manufacture of liquors made from fruits grown in the Territory. Licenses may be issued for any period not less than 3 months. If license is not paid within 20 days after demand, a penalty of 50 per cent shall be added and collected as a part of the tax. Collector may distrain and sell personal property in the collection of the license.

#### ACTS OF 1836-37.

CHAP. 20. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 for procuring or causing to be procured liquor for an habitual drunkard, knowing him to be such.

#### ACTS OF 1888-89.

CHAP. 59. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for allowing a lewd female person to enter any place where liquors are sold for the purpose of drinking or to solicit drinks.

#### ACTS OF 1890-91.

CHAP. 9. Licenses to vend, retail, or sell liquors in quantities of not more than 4½ gallons to one person at one time [retail dealer's license] outside the limits of incorporated towns or cities granted by board of county commissioners and within the limits of incorporated places by the city or town authorities. The city or town authorities may also impose an additional license for municipal purposes. License fee to retail liquors in any precinct, village, town, or city having not more than 500 inhabitants, \$100.

In any precinct, village, town, or city of not less than 500 and not more than 1,000 inhabitants, \$200.

In any precinct, village, town, or city having more than 1,000 inhabitants, \$400.

Licenses are issued for the period of 12 months. Fee must be paid before license is issued and turned into the county treasury. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for selling or attempting to sell liquors without a license, or by any shift or device to evade this law. Separate licenses required for each place of business. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for knowingly selling or disposing of liquor to an intoxicated person, or to a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, after notice by wife, parent, brother, sister, child, or civil officer in charge of such person, or to a minor without the consent of his parent or guardian. No license required of a druggist to sell liquors in quantities less than one quart on a physician's prescription or to manufacture liquors from fruits grown in the Territory and to sell the same in quantities not less than one (1) quart at the place of manufacture. No license shall be issued within a period of sixty days of any general election. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for keeping open a place where liquors are sold, and for selling or disposing of the same, between the hours of 12 o'clock midnight last before any general election and the hour of 12 o'clock midnight of the day of such election.

#### ACTS OF 1891.

CHAP. 25 (sec. 35, amended by chap. 59, acts of 1893). Fines collected for violations of the penal laws and all moneys arising from liquor licenses of all kinds are to be paid to the county treasurer, to be applied to the school fund of the county.

#### NEW YORK.

#### REVISED STATUTES, CODES, AND GENERAL LAWS, 1896.

PAGE 421 (sec. 46). Misdemeanor for any person to admit any child under sixteen (16), or to allow such child to remain, in any place where liquors are sold or disposed of unless accompanied by a parent or guardian, or to sell or dispose of liquors to such child, or to cause, permit, or procure same to be done.

PAGE 424 (sec. 49). All fines imposed for violation of any act relating to or affecting children must be paid on demand to the incorporated society for the prevention of cruelty to children in every case where the prosecution was instituted or conducted by such a society.

PAGE 800 (secs. 32 and 33). Misdemeanor to sell liquors within a court-house of a court of record while a court is sitting therein.

PAGE 985 (sec. 10). Misdemeanor to sell liquors in a building after it has been designated as a place in which to hold an election and before the general election

next thereafter, or in any room in which an election is held during day of the election or canvass of the votes.

PAGE 1488 (sec. 4). Penalty of ten (10) times the value of the article on any person accepting any article from an Indian in payment or exchange, or in pawn or pledge for payment, for liquors sold or delivered to such Indian.

PAGE 1705 (secs. 15 and 17). Misdemeanor to sell liquors within a jail or to bring liquors into same for use of a person confined therein without written permit of jail physician.

PAGE 1904 (Liquor Tax Law, secs. 1, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 34, 42, 51, and 52). Provides for a commissioner of excise to be appointed by the governor, and a deputy commissioner and special deputy commissioners for each county containing a city of the first class, to be appointed by the excise commissioner. Excise taxes upon the business of "trafficking in liquor" (selling liquors in less quantities than five (5) wine gallons at a time) are to be of four (4) grades, as follows:

First. Upon the business of trafficking in liquors to be drunk upon the premises where sold, in a city of 1,500,000 population or more, annual tax of \$800; in a city of less than 1,500,000 but more than 500,000 population, annual tax of \$650; in a city of less than 500,000 but more than 50,000 population, annual tax of \$500; in a city or village of less than 50,000 but more than 10,000 population, annual tax of \$350; in a city or village of less than 10,000 but more than 5,000 population, annual tax of \$300; in a village of less than 5,000 but more than 1,200 population, annual tax of \$200; if in any other place, the sum of \$100.

Second. Upon the business of trafficking in liquors in quantities less than five (5) gallons, no part of which to be drunk on or about the premises where sold, the following annual taxes in cities and villages, to be graded by population as in the first grade above, \$500, \$400, \$300, \$200, \$100, \$75, and \$50.

Third. Upon the business of trafficking in liquors by duly licensed pharmacists, liquors not to be drunk on or about the premises, to be sold only upon the written prescription of a regularly licensed physician, and but one (1) sale to be made on each prescription, the following annual taxes in cities and villages, to be graded by population as in the first grade above: \$100, \$75, \$50, \$30, \$20, \$15, and \$10. Prescription must be signed by the physician, must state its date, name of person for whom prescribed, must be preserved by the druggist, and fastened in a book kept for that purpose.

Fourth. Upon the business of trafficking in liquors upon any car, steamboat, or vessel, to be drunk on such car or on any car connected therewith or on such boat or vessel, an annual tax of \$200. Taxes to be payable on May 1st of each year, and when a business is commenced after said date the tax assessed for the balance of the year shall be in proportion as the remainder of the year is to the whole year, but in no case to be for less than one-twelfth of a year.

Said taxes and all fines and penalties incurred under this act in counties containing a city of the first class to be paid to the special deputy commissioner for such county, and in all other counties to the county treasurer, except that all taxes assessed upon dealers of the fourth grade and all fines and penalties connected therewith are to be paid direct to the excise commissioner and by him to the State treasurer. One-third of all the taxes, fines, and penalties paid to the special deputy commissioners and county treasurers as above, less amount allowed for collecting same, to be paid by them to the State treasurer, to be appropriated to the payment of the current general expenses of the State, and the remaining two-thirds, less amount allowed for collecting same, to be paid to the town or city in which the traffic from which the revenue was received was carried on. For collecting said taxes county treasurer allowed, in counties containing a city of the second class, one (1) per centum on the amount of taxes, fines, and penalties collected; in counties containing a city of the third class, two (2) per centum, and in all other counties, except those containing a city of the first class, three (3) per centum.

Provision is made for elections in towns which may, under certain conditions, be held every two (2) years upon the question of allowing the sale of liquor, and a vote may be had upon the following questions: "Selling liquor to be drunk on the premises where sold," "Selling liquor not to be drunk on the premises where sold," "Selling liquor as a pharmacist on a physician's prescription," and "Selling liquor by hotel keepers." If the vote upon either of such questions is in the negative no person shall thereafter so traffic in liquors or apply for or receive a liquor-tax certificate therefor.

Every person liable to a tax under this law must, on or before May 1st of each year, make a sworn application stating certain specified things and give same to the county treasurer or special deputy commissioner.

Liquor tax certificate must be posted and displayed in a conspicuous place where the traffic is carried on, and, if possible, must be displayed in a window facing upon the street.



No one carrying on business of selling dry goods, groceries, or provisions, or drugs as a pharmacist, to receive a liquor tax certificate of the first grade except for some place entirely separate and distinct from their other business.

No one allowed to traffic in liquors or be interested therein, who shall have been convicted of felony, who is under twenty-one years of age, who is not a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State, being a corporation or association organized or incorporated under laws of another State or county, except that if such association or corporation be acting as a common carrier in the State it may be granted a liquor tax certificate of the fourth grade, being a copartnership unless one (1) or more of the members thereof, and owning at least a one-half interest in the business, be a resident of the State and a citizen of the United States, who has a license revoked under laws in force prior to this act for violation of said laws, who shall be convicted for a violation of this act until five (5) years after such conviction, or who as owner or agent carries on or permits to be carried on or is interested in any traffic, business, or occupation, the carrying on of which is a violation of law.

Traffic in liquor unlawful in any building owned by the public, or upon any premises established as a penal institution, protectory, industrial school, asylum, State hospital or poorhouse, or within one-half mile of same if located in a town outside of limits of an incorporated city or village. Half-mile provision does not apply to a county jail. Unlawful to sell liquors, under provisions for first-grade dealer, within two hundred (200) feet of a building occupied exclusively as a church or schoolhouse, but this does not apply to a hotel, to a place where business was being carried on or was occupied or in process of construction by an association or corporation which traffics in liquors solely with its members, when this act took effect, nor to a place to which such an association or corporation may remove.

Unlawful for any person, whether taxed under this act or not, to sell or dispose of liquors to a minor under the age of eighteen (18), to an intoxicated person, to an habitual drunkard, to an Indian, to any person to whom they may be forbidden to sell by notice in writing from the parent, guardian, husband, wife, or child over sixteen (16) years of age, or by a magistrate or overseer of the poor of the town, or to any person confined in or committed to a State prison, jail, penitentiary, house of refuge, reformatory, protectory, industrial school, asylum, State hospital or poorhouse, except upon written prescription of the physician to such institution.

Unlawful for any person, etc., who has not paid the tax and obtained and posted his tax certificate, to sell or dispose of liquors, or offer or expose same for sale, in any quantity less than five (5) gallons at a time, or for any such person to sell or dispose of liquor, or offer or expose same for sale in any quantity whatever, any part of which is to be drunk on or about the premises where sold.

Unlawful for any person, etc., whether having paid such tax or not, to sell or dispose of liquor, or offer or expose same for sale, on Sunday, or before five (5) o'clock a. m. on Monday, on any other day between one (1) and five (5) o'clock in the morning, on the day of any election within one-quarter of a mile of a voting place while the polls are open, within two hundred (200) yards of the grounds where any agricultural or horticultural fair is being held, unless such grounds are in a city of 150,000 inhabitants or more, but the provisions above do not apply to druggists holding tax certificates under second and third grade provisions, or to hotel keepers holding tax certificates under first-grade provisions and selling liquor to their guests with their meals or in their rooms, to sell, expose for sale, or have on premises, liquors adulterated with anything poisonous or injurious to health, to give away food to be eaten on premises where liquor is sold, to permit a female not a member of dealer's family to sell or serve liquors on premises, to have open or unlocked any door or entrance to the room where liquors are sold during hours when sale is forbidden, from a street, alley, yard, hallway, room, or adjoining premises, to obstruct by screen or otherwise view of place where liquors are sold from sidewalk, street, etc., and for a holder of a tax certificate under the fourth-grade provisions to sell liquors except to passengers in actual transit.

Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$2,000, provided that such fine shall equal at least twice the amount of the tax for one (1) year, on any person, etc., trafficking in liquors for neglecting or refusing to make application for a tax certificate, to give bond or pay the tax imposed.

Fine of not more than \$500 on any person, etc., making false statements in his application, or doing any of the things forbidden or declared unlawful as above.

If a tax certificate holder voluntarily surrenders same before term for which it was issued has expired the pro rata amount of tax paid for the unexpired term shall be refunded, providing said certificate has at least one (1) month to run at time of surrender. An assignee, receiver, administrator, or executor may carry on business under the tax certificate of his assignor, etc., for the unexpired time, but such certificate must have an indorsement to the effect that he is permitted so to do made thereon by the officer who issued such certificate or his successor in office; fee of \$10

to be paid said officer for said indorsement. A holder of a tax certificate may change his place of traffic, but must have his certificate indorsed as above; fee of \$10 to be paid for said indorsement. Holder of tax certificate may sell same and person to whom transfer is made may carry on business thereunder, etc., but must have his certificate indorsed as above, for which a fee of \$10 is to be paid.

Misdemeanor to violate any provision of the act for which no penalty is otherwise provided. Fine of \$10 on any person for selling or giving liquors to an habitual drunkard after being personally served with a notice from the overseers of the poor that such man is an habitual drunkard, unless on the written prescription or by the personal direction of a regularly licensed physician.

PAGE 2068 (sec. 338). Misdemeanor to introduce liquors into any arsenal or armory, except when prescribed for medicinal purposes by a medical officer of the National Guard.

PAGE 2075 (sec. 1). Fine of not more than \$500 for any misdemeanor for which no other punishment is specially prescribed.

PAGE 2369 (sec. 122). Misdemeanor for any person to give or attempt to give liquors to a State prison convict while said convict is employed at work upon the highways.

PAGE 2370 (secs. 135, 136, and 137). Fine of not more than \$250 on any person for selling or bringing liquors into any county or State prison, without a written permit signed by the physician to such prison, and on any keeper or other officer of such prison suffering liquor to be sold or used therein.

PAGE 2430 (sec. 41a). Misdemeanor to adulterate or dilute liquors with intent that the same may be sold as unadulterated or undiluted.

PAGE 2432 (secs. 46, 47, 48, and 49). Adulterated wine defined and sales and manufacture thereof with intent to sell prohibited. Provides that wine containing less than 75 per cent, but more than 50 per cent, of undried fruit juice, and is otherwise pure, shall be called "half wine," and that all wines containing less than 50 per cent of undried fruit juice, and is otherwise pure, shall be called "made wine," and said words shall be branded or stamped upon packages containing same. Fine of 50 cents for each gallon of wine sold or manufactured for sale which is adulterated or not properly stamped as above.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

### CODE OF 1883.

SEC. 982. Misdemeanor, punishable by fine, etc., to adulterate liquors, to sell or offer to sell same knowing them to be adulterated, and to import adulterated liquors and to sell or offer to sell same knowing them to be adulterated.

SEC. 983. Misdemeanor, punishable by fine, etc., to manufacture, sell, or in any way deal out, liquors which are found to contain properties or ingredients poisonous to the human system.

SEC. 984. Misdemeanor, punishable by fine, etc., to sell or offer to sell any recipe for adulterating liquors. Above sections (982, 983, and 984) not to be construed so as to prevent druggists, physicians, and persons engaged in the mechanical arts, from adulterating liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes.

SEC. 1076. Misdemeanor, punishable by fine, etc., for retailing liquors by the small measure otherwise than as prescribed by law.

SEC. 1077. Misdemeanor to sell or dispose of liquors to an unmarried person under the age of twenty-one, knowing him to be such.

SEC. 1079. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$20 for selling or disposing of liquors within two (2) miles of any place where political public speaking is advertised to take place during day when such speaking does take place.

SEC. 1117. Misdemeanor, punishable by fine, etc., to sell liquors on Sunday, except on prescription of physician for medicinal purposes only.

SECS. 2640 (amended by chap. 449, acts of 1893), 2641, 2642, AND 2646. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for the following offenses: Selling, delivering, or receiving compensation for liquors within four (4) miles of Chapel Hill (location of State University); erecting, keeping, maintaining, or having within four (4) miles of Chapel Hill any tipling-house, establishment or place for the sale of liquors; and selling, delivering, offering to sell or deliver, or receiving compensation for liquors, for the purpose of being used, or with knowledge that same will be used, at Chapel Hill, or within four (4) miles thereof, by any student of the university without permission in writing from some member of its faculty.

SEC. 2740. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for selling or disposing of liquors, except for medicinal purposes upon prescription of a practicing physician, at any place within five (5) miles of a polling place, within twelve (12) hours next preceding or succeeding any public election.

SECS. 3110, 3112, 3113 (amended by chap. 336, acts of 1885; chap. 215, acts of 1887, and chap. 480, acts of 1893), 3115, 3116 (amended by chap. 215, acts of 1887), 3117, AND 3118. Wines made from fruit raised in the State may be sold in bottles corked and sealed up, not to be drunk on the premises, in any quantity whether greater or less than one (1) quart. Applies only to wines deriving their ardent spirits from vinous fermentation, and not to those containing any foreign admixture of liquors. Does not authorize sale of wines to minors. In all cases where prohibition is asked for a greater distance than two (2) miles, the question is to be decided by elections, to be held in any city, county, town, or township, and not oftener than once in two (2) years. If vote is for no license in such county, etc., no license shall be issued until another election has reversed the decision of the first, and any person selling liquors in such prohibition county, etc., held guilty of misdemeanor to be punished by fine, etc. If vote is in favor of license it shall not operate to permit the sale of liquors in any township, city, or town where the sale may have been prohibited by special law.

SEC. 3440. Fine of not more than \$50 on any person bringing liquors into or selling same within the penitentiary inclosure, and on any officer of said prison knowingly suffering it to be brought in or sold.

SECS. 3671 AND 3673. Misdemeanor for any person, licensed keepers of taverns and retailers excepted, but only when they sell at their taverns or shops, for selling liquors within one (1) mile of any place of divine service during progress of religious exercises. All penalties for such offenses to be for the use of the poor of the county.

SEC. 3800. Incorporated cities and towns may lay an annual tax, not to exceed \$25, on all persons, druggists and apothecaries excepted, for retailing or selling liquors or wines of the measure of a quart or less.

#### ACTS OF 1885.

CHAP. 386. Misdemeanor, punishable by fine, etc., to sell or dispose of liquors to an inmate of any of the penal or charitable institutions of the State, except for medicinal purposes upon the prescription of physician.

#### ACTS OF 1887.

CHAP. 215 (sec. 4). Misdemeanor, punishable by fine, etc., for any druggist to sell liquors except for medicinal purposes upon the prescription of a practicing physician, which prescription shall be in writing, signed by the physician, and shall specify name of person to be supplied and quantity of dose.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 116 (secs. 22, 33, and 44). Provide for the issue of liquor licenses as follows: An annual license tax of two (2) per centum on total amount of purchase, to be paid by each person who buys liquors, drugs, or seeds for the purpose of selling them, this tax to be collected by the sheriff for the benefit of the State. A license tax of \$50 per annum to be paid to State treasurer by each druggist dealing in liquors. This does not authorize druggists to sell liquors except upon the prescription of a practicing physician. Any druggist allowing liquor to be drunk within his place of business shall be subject to all the taxes required by dealers in liquor, and any druggist violating this provision deemed guilty of a misdemeanor. A license tax payable semiannually, in advance, upon any person selling liquors, and on any social club or association handling liquors for the use of its members or guests, as follows: First, for selling in quantities of five (5) gallons or less, \$50 for each six (6) months, to be collected by the sheriff and paid to the treasurer of the county board of education for benefit of fund for public schools in the county; second, for selling in quantities of five (5) gallons or more, \$100 for each six (6) months, to be collected by the sheriff and paid to the State treasurer; third, for selling malt liquors exclusively, \$10 for each six (6) months, to be collected by the sheriff and paid to the treasurer of county board of education. Nothing in above shall prevent any person selling wines of his own manufacture at the place of manufacture or within one hundred (100) yards thereof, in quantities of not less than one (1) quart, or spirits in quantities of not less than one (1) quart. Licenses to be granted by board of county commissioners and issued by sheriff. Counties may levy an additional license tax not greater than that levied by the State, as above. A licensee must post up his license and revenue stamp in some public part of his place of business, and failing to do so will be considered as doing business without a license. Moneys received from fines to be paid over to the treasurer of the county board of education for the benefit of the fund for common schools in the county.

## NORTH DAKOTA.

## CONSTITUTION.

SEC. 217. The manufacture and importation of intoxicating liquors for sale or gift, and the keeping, selling, or offering of same for sale, etc., prohibited.

## REVISED CODES OF 1895.

SEC. 2148. City councils have the power to forbid and punish the selling or disposing of liquors to any minor, servant, insane, idiotic, or distracted person, habitual drunkard or intoxicated person; to provide for fines not exceeding \$100 in any one case for violation of ordinances, etc.

SEC. 2150. Fines for violation of ordinances to be paid into the city treasuries.

SEC. 6812. Fine not exceeding \$500 for misdemeanors for which different punishments are not provided by law.

SECS. 6852 AND 6853. Misdemeanor to expose liquors to sale or gift within one (1) mile of the place where any religious assembly shall be actually convened for religious worship; does not apply to a duly licensed place in which accused shall have actually resided or carried on the business.

SEC. 6897. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors on day of any general, special, or local election.

SEC. 7021. Misdemeanor to sell liquors within, or to bring same into, with intent to sell them therein, any court-house while session of court is being held therein, any jail or prison, or any building used at the time for holding an election or canvassing the votes.

SEC. 7309. Misdemeanor to adulterate or dilute liquor with fraudulent intent to offer, or to cause or permit it to be offered for sale as unadulterated or undiluted, and to fraudulently sell or keep or offer the same for sale as unadulterated or undiluted.

SECS. 7593 TO 7599, INCLUSIVE, 7602 TO 7605, INCLUSIVE, 7608, 7609, 7610, 7616, 7617, 7618, 7622, 7624, AND 7625. Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 on any person, association, or corporation for manufacturing liquors, importing them for sale or gift as a beverage, keeping them for sale, and selling or offering them for sale, gift, barter, or trade. Unlawful for anyone to sell or barter liquors for medicinal, scientific, or mechanical purposes, without obtaining a druggist's permit therefor from the county judge, who can only grant such permits to registered pharmacists lawfully and in good faith engaged in the business of a druggist. A fee of \$5 to be turned into county treasury to be paid for a druggist's permit. Physicians may give prescriptions for liquors or may administer same in cases of actual need. Prescription must state nature of disease for which liquor is given. Fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$800 on any physician violating above provisions. Druggists holding permits can sell only upon written or printed affidavit of applicant, and must make but one (1) sale and one (1) delivery upon any one (1) affidavit. He must permit no drinking on his premises or in any place under his control. He may sell liquors in quantities not less than one (1) gallon to any other druggist in the State holding a permit. Applicants' affidavits are to be made before the druggist or assistant making the sale on printed blanks to be furnished to the druggist by the county auditor at actual cost of the same. They shall be in series of 100 each, numbered from 1 to 100 consecutively, and bound in book form. For his services in connection with the furnishing of said blanks a fee of 25 cents for each series of blanks so furnished shall be paid the auditor by the druggist. These affidavits when filled are to be filed by the druggist with the county judge each month, together with an affidavit of the druggist that such affidavits so filed account for all the liquors sold by him during the month. For such filing the county judge shall collect from the druggist \$1.50 for each series of 100, or the proportionate part for a less number filed, and shall pay same into the county treasury. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on anyone obtaining liquors upon an affidavit as above, and selling or disposing of same to others as a beverage, or using same himself as a beverage. Each druggist must keep a book and record therein daily all his sale of liquor, name and residence of purchaser, kind and quantity of liquors sold, purpose for which it was sold, and date of sale, and must keep such record and the affidavits open for inspection by the public. Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 on any druggist, or assistant in his employ, for failing to keep such record; for refusing anyone an examination of the same, or the taking of memorandum or copy therefrom; for selling or disposing of liquors at a place not mentioned in the permit, or upon any affidavit other than those provided for above; for making false affidavits to any sales; failing to sign the certificate to the signature of any applicant upon the affidavit; signing any false certificate to such affidavit; mutilating or removing any affidavits from the book; failing to return said affidavits to the county judge; selling liquor to anyone whom he has

reason to believe desires to use same as a beverage; selling liquor when he has reason to believe it is not a remedy for the ailment described in the affidavit; for selling or disposing of liquors to any minor, any person intoxicated or in the habit of so becoming; selling or allowing liquor to be sold to be drunk on his premises; omitting any act required of him by these sections, or violating any of their provisions. A druggist's permit to continue in force until revoked for cause or forfeited. If, upon information received by proper officers, it appears that liquors are kept by anyone for unlawful sale or purpose, or are being sold by any unknown person or persons, a search of the premises may be made, all liquors and vessels and bottles containing same may be seized, and the persons having such liquors may be arrested and tried. Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 on anyone found guilty as above. On each conviction an attorney's fee of \$10 shall be paid by defendant, in addition to fine, to be turned into the county treasury. Places where liquors are sold or disposed of violating any provision of these sections are declared to be common nuisances, and are to be shut up and abated after a judgment of a court finding such places to be nuisances, and all liquors and property therein to be seized and destroyed. Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 upon the owner or keeper of such place upon conviction. After such place has been abated and closed up any person breaking it open may be punished as for contempt in case of violation of injunction, as follows: An action may be maintained to perpetually enjoin such a place, and after injunction is issued anyone violating terms thereof may be fined not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000. Fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000 on any person for keeping or maintaining by himself, or in combination with others, or in any manner aiding, assisting, or abetting in the keeping, etc., of any clubhouse where liquor is received or kept for the purpose of use, gift, barter, or sale as a beverage or for distribution among its members, and on any person selling, bartering, or giving away or assisting in the same, any liquors so received or kept. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any druggist selling or disposing of liquors to any person, after receiving notice from the father, mother, brother, sister, husband, guardian, or any relative of such person, not to do so. Misdemeanor for a first offense and felony for a second offense for any person other than a father, mother, or guardian, or a physician for medicinal purposes, to treat or give liquors to any minor. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any officer, agent, or employee of a railroad company, express company, or other common carrier knowingly receiving, carrying, or delivering liquors to or for any person to be sold in violation of these sections. Misdemeanor to sell or dispose of liquors to an Indian, and for a master or other person engaged in navigating a steamboat allowing liquors to be sold on his boat on Sunday while stopping at any wharf, landing, city, or town in the State. Fine of \$25 for knowingly selling or giving liquors to a pauper or inmate of any poorhouse or almshouse without authority from the superintendent or physician of the same.

SEC. 7736. Fines to be paid into county treasury to be added to State school fund.

SEC. 8547. The bringing of liquors into the penitentiary or giving same to any inmate, except on written direction or order of the physician, forbidden.

SECS. 8615, 8616, AND 8617. Fine of \$25 on any sheriff, jailer, or keeper of a prison for selling or delivering liquors to any person confined therein, except on written certificate of a physician that prisoner's health requires it. Fine of not more than \$15 on any person other than a sheriff, etc., as above, for selling or delivering liquors to a prisoner, and for having liquors in his possession within the precincts of any prison, with the intent to carry or deliver same to a prisoner.

## OHIO.

### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 15 (sec. 9). No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors to be granted. The general assembly may, by law, provide against the evils resulting from the traffic.

### REVISED STATUTES, SEVENTH EDITION.

SEC. 617. Fines collected by a justice of the peace to be paid to the county where the offense was committed, for use of said county.

SEC. 1653. Trustees of hamlets have the power to regulate and restrain ale, beer, and porter houses or shops, and houses and places of resort for tippling and intemperance.

SEC. 1692. Councils of cities and villages have power to regulate ale, beer, and porter houses and shops.

SEC. 1692b. Incorporated villages having within their limits a college or university have power to provide by ordinance against the evils resulting from the sale of liquors.

SEC. 1751. Fines collected by the mayor of a city or village to be paid by him to the treasurer of the corporation, but fines collected by him in State cases shall be paid to the county treasurer.

SEC. 1861. By-laws and ordinances of municipal corporations may be enforced by the imposition of fines.

SECS. 4327 TO 4333, INCLUSIVE. Provide for State inspection of domestic spirits. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for selling or offering to sell liquors which have not been so inspected. Inspector to receive for his services \$2 per day and mileage at the rate of 5 cents per mile, to be paid by the owner of the liquors inspected or the person offering to sell same. Druggists, physicians, and persons engaged in the mechanical arts may adulterate liquors for medicinal or mechanical purposes.

SEC. 6942 (amended by act passed March 5, 1896, page 55, acts of 1896). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 on the keeper of a place where liquors are sold for selling same in violation of law. After conviction as above the courts to order place to be shut up and abated as a common nuisance.

SEC. 6943. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for buying liquors for, or furnishing them to, a drunken person, to one in the habit of getting intoxicated, or to a minor, by him to be drunk, unless given by a physician.

SEC. 6945. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for exposing liquors for sale or for selling or disposing of same within the distance of four (4) miles from the place where any assemblage of people is collected for religious worship, for holding a harvest home festival, or where there is being held a celebration or reunion of the Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, or Union Veterans' Union. Does not apply to persons exercising their calling or prosecuting their business according to law at their regular place of doing business.

SEC. 6946 (amended by act passed May 4, 1891, page 603, acts of 1891, and act passed April 27, 1896, page 435, acts of 1896). Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling liquors within 1,200 yards of the main central building of the Columbus State Hospital, Dayton State Hospital, Athens State Hospital, Toledo State Hospital, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, or any other orphans' home in the State, except in cities of the first class; within two (2) miles of the boundary line of the Boys' Industrial School, south of Lancaster, Fairfield County; within two (2) miles of a place where an agricultural fair is being held, or within one (1) mile of any county children's home, situated within one (1) mile of any incorporated city or village in which sale of liquors is prohibited by ordinance.

SEC. 6946a (amended by act passed April 12, 1892, page 254, acts of 1892; act passed April 6, 1893, page 143, acts of 1893, and act passed April 27, 1896, page 369, acts of 1896, and sec. 6946b added by act passed April 6, 1893, page 143, acts of 1893). Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or giving away liquors at any place within one and one-half (1½) miles from the boundary line of the lands occupied by any home, retreat, or asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, or soldiers and sailors, established by the U. S. Government, and within one (1) mile of the boundary line of the lands occupied by any such home established by the State of Ohio. After conviction as above, court shall order place shut up and abated as a nuisance.

SEC. 6947. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 on any person for carrying liquors into a jail, and on anyone having charge of a jail, for permitting any prisoner to receive any such liquor, except when prescribed by a physician as medicine.

SEC. 6948. Fine of not more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors on any election day, and on a keeper of a place where liquors are sold and drunk, for failing to keep same closed on such day.

SEC. 6949. Fine of not more than \$1,000 on any person engaged in the manufacture and sale of liquor, for failing to brand on each package containing same the name of the person or company manufacturing, rectifying, or preparing it and the words "Containing no poisonous drug or other added poison."

SEC. 6950. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for adulterating liquors, except for medicinal or mechanical purposes, for selling or offering to sell such liquor, knowing it to be adulterated, and for importing it and selling or offering to sell it knowing it to be adulterated and not inspected as required by law.

SEC. 7032a. Fine of not more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors on Sunday in any building appendant or adjacent to a building, room, etc., where any theatrical performance, circus, rope dancing, sparring, variety show, negro minstrelsy, living statuary, ballooning, baseball playing, tenpins, or other games are going on, or to a low or disorderly house of resort.

SEC. 7073. Fine of not more than \$100 for putting adulterated liquors into any vessel, etc., having the private stamp, brand, etc., usually affixed by any maker of wines from grapes grown within the State, for the purpose of deceiving any person by the sale thereof.

SEC. 7081. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300 for adulterating wine made, or juice expressed, from grapes grown within the State, and for selling such wine or juice knowing it to be so adulterated.

SEC. 7082. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for adulterating liquors with any substance poisonous or injurious to health, or not a necessary ingredient in the manufacture thereof, and for selling or offering or keeping for sale such liquors so adulterated.

SECS. 8841, 8842, 8843, AND 8844 (all amended by act passed March 26, 1891, page 231, acts of 1891), 8845 AND 8846. Define adulterated wine practically as follows: That all liquors denominated as wine containing alcohol, "except such as shall be produced by the natural fermentation of pure, undried grape juice," and all compounds whether denominated wine or not, to be deemed adulterated wine. Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 for manufacturing same or causing it to be manufactured with intent to sell, and for selling or offering to sell the same. "Pure wine" to mean the fermented juice of undried grapes, without addition thereto of sugar, water, or any foreign substance whatever. All such wines shall be stamped, branded, labeled, designated, and sold as "pure wine." "Wine" to mean the fermented juice of undried grapes and the addition of pure sugar to perfect it, or of the necessary things to clarify and refine it which are not injurious to health are not to be construed as adulterations. Such wines shall contain at least 75 per cent of pure grape juice and no artificial flavoring. All such wines must be stamped, branded, labeled, and sold as "wine." "Compounded wine" to mean wine containing less than 75 per cent of pure undried grape juice, and otherwise pure, and all wine containing alcohol or spirits not produced by the fermentation of pure undried grapes. All such wines shall be branded, labeled, and marked, by using the word "compounded" next preceding the name of the wine, as "compounded port wine," etc. An addition of pure distilled spirits not to exceed eight (8) per cent of its volume not to be deemed adulteration. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for selling or offering for sale, or manufacturing or causing it to be done with intent to sell, any wine stamped, etc., as "pure wine," or "wine," as above, which is not "pure wine" or "wine" as above described, for violating any of the provisions above as to "pure wine" or "wine," and for manufacturing or causing same to be done with intent to sell, or selling or offering for sale any "compounded" wine as above described, which is falsely marked, stamped, etc., or not marked, etc., as above described. In addition to the above fine a penalty is to be imposed of 50 cents for each gallon of wine sold, offered for sale, or manufactured with intent to sell or offer for sale. In actions brought by prosecuting attorneys of the counties for recovery of the above penalties, one-half of the penalty recovered is to be paid to the informer and one-half to the county. Above provisions do not apply to medicated wines put up and sold for medicinal purposes only, nor to wines made from fruits other than grapes which are plainly labeled, branded, designated, and sold, or offered for sale, under names including word wine, but also expressing name of fruit from which they are made, as "gooseberry wine," etc.

SECS. 8892 (amended by act passed February 20, 1896, page 34, acts of 1896), 8893 TO 8896, INCLUSIVE, 8899, 8900 (amended by act passed April 28, 1890, page 357, acts of 1890, and act passed February 20, 1896, page 34, acts of 1896), 8902, AND 8903. "Dow Law." A yearly tax of \$350 to be paid into the county treasury shall be assessed for each place where the business of trafficking in liquors is carried on. Tax to be paid, one-half on or before June 20th and one-half on or before December 20th of each year. If business is commenced after the fourth Monday in May of any year the tax shall be proportionate in amount to the remainder of the tax year, but in no case to be less than \$25. When any person, etc., discontinues business before end of term for which he has paid his tax, a proportionate amount of said tax shall be repaid to him, except that it be in no case less than \$50. If a person liable to said tax refuse to pay same, the amount due with all penalties thereon and four per cent additional for collection fees and costs shall be made by distress and sale. Assessors to make returns to county auditors of all places liable to the tax, etc., and if anyone so liable shall, on demand, fail or refuse to give information, or to sign or verify the assessor's return, the tax on the business of such person, etc., shall thereafter be \$400. If the tax is not paid when due a penalty of 20 per cent shall be added and collected. The provisions of these sections do not apply to the buying, procuring, and selling of liquors upon prescription of a reputable physician in active practice, or for exclusively known mechanical, pharmaceutical, or sacramental purposes, nor to the manufacture of liquors from the raw material and the sale thereof at the manufactory by the manufacturer in quantities of one (1) gallon or more at a time. Revenues and fines under this law to be distributed as follows: Three-tenths of the money collected on account of any business as aforesaid, carried on in any city, village, hamlet, or township, to be paid into the State treasury; five-tenths to be paid into the treasury of the municipal corporation in which collected, and the remaining two-tenths to be paid to the county for the poor fund thereof, but if such county has no county infirmary then the two-tenths shall be passed to the credit of the infirmary or poor fund of the township, village, or city in which the same has been collected, and in such counties where the money is paid on account of any business carried on in any township outside of a municipal corporation, the five-tenths above shall be

passed to the credit of the infirmary or poor fund of the township where collected. In counties having a city of the first grade of the first class with a city infirmary and a county infirmary, the city infirmary fund shall have passed to its credit two-tenths of all money so paid in said city, and the county infirmary fund shall have passed to its credit two-tenths of all the money so paid in by any village, hamlet, or township in said county and outside said city, and the above five-tenths of all money so paid in by any township in said county shall be paid to the treasury of such township. Fine not less than \$25 and not more than \$100 for selling liquors on Sunday and for keeping place where liquors are sold or exposed for sale open on said day; does not apply to druggists selling on written prescription of physician for medicinal purposes only. Municipal corporations have full power to regulate, restrain, and prohibit ale, beer, and porter houses and other places where liquors are sold at retail for any purpose or in any quantity other than is provided for in these sections. If a municipal corporation prohibits the sale of liquors within its limits a ratable proportion of the tax paid by the dealers for the unexpired part of the tax year shall be refunded to them. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling liquors to a minor, except on written order of his parent, guardian, or family physician, or to an intoxicated person or one in the habit of getting intoxicated.

SECS. 8906 TO 8912, INCLUSIVE. Provide for elections to be held not oftener than every two (2) years in townships outside the limits of municipal corporations on the question of prohibiting sale of liquors. If a majority of the votes cast are against the sale, then such sale shall be prohibited from and after thirty (30) days from the holding of the election. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for selling, furnishing, or giving away liquors to be used as a beverage and for keeping a place where liquors are kept for sale, etc., in violation of above provisions. Provisions above do not prevent manufacture and sale of cider, sale of wine manufactured from the pure juice of the grape cultivated in the State, nor legally registered druggists from selling or furnishing pure wines or liquors for exclusively known medicinal, art, scientific, mechanical, or sacramental purposes, such cider, wine, liquors, etc., not to be sold, kept for sale, furnished, or given away as a beverage. When traffic is prohibited as above, dealers who have paid the special tax must discontinue business and a ratable proportion of said tax for the unexpired portion of the tax year must be refunded to them. All fines collected under these sections to be paid into the county treasury to the credit of the poor fund.

SEC. 8913. Fine not exceeding \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors, or allowing a place where liquors are sold to be or remain open, on any day between 12 o'clock p. m. and 6 o'clock a. m. in cities of the first grade of the first class. Does not apply to regular druggist selling on written prescription of regular practicing physician for medicinal purposes only.

#### ACTS OF 1891.

PAGE 31 (act passed February 12, 1891, acts of 1891, sec. 3). Township park commissioners to be appointed in each township having a population of 35,066 and to have power to prohibit the selling, drinking, or giving away of liquors within one-half mile of the limits of the free public park which may be established and maintained by them within and for the township, and to pass by-laws and regulations for the government of said park and provide for their enforcement by fines and penalties.

PAGE 567 (act passed May 4, 1891, acts of 1891). The sale, exchange, or giving away of liquors in brothels is prohibited. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for violating above provisions.

#### ACTS OF 1893.

PAGE 175 (act passed April 13, 1893, acts of 1893). Fine not exceeding \$100 for selling or giving away of liquors within one-half mile of any township park.

#### ACTS OF 1894.

PAGE 300 (act passed May 18, 1894, acts of 1894, secs. 2, 3, and 8). Selling or giving away of liquors in houses of ill-fame prohibited. Penalty of \$350, to be recovered in a civil action in the court of common pleas, on any person violating the above provisions. One-third of said penalty to be paid person causing action to be begun and prosecuted and the balance to be paid to the county treasury.

### OKLAHOMA.

#### STATUTES OF 1893.

PARS. 577, 578, AND 579. City councils of cities of the first class have authority to levy and collect a license on dramshops, saloons, and liquor sellers, and to restrain, prohibit, and suppress tipping shops. License fees to be paid to the city treasurer.



PAR. 660. Boards of trustees of towns have power to license, regulate or restrain, the sale of intoxicating liquors, and to provide fines, not exceeding \$10 for any one (1) offense, for violations of by-laws or ordinances, except that the fine assessed for violation of any ordinance requiring a license shall not be less than the amount required to be paid for such license, although it may exceed the sum of \$10.

PAR. 1850. Fine not exceeding \$500 for misdemeanor when no different punishment is provided by law.

PARS. 1890 AND 1891. Misdemeanor to expose liquors for sale or gift within one (1) mile of the place where any religious society or assemblage is convened for religious worship, in any other place than such as is duly licensed, and in which person accused shall have actually resided or carried on business.

PAR. 1932. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors as a beverage on day of any general, special, or local election.

PAR. 2046. Misdemeanor, to sell liquors, to bring same with intent to sell, and to offer or expose same for sale, within any court-house while session of court is being held therein, except in such part in which sale has been authorized by board of county commissioners, any jail or prison and any building or place occupied or used for holding the polls at an election of any public officer of the Territory or for canvassing votes cast at such election.

PAR. 2264. Misdemeanor, to adulterate or dilute liquor with fraudulent intent to offer the same or to cause or permit it to be offered for sale as unadulterated or undiluted, and to sell, keep, or offer such liquor for sale as unadulterated or undiluted, knowing it to be adulterated or diluted.

PAR. 2437. Fine not exceeding \$200 for fraudulently adulterating liquors with any substance deleterious or injurious to health for the purpose of sale, and for manufacturing, selling, or offering for sale any such adulterated liquors.

PARS. 2514, 2516, 2517, AND 2518. Misdemeanor, for any person to in any way dispose of liquors to any Indian and for any licensee to sell or dispose of liquors on Sunday. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$150 for selling liquors to minors except upon written order of parents, guardians, or family physicians, to persons intoxicated, or those in the habit of getting intoxicated. Fine of \$25 for selling or disposing of liquors to any person, knowing him to be a pauper or an inmate of any poorhouse or almshouse, without authority from the superintendent or physician of such house.

PAR. 2606. Fines, prescribed as a punishment by paragraphs 1850, 1890, 1891, 1932, 2046, 2264, 2437, 2514, 2516, 2517, and 2518, above, to be paid into county treasuries for the county general fund.

PARS. 3141, 3142, 3143, 3148, 3150, 3152, 3153, 3155, 3156, 3158, 3161, 3163, 3164, 3165, 3166, 3167, 3168, 3169, 3174, AND 3175. Licenses for the sale of liquor to be granted by the boards of county commissioners or county clerks, and to be issued by county clerks. License fee for the sale of all liquors at retail or for the sale of malt exclusively to be \$200 per annum. Wholesalers not to sell in less quantities than four and one-half gallons. License fee for sale of all liquors at wholesale, \$100 per annum, and for sale of malt exclusively at wholesale, \$25 per annum. Licenses as above can not be granted to any person to sell liquors within two (2) miles of the corporate limits of any city, town, or village, and outside the corporate limits of any city. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 on any person holding a license for the sale of malt liquors exclusively, for selling, bartering, or giving away for gain any spirituous or vinous liquors, or keeping same upon their premises. Fee of \$2.50 to be paid county clerk for issuing license. Fine of \$25 on any licensee for selling or giving liquors to a minor, apprentice, or servant under twenty-one (21) years of age. Fine of \$50 on any licensee for selling liquors to any infirm or insane person, idiot or habitual drunkard. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for selling liquors at retail or giving them away without having first complied with the provisions of these paragraphs and obtaining a license. Persons may sell wine in quantities not less than one (1) gallon, made from grapes grown or raised by them on land belonging to or occupied by them, without a license. Fine of \$100 on any person for selling adulterated liquors or directing or permitting employees so to do, also on any person for selling or giving away liquors on day of any special or general election or on Sunday, and for keeping a saloon open between midnight and five o'clock in the morning of any day. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for selling, or giving away liquors to any person after receiving a notice from a justice of the peace not to furnish liquors to such person. If a person is convicted of keeping liquors for the purpose of sale, not having a license, he shall be fined \$25, and in addition to his fine pay all costs of prosecution and a reasonable attorney's fee of not less than \$25 to the prosecuting attorney, in case the county attorney does not prosecute. Fines for violations of provisions of these paragraphs to be paid into the proper treasury for use of the school fund. Fine not exceeding \$500 for any liquor dealer to have or permit any gambling to be carried on or any gambling table, billiard or pool table or gambling device of any kind in room where liquors are sold. Villages, towns, and cities may grant licenses for the sale of liquors at

retail within such places and within two (2) miles of the limits thereof, in addition to the license to be granted by the county authorities, and may prohibit the sale of liquors by persons holding county licenses until the city license has been obtained. License fees to be fixed by ordinance, but to be not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 per annum. Fine of not less than \$25 on dealers for failing to keep windows and doors of their places of business unobstructed by screens, etc. Forbidden to expose for sale, to sell or dispose of liquors within three (3) miles of a place where any religious society or assemblage of people are collected together for religious worship in any field or woodland; this does not apply in case of tavern keepers exercising their calling or distillers and manufacturers in prosecuting their regular trades at their places of business. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$500 to be paid into county treasury for use of common schools for any violation of any of the provisions of these paragraphs for which no other penalty is provided. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for violating any of the above provisions.

PARS. 5428, 5429, AND 5430. Fine of \$25 on any sheriff, jailer, or keeper of a prison for selling or delivering liquors to a prisoner in his custody, or for suffering any prisoner to have liquors, unless upon written certificate of a physician that the health of such prisoner requires it. Fine of not exceeding \$15 on any person other than a sheriff, jailer, or keeper of a prison for selling or delivering liquors to a prisoner, or for having liquor in his possession within the prison with intent to carry or deliver same to a prisoner.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 25 (art. 1, sec. 24). The county clerk shall charge and collect from the party requiring his services a fee of \$5 for issuing a liquor license, the same to be for use of the county.

#### OREGON.

#### HILL'S ANNOTATED LAWS OF 1892.

SEC. 348. Fines and forfeitures not otherwise appropriated must be paid into the treasury of the proper county.

SEC. 1888. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for selling liquors or exposing same for sale within two miles of any place where an assembly or congregation is actually convened for religious worship. Does not apply to a place of business duly licensed for the sale of liquors and in which dealer has usually resided and carried on such business.

SEC. 1890. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for keeping a tippling-house open on Sunday.

SEC. 1891. Fine of not less than \$1 nor more than \$500 for selling or disposing of liquor to an Indian or half-breed who lives and associates with Indians, without authority of the United States or some authorized officer thereof.

SEC. 1892. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors within four miles of any premises on which the General Government is engaged in the construction of canals, locks, or works of similar nature.

SECS. 1904 AND 1905. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 for the first offense and double the penalty for the second offense, for the setting up a place to sell, or for selling or disposing of liquors, within the bounds of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles thereof, of any agricultural, horticultural, or mechanical fair without the written permission of those having proper charge of the same.

SEC. 1909. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$25 for selling or disposing of liquors, or keeping open the house or room in which liquors are kept for retail, on Sunday. Fine to be for the use of the common schools. The keeping open of house or room does not apply to tavern keepers.

SECS. 1910, 1911, AND 1912. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for selling or disposing of liquor on the day of any general or special election within the State or district where such election is held. Fine to be for the use of the common-school fund.

SEC. 1913. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300 for selling or disposing of liquor, or causing same to be sold or disposed of to a minor, or allowing a minor to loiter around or in place where liquor is sold, or engage in games of chance there.

SEC. 1914. Fine of \$100 for knowingly selling liquors to minor without written order of parent, guardian, or physician, to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated. Fine shall be paid into the school fund.

SECS. 1915, 1916, AND 1917. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for the first offense and double the penalty for second offense for setting up a place to sell, or selling liquors, at or within one-half mile of the grounds occupied by the Oregon State Agricultural Society, or any State, county or district society for the encourage-

ment of agriculture or horticulture during the continuance of such fairs or two days prior or two days subsequent thereto, without the written consent of the officers of such society.

SEC. 1989. Fine of not less than \$250 nor more than \$500 for selling or disposing of liquor without having first obtained a license.

PAGE 1576 (act of February 18, 1839, secs. 1, 2, 3, 9, and 11). Licenses granted by the county court: Annual license fee of \$400 to sell liquors and of \$200 to sell malt liquors only. Fees in same proportion for licenses granted for less period than a year. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 on person holding license for not keeping an orderly house; for permitting unlawful gaming or riotous conduct on the premises; for keeping place of business open on Sunday; for selling or disposing of liquors to minors, to habitual drunkards, or an intoxicated person. Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$400 for selling liquor without a license. These provisions do not apply to incorporated towns and cities or to owners or lessees of vineyards selling the wine product of such vineyard in quantities not less than one quart.

SECS. 3972 AND 3973. Fine of \$25 on any sheriff, jailer, or keeper of any prison who shall give, sell, supply, or suffer liquor to be delivered to a prisoner, unless on the written certificate of a physician. A fine of \$15 on any person, other than officers above named, who shall sell or give liquors to a prisoner, or who shall have liquor in his possession within the precincts of a prison with the intent to convey or deliver same to a prisoner.

#### ACTS OF 1893.

PAGE 99 (act approved February 21, 1893, secs. 3 and 5). Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of adulterated drinks or possessing the same, unless they are so marked as to establish their true character.

PAGE 128 (act approved February 21, 1893, sec. 25). The mayor and aldermen of incorporated cities and towns have power to license, tax, regulate, and restrain bar-rooms, tippling houses, and all places where liquors are sold, and no license shall be for a less sum than that provided for in the general laws of the State; and also to make all by-laws and ordinances necessary to carry the same into effect, and to punish the violation of the same by fine not exceeding \$50.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

##### BRIGHTLY'S PURDON'S DIGEST, TWELFTH EDITION, 1895.

PAGE 106 (secs. 23 and 24). Fine of \$100 on any person for selling liquors in any theater, circus, museum, or other place of amusement, or in any house which has a passage to or communication with such theater, etc.

PAGE 474 (secs. 14 and 15). Fine of \$1,000 on any person brewing or manufacturing malt liquors or engaged in the fermentation, distillation, or manufacture of vinous or spirituous liquors, for making use of any poisonous or deleterious drugs or chemicals, or any impure or injurious materials such as are prejudicial to health.

PAGE 497 (secs. 154 and 155). Fine of not more than \$500 on any person for selling, furnishing, or giving away liquors to be used as a drink on any general or special election day during the hours when the election polls are required by law to be open.

PAGE 884 (secs. 30 and 31). The clerks of the courts of quarter sessions of all counties, except Beaver, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Washington, are entitled to a fee of \$1 for "all proceedings in tavern or eating-house licenses, except the certificate." The clerk of the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia is entitled to a fee of \$2.50 for "bonds for liquor license, filing, frame, and glass," and to a fee of \$1 for "constable's return on liquor license," said fees to be collected from the person to whom the service is rendered.

PAGE 888 (sec. 42). The treasurers of Luzerne and Clearfield counties are entitled to a fee of 50 cents on each license to a brewery or a distillery issued by them.

PAGE 908 (sec. 2). Fines imposed by any court of criminal jurisdiction to be collected and received for the use of the counties.

PAGE 953 (secs. 19 and 20). Unlawful for licensed liquor dealer to establish a billiard room, bowling saloon, ten-pin alley, shuffle board, or other like game directly communicating with or the passage to which shall lead through the public barroom, under penalty of \$10 for every day such communication is allowed, one-half to go to the informer. Fine of \$100 for a first offense and of \$500 for a second offense on every keeper, proprietor, lessee, or manager of any saloon, hotel, tavern, inn, billiard room, or other place of resort or entertainment for keeping, maintaining, or permitting to be played upon his premises in connection therewith, or having passage or communication to or with the same, the game of pool or any other game of chance the result or price of forfeiture of payment in any form of which shall be by drinks of liquors.

PAGE 1021 (secs. 2 to 6, inclusive, 9, 13, and 14). Fine of 10 shillings to the use of the poor of the county on any keeper of an inn, ale house, or victualing house for selling beer and ale to persons who drink it in their houses by any other measure than wine measure or to people who carry it away by any other measure than beer measure. The justices of peace of the several counties and the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of Philadelphia have full power to set such reasonable prices on all liquors retailed in public houses as they may see fit. Fine not exceeding 20 shillings for a first offense, 40 shillings for a second offense, and 5 pounds for a third offense on any person exceeding the prices so set. Fine of \$14 for a first offense and of \$28 for a second offense on any retailer of liquors for inciting, promoting, or encouraging any games of address, hazard, cockfighting, bullet playing, or horse racing at which money or any other valuable thing shall be betted, staked, striven for, won, or lost, for furnishing any liquors to any of the persons assembled or attending upon any such game, etc., and for permitting or allowing any game of address or hazard, or any playing, betting, or gaming for money, etc., either at cards, dice, billiards, bowls, shuffle boards, or any game or device to be carried on, etc., in any place in his or her occupancy. Fine of \$10, one-half to the county treasurer and one-half to person suing for same, on any person furnishing liquors to an habitual drunkard after receiving notice from his committee not to do so. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for every female so employed, on any owner, proprietor, keeper, or agent of any place where liquors are sold for employing or permitting the employment of any female in any such place for the purpose of selling, distributing, etc., intoxicating drinks, or for the purpose of attracting or enticing customers or making assignments for improper purposes. Same fine on any female not having a license for selling, distributing, etc., intoxicating drinks in any such place; does not apply to wife or daughter of a licensee.

PAGE 1077 (sec. 6). Fine of \$50 on any jailer selling liquors or suffering same to be sold to the prisoners or other persons, except in cases of sickness.

PAGE 1225 (secs. 2, 3, 4, 8, 11, 13, 16, 19 to 28, inclusive, 31, 32, 35, 36, 39, 43, 45, 47, 48, 51, 57, 58, 59, 65, 66, 68, and 69). Licenses for the sale of liquors at retail in quantities not exceeding one (1) quart to be granted by the court of quarter sessions. Fee of \$5 for expenses to be paid clerk of said court at time of filing application. Annual fee for retail license in cities of first and second class, \$1,000; in cities of the third class, \$500; in all other cities, \$300; in boroughs, \$150; in townships, \$75. In cities the sum of \$100, and in boroughs and townships one-fifth of the amount paid for license, goes to the county treasuries for the use of the counties, and the balance must be paid to the treasurers of the respective cities, boroughs, and townships for their use. Licenses must be framed under glass and placed in a conspicuous place in the room where liquors are sold. In cities of the first class the mercantile appraisers are to make up an annual list of all licensed and unlicensed places for the sale of liquor, etc., and for each and every license granted by the court the sum of \$2.50 must be paid by the applicant to said mercantile appraisers. If a licensee dies, removes, or ceases to keep the house in which he is licensed to sell, his license may be transferred by the court or a new license may be granted his successor for the remainder of the license year. In case of transfer no payment other than fees (to clerk of court?) is required, but when a new license is granted for a portion of the license year, as above, a sum proportionate to the unexpired term for which same is granted must be paid. Druggists and apothecaries may sell liquors without license on the written prescription of a regularly registered physician, one (1) sale only on one (1) prescription, and alcohol for scientific, mechanical, or medicinal purposes. Fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 on any druggist, etc., selling or furnishing liquors otherwise than as above provided, and on any person for selling liquors or offering same for sale without a license. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for a first offense, of not less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000 for a second offense, and of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000 for a third offense, on any person having a license, convicted of violating any of the provisions of the license laws. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for selling or disposing of liquors on election days, on Sunday, to a minor, to a person of known intemperate habits, to a person intoxicated, or on a pass book or order on a store, and for receiving from any person goods, wares, merchandise, or provisions in exchange for liquors. Places where liquors are sold, etc., in violation of law, to be abated as nuisances, and all expenses thereof, including a counsel fee of \$20 for the counsel of complainant, shall be paid by defendant. Fine not exceeding \$500 on anyone selling without a license in whose place a riot or other breach of the peace shall occur. Fine of \$50, one-half to the prosecutor and one-half in the city or county in which the suit was brought, for selling or disposing of liquors on Sunday or knowingly allowing or permitting same to be done. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for selling or disposing of liquors to an intoxicated person or a person of known intemperate habits, to a minor, or an insane person, for use as a

beverage, and on anyone manufacturing, selling, or having liquors, for furnishing same to an intemperate person or habitual drunkard, after having received notice not to do so from any member of his family, a blood relation, an overseer of the poor, a magistrate or the committee of his person. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for erecting, placing, or having any booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat, vessel, or other place for the purpose of selling or disposing of liquors within three (3) miles of the place of holding any soldiers' encampment or reunion during time of holding same; does not apply to licensees selling or disposing of liquors at their usual places of business named in their licenses and in accordance with law. Fine of \$50 for any person engaged in sale or manufacture of liquors to employ an intemperate person or to permit him to assist in such manufacture or sale. Any person prosecuting for above offense shall, upon conviction of offense, receive a sum not exceeding \$20 for expenses, services, and time expended, to be taxed against defendant as costs. Fine not exceeding \$500 on any person for using any active poison or other deleterious drugs in the manufacture, preparation, or rectifying of liquors, and for knowingly selling any such poisoned or drugged liquors. Wholesale dealers, brewers, distillers, rectifiers, compounders, storekeepers, and agents, having stores or offices within the State and dealing in liquors, shall pay for each separate store, brewery, distillery, rectifying or compounding establishment, or agency, an annual license, as follows: In cities of the first or second class, \$1,000; in cities of the third class, \$500; in all other cities, \$300; in boroughs, \$200, and in townships, \$100. In all cities a bottler's license shall be \$300, in boroughs \$200, and in townships \$100. Rectifiers, compounders, distillers, or manufacturers not to sell spirituous or vinous liquors in less quantities than one (1) gallon, nor any wholesale dealer or storekeeper in less quantities than one (1) quart, and brewed or malt liquors in less quantities than twelve (12) pint bottles, and brewers and bottlers not to sell in less quantities than twelve (12) pint bottles of brewed or malt liquors. None of the above to sell liquors to be drunk on the premises. The above license fees are to be paid into the State treasury for the use of the State. Fee of \$5 for expenses to be paid the clerk of the court upon the filing of the application. Distillers of spirituous and vinous liquors may dispose of such liquors of their own manufacture in their original packages of not less than forty (40) gallons, without obtaining a license, as above. If, however, they sell or dispose of liquors not manufactured by themselves, in other than original packages, or in less quantity than forty (40) gallons, they must either have a license, as above provided, or be subject to all the penalties provided for the sale of liquor without a license. All distillers, whether licensed or not, must pay an annual tax into the State treasury for the use of the State of \$1,000 when the distillery is situated in a city, of \$200 when situated in a borough, and of \$100 when situated in a township. Growers of grapes in the State allowed to manufacture and sell wine made from grapes of their own raising which are not first class or marketable without taking out a license. Manufacturers and producers of cider and domestic wines, and bottlers of cider, perry, ale, porter, or beer, not otherwise engaged in the sale of liquors, nor in keeping any tavern, oyster house, or cellar, restaurant, or place of amusement, entertainment, or refreshment, shall be allowed to sell the same by the bottle, or domestic wine and cider by the gallon, without taking out license. Such liquors are not to be drunk on the premises where sold.

PAGE 1544 (secs. 15, 43, and 61). Cities of the third class have power to restrain, prohibit, and suppress tippling shops, to make ordinances, by-laws, and regulations for the maintenance of the good government and welfare of the city and to enforce same by penalties not exceeding \$100 for any one offense.

PAGE 1859 (secs. 4, 5, and 6). Any person erecting, placing, or having any booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat, vessel, or any other place for the purpose of selling or disposing of liquors, within three (3) miles of any place of religious worship, during the time of holding a meeting for religious purposes therein, and any person selling or disposing of liquors in such booth, etc., at such time and place, shall be warned to remove at least three (3) miles from such place of worship, and, if he refuses or neglects to so remove immediately, then all his liquors, all the vessels, etc., containing them, together with his booth or tent, etc., shall be seized and sold and the proceeds shall be applied to paying costs of the seizure and sale, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the overseers of the poor; does not apply to licensed tavern keepers in their ordinary and lawful business at their usual places of residence specified in their licenses.

PAGE 1952 (secs. 7, 9, and 10). Fine of 10 shillings, for the use of the poor, on any keeper of a place where liquors are sold for allowing persons to remain on the premises drinking and tippling on Sunday. Fine of \$50, one-half to the prosecutor and balance to the guardians of the poor, on any person selling or disposing of liquors on Sunday, and on any keeper of a house where liquors are sold for permitting liquors to be drunk on the premises on said day.

## RHODE ISLAND.

## GENERAL LAWS OF 1896.

CHAP. 40 (sec. 27). Town and city councils may pass such ordinances, etc., in relation to the closing of saloons as they may think proper, and may prescribe penalties for violations thereof, not exceeding \$20 for each offense.

CHAP. 92 (secs. 1, 2, and 5). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 on any person for keeping or maintaining a grog shop, tippling shop, or any building, place, or tenement used for the illegal sale or keeping of liquors, and on any person who lets a building, owned by him or under his control, for such purpose, or knowingly permits it to be so used or, after five days' notice from any officer or magistrate that the building is so used, fails to take all reasonable measures to eject the tenant.

CHAP. 102 (secs. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 20, 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 35, 36, 39, 42, 43, 44, 45, 52, 53, 54, 55, 59, and 62). Any liquor or mixture of liquors containing more than two (2) per centum, by weight, of alcohol or containing less than two (2) per centum, if the same is intoxicating, to be deemed intoxicating liquors. The town councils and boards of license commissioners of cities to grant annual licenses for the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors. No person holding such license allowed to sell on Sunday to any woman except as hereinafter provided, to any minor, to any person of known intemperate habits, to sell upon a pass book or order on a store, or to receive any goods, wares, merchandise, or provisions in exchange for liquors. All licenses to expire on the first day of May, and if a license is granted after that date the fee to be paid therefor shall be so much of the annual license fee as is in proportion to the time it has to run. License fees to be paid to the town or city treasurer, three-fourths for the use of such town or city, and one-fourth to be paid by such town or city treasurer to the State treasurer for the benefit of the State. Elections by towns or cities upon question of licensing the traffic may be held under certain condition at any election of general officers. The result of such an election, whether for or against license, must be observed until some subsequent election shall reverse it. Annual license fees to be as follows: To manufacture or sell liquors at wholesale and retail, not to be drunk on the premises, not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000; to sell at retail only, \$400 for the city of Providence, \$350 for all other cities and towns of over 15,000 inhabitants, \$300 for all towns of from 6,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, and not more than \$300 nor less than \$200 for all towns of less than 6,000 inhabitants. A license to manufacture carries with it right to sell at wholesale at manufactory by manufacturer of liquors manufactured by him. Sale in less quantities than two (2) gallons constitutes sale at retail, and in quantities of two (2) gallons or more constitutes sale by wholesale. Fine of not less than \$200 on any licensed dealer who sells liquor to an unlicensed dealer or keeper of a house of ill fame, having reason to believe that the same is to be resold. Importers of foreign liquors may own, possess, keep, or sell such liquor in original packages in quantities not less than the United States law requires them to be imported in, and when sold such liquors must be as pure and unadulterated as when imported. All licenses must be kept posted in a conspicuous place in room where liquors are sold, and must be exhibited on demand to the proper officers. Licensees required to file a bond in due form to comply with the provisions of the law relating to licenses, and upon the violation of any such provisions the bond shall be put in suit and the penal sum thereof recovered for the benefit of the town or city. Fine of \$100 for selling liquors to a minor or to a woman to be drunk on the premises. Fine of \$20 on anyone for forcibly ejecting from his premises an intoxicated person to whom he has sold liquors. Fine of \$20 for a first offense, of \$50 for a second offense, and of \$100 for each subsequent offense for selling liquors, offering to sell same, or suffering them to be sold, by sample or otherwise, in violation of any of the provisions mentioned above, and fine of \$20 on any person keeping liquors or suffering same to be kept on his premises or under his charge for the purpose of sale in violation of any of the provisions mentioned above. These fines to inure one-half to the use of the State and one-half to the complainant. Fine of \$20 for a first offense and of \$50 for a second offense for selling liquors, offering to sell same, or suffering same to be sold, by sample or otherwise, on Sunday, except by registered pharmacists upon physician's prescription, or during the hours of any election day or holiday during which town councils or boards of aldermen of cities may prohibit such sale. Fine of \$20 for bringing liquors into the State, or carrying them from place to place in the State, with intent to sell same or to have them sold by another, or having reasonable cause to believe that they are to be sold by another in violation of any of the provisions of this chapter. Fine of \$20 on every common carrier or other person who shall, for the purpose of carrying to another person, receive any liquor which has been sold or is intended for sale in violation of this chapter, he having reasonable cause to believe that the same has been or is intended to be so sold; also same fine on any person having authority from any railroad company who shall receive liquor for transportation which has been sold or is intended to be sold

in violation of this chapter, he having reasonable cause to believe that same has been so sold or is intended to be so sold. Provisions made for search and the seizure of liquors kept for sale in violation of law, and that, after proper proceedings, entry of forfeiture against such liquors is made, the liquors shall be destroyed, and the vessels containing them may either be destroyed or sold and the net proceeds turned over to the State treasurer. A person being convicted two (2) successive times for two (2) several sales of liquors in violation of the provisions of this chapter, and proof being made of a third sale, may be convicted as a common seller. Fine of \$100 for a first offense and of \$200 for each subsequent offense on any person manufacturing liquors in violation of the provisions of this chapter and on any person becoming a common seller; one-half of said fine to go to town where offense was committed and one-half to the State. None of the above provisions to be construed to prohibit the manufacture or sale of cider, the manufacture of wine or malt liquors for domestic use, or the manufacture of alcohol for exportation and sale out of the State. Nothing contained in the chapter to apply to the domestic manufacture of wine from fruits or berries grown within the State, or to the sale thereof in quantities not less than one (1) gallon. "Persons authorized by law to sell medicine and poisons" may sell pure liquors without a license in quantities not to exceed one (1) pint, not to be drunk on the premises, for medicinal purposes only, and only upon written prescription of a physician or written order of the buyer stating that same is for medicinal purposes only. But one (1) sale to be made on one (1) prescription or order. Such prescriptions or orders must be kept on file by the seller for twelve (12) months. Nothing in above provisions to be construed to prohibit sale of pure alcohol for mechanical or artistic purposes only. The authorities of towns and cities may grant annual druggist's liquor licenses to persons authorized by law to retail, compound, and dispense medicines and poisons, for the sale of pure liquors in quantities not to exceed one (1) pint, for medicinal purposes only, not to be drunk upon the premises. Fee for such license to be \$5. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any retail druggist or apothecary, or clerk or assistant of same, for selling or disposing of any liquor on Sunday to be drunk on the premises; and a fine of \$50 for a first offense and of \$100 for each subsequent offense on any such druggist, etc., for selling or disposing of liquors on any week day to be drunk on the premises. All cases arising under this chapter and being heard on appeal or otherwise in the supreme court shall be conducted by the attorney-general or assistant attorney-general in behalf of the State, and in every such case where the defendant is required to pay the costs the sum of \$6 shall be taxed for the services of the attorney-general or assistant attorney-general. Fine of \$20 on any licensee for failing to remove all obstructions that may prevent a clear view of the interior by the passer-by through the window during entire day each Sunday.

CHAP. 121 (sec. 1). Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for keeping or exposing liquors for sale in any shop, tent, booth, wagon, carriage, or other place, and for hawking or peddling such liquors within one (1) mile of any camp, tent, grove, or outdoor meeting of any religious society during the meeting and within one mile of the "general meeting" of "Society of General Six Principle Baptists of Rhode Island and Massachusetts."

CHAP. 151 (secs. 4, 5, and 6). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300 for selling any impure or adulterated liquors, and keeping or offering same for sale. Fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$500 for selling liquors adulterated with any poisonous or deleterious ingredients injurious to health, or for keeping or offering same for sale.

CHAP. 276 (sec. 12). Fine not exceeding \$50 for conveying liquors, or causing same to be conveyed, to any prisoner in the State prison without the consent of the warden.

CHAP. 282 (sec. 2). Fine not exceeding \$200 for adulterating liquors for the purpose of sale.

CHAP. 288 (sec. 3). All fines recovered to be for the use of the State unless otherwise specially provided.

CHAP. 289 (sec. 13). Fine not exceeding \$100 for conveying any strong drink from the outside of a jail to a person confined therein.

## SOUTH CAROLINA.

### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 8 (sec. 11). The general assembly may license the manufacture and sale of liquors, or prohibit the same, and may empower State, county, and municipal officials to buy liquors in any market and retail the same within the State. No license shall be granted to sell liquors in less quantities than one-half pint, or to sell them between sundown and sunrise, or to be drunk on the premises. The general assembly shall not delegate to any municipality power to issue licenses.

## REVISED STATUTES OF 1893.

## CIVIL STATUTE LAWS.

SEC. 168. Places for the sale of liquors by retail must be closed and the sale of liquors is prohibited from six o'clock of the evening preceding the day of any general election until six o'clock in the morning of the day thereafter.

SECS. 808 AND 896. Fines and penalties collected by the court of general sessions or by trial justices in criminal cases must be paid into the county treasury. When by law any person is entitled to a portion of such fine as informer, the same must be paid to him.

## CRIMINAL STATUTE LAWS.

SEC. 481. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquor for use as a beverage to a person of known intemperate habits, to an intoxicated person, a minor, or an insane person.

## ACTS OF 1896.

ACT No. 61. Provides for the establishment of a State board of control and of State and county dispensaries for the sale of liquor. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for manufacturing, selling, or disposing of, receiving, accepting, delivering, storing, having in possession, transporting or assisting in transporting liquors otherwise than as provided in this act. All liquors, except when bought of a State officer authorized to sell the same, or in the possession of one and having been duly tested by the chemist of the South Carolina College and found to be chemically pure, are declared to be contraband and may be seized and turned over to the State commissioner. State commissioner to be appointed by board of control and all liquors sold by the dispensers must be obtained by them of him. There shall be a certificate attached to each package containing liquors, the purchase or sale of which is contemplated by this act, stating that the same was purchased by the State board of control for use within the State, and also have attached the certificate of the chemist that the liquor had been tested. All liquor shipped or found in possession of any common carrier without such certificates shall be regarded as contraband, and may be seized without warrant for confiscation, and any common carrier having such liquor in his possession is liable to a fine of \$500. Any person attaching or using such certificates without the authority of the State board of control for the purpose of securing transportation of liquors shall be fined not less than \$500. Liquors, except lager beer, shall be put into packages of not less than one pint nor more than 5 gallons. Dispensaries shall sell only in such packages, and the packages shall not be opened on the premises. Malt liquors may be shipped in cases or kegs or bottles thereof shipped in barrels, and may be sold in quantities not less than one pint, not to be drunk on the premises. Dispensary shall be open and liquors sold in the daytime only. All profits, after paying all expenses of the county dispensary, shall be paid, one-half to the county treasurer and one-half to the municipal corporation in which it may be located. In counties where dispensaries are established in other than incorporated cities and towns, the county shall get all profits that would otherwise go to such cities and towns. All moneys received by the county treasurer belonging to the State shall be paid to the State treasurer. If the authorities of any town or city, in the judgment of the State board of control, do not enforce this law, the State board may withhold the profits going to such town or city and use it to pay the State constables or turn it into the county treasury.

Liquors shall be sold by dispensers only on blank requests to be furnished by the county auditor. All requests must be preserved and properly accounted for.

Any dispenser who shall sell or dispose of liquors after his appointment shall have been revoked shall be fined not less than \$500. Fine of not less than \$200 on any dispenser or his clerk who shall procure liquors from any other person than the State commissioner, or on them, or any person in their employ, or who by his or their direction shall sell or offer for sale any liquors other than such as have been furnished by the State commissioner, or shall adulterate, cause to be adulterated, sell, or expose adulterated liquor for sale, knowing it to be such, or shall change the label on the box or package containing liquors. Dispenser must give bond to comply with all requirements of the law concerning dispensaries, and in case he sells or furnishes liquor to a minor, intoxicated person, or person in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or sells liquor to any person without proper written request, or fails to make proper reports concerning his sales, his bond shall be put in suit for the sum of \$200. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any person other than dispenser for manufacturing liquor for sale or keeping the same for sale or exchange or disposing of liquors. Licenses may be granted by the State board of control to



manufacturers or distillers of liquor. Licensed druggists are authorized to purchase liquor from dispensaries to be used in compounding medicines that can not be used as a beverage. Dispensers not to charge licensed druggists more than ten (10) per cent net profits for liquors sold to them. State commission may sell alcohol by the barrel to manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists at not exceeding ten (10) per cent above net cost. If druggist shall sell liquors otherwise than as authorized he shall be liable to all the penalties provided against persons selling without authority. Any person may make wine for his or her own use from grapes or other fruit. Fine of \$25 for signing false or fictitious name or making false statement in any paper required by this act. Fine of \$500 on any county dispenser who shall procure liquors from any other person than the State commissioner, make a false report to the county auditor, or use any request for liquors for more than one sale. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any person who shall keep or in any manner assist in maintaining a clubroom or other place in which liquors are received or kept for use, barter, or sale as a beverage, or distribution among its members, and for selling, bartering, receiving liquors so kept, or assisting in the same; hotels where tourists or health seekers resort, under certain conditions, may be exempt from this provision. Places where liquors are manufactured, sold, bartered, or given away in violation of this act are declared to be nuisances; the person or persons keeping such place shall be fined not less than \$200 and the liquors confiscated. Fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 on any person violating a restraining order issued by the court in a proceeding arising out of a violation of this act. Fine of not less than \$200 on any registered distiller who shall not make proper reports to the State board of control concerning his product or who shall dispose of liquor contrary to this act. Provision is made for the search for, seizure, confiscation, and sale of the liquors, vessels containing same, fixtures, etc., found in any place in the State contrary to this act; one-half the value of the liquor so seized shall be paid to the officers making the seizure. If liquors falsely marked or branded are in possession of, or are being transported, sold, etc., by, any person, they shall be seized and the person offending shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for interfering in any manner with an officer engaged in the discharge of duties imposed by this act. Fine of \$100 for bringing liquor into the State or transporting the same in any other manner than as provided in this act. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any servant, agent, or employee of any persons, corporations, or associations doing business as common carriers who shall remove or assist in the removal of any liquors from any car or other vehicle of transportation at any other place than the usual established stations, wharves, etc., of such common carriers; does not apply to the removal of liquors from car to car to facilitate transportation across the State, or to liquors purchased from a dispensary. Fine of \$500 on any steamboat, sailing vessel, railroad, express company, or other common carrier transporting or bringing into the State any liquors for sale or use therein except by the dispensary. Provision is made for searching for contraband liquor in the possession of common carriers, and any person interfering with an officer so engaged shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500. Fine of \$25 for affixing or causing to be affixed to any package containing liquors any imitation stamp or other printed or engraved label or device than those furnished by the State board of control. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any person who dispossesses or rescues from an officer, or attempts to do so, any liquors taken or detained by such officer charged with the enforcement of this law, or on any person handling contraband liquor in the nighttime or delivering the same. Any vehicle other than regular passenger or freight steamers and railroad cars transporting liquors at nighttime shall be liable to seizure and confiscation. Any railroad, steamboat, express company, or other common carrier shall incur a penalty of treble the invoice price of any liquors lost or stolen in transit to or from the dispensary. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any person who solicits orders or receives money for the purchase or shipment of liquors in this State, except for liquors to be purchased and shipped from dispensaries.

## SOUTH DAKOTA.

### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 24. No person or corporation shall manufacture or aid in the manufacture for sale any intoxicating liquor; no person shall keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquor.

### COMPILED LAWS OF 1887.

SEC. 188. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for keeping a shop, booth, tent, wagon, vessel, boat, or other place for the sale of liquors, for exposing same for sale, and for selling or disposing of the same within one-half mile of the place

where an agricultural, horticultural, or mechanical fair is being held. Does not apply to tavern keepers, distillers, or others exercising their calling at usual place of business.

SEC. 885. City councils have the power to forbid and punish the selling or disposing of liquors to any minor, servant, insane, idiotic, or distracted person, habitual drunkard, or person intoxicated.

SEC. 887. Fines for violations of city ordinances shall be paid into city treasury.

SEC. 2224. All fines and penalties collected under the general laws of the Territory shall be paid into the general county fund.

SEC. 6213. Unless otherwise provided, misdemeanor is punished by a fine not exceeding \$500.

SECS. 6253 AND 6254. Misdemeanor for exposing to sale or gift any liquors within one mile of the place where any religious assembly shall be actually convened for religious worship. Does not apply to a duly licensed place in which the accused shall have actually resided or carried on the business.

SEC. 6295. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors as a beverage on the day of any general, special, or local election in the city, etc., where such election shall be held.

SEC. 6409. Misdemeanor to sell or bring with intent to sell or offer or expose for sale liquors in any building established as a court-house during the session of any court, except in such part as is not appropriated to the use of courts or juries, and in which such sale has been authorized; or in any building established as a jail or prison or in any building or any part or yard thereof, any part of which is being used for holding the polls at an election of any officer.

SEC. 6654. Misdemeanor to adulterate or dilute liquors with a fraudulent intent to offer the same or cause or permit the same to be offered for sale as unadulterated or undiluted, and for selling, keeping, or offering same for sale as unadulterated or undiluted, knowing it to be adulterated or diluted.

SEC. 6915. Misdemeanor to sell or dispose of liquors to an Indian.

SEC. 6917. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$150 for selling or disposing of liquors to minors unless upon written consent of parent, guardian, or family physician, or to an intoxicated person or person in the habit of getting intoxicated.

SEC. 5918. Fine of \$25 for selling or disposing of liquors to a person known to be a pauper or inmate of a poorhouse or almshouse without the authority of the superintendent or physician of such establishment.

SEC. 6920. Misdemeanor for master or other person navigating a steamboat to allow liquors to be sold on his boat on Sunday while stopping at any wharf, landing, etc.

SECS. 7805, 7806, AND 7807. Fine of \$25 on sheriff or other officer who shall sell or deliver to any prisoner any liquors other than those that may be prescribed in writing by a physician, and of \$15 on any person other than such officer who shall sell or deliver liquors to a prisoner or have liquor in his possession within the precincts of a prison with the intent to carry or deliver the same to a prisoner.

#### ACTS OF 1890.

CHAP. 101 (law to enforce the provision of the constitution of the State, entitled "Prohibition"). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for manufacturing or importing liquors for sale or barter as a beverage, or for keeping the same for sale, or for selling, offering for sale, or disposing of same as a beverage. Provides for permits to be issued druggists to enable them to sell liquors for medicinal, scientific, sacramental, or mechanical purposes. A regular physician in case of necessity may prescribe liquors and administer the same. Fine of not less than \$300 nor more than \$800 on any physician administering other than as above provided. Druggist licensed to sell liquors may sell the same himself or by his clerk, upon the printed or written affidavit of the applicant setting forth the particular medicinal purpose for which the liquor is to be used, the kind and quantity desired, that it is necessary for the particular purpose, that it is not intended for a beverage or to be sold or given away, and that the applicant is 21 years of age. Liquor may be sold for mechanical, sacramental, or scientific purposes on the filing of an affidavit with similar provisions, excepting the purpose for which the liquor is desired. There shall be but one sale and delivery on each affidavit. Liquor shall not be drunk on the premises where purchased or any apartment connected therewith. Druggists may sell to other licensed druggists in quantities not less than one gallon. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any person who shall sign the affidavit herein provided for by any other than his own name, or who shall sell or furnish the liquors so obtained to others to be used as a beverage, or who shall himself so use them, and on any druggist or his assistant who shall fail to keep the proper record of all sales of liquors made by him, or refuse to allow any person to examine

such record and to take memorandum or copy therefrom, or shall sell or dispose of liquors at any place not designated in his permit, or sell upon any affidavit other than that herein provided for, or shall make false affidavits as to sales, or shall fail to sign the certificate to the signature of any applicant for liquor, prior to the delivery, or shall sign any false certificate, or shall mutilate or remove any affidavits from the book in which they are kept, or shall fail to make proper return of the same, or shall sell liquors to any person whom he believes desires the same to be used as a beverage, or sell liquor when he has reason to believe the same is not a remedy for the ailment described in the affidavit, or shall sell or dispose of liquors to a minor, a person under the influence of liquor or in the habit of becoming intoxicated, or shall allow the liquor sold to be drunk on the premises, or shall omit any act required of him by this law. Druggist's permit shall be for one year. Provision is made for the search of places in which it is believed liquor is sold contrary to this law, for the seizure and destruction of such liquors and all paraphernalia connected therewith, also for the prosecution of the person or persons so violating this act, and a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 shall be imposed in such cases. For every conviction under this act there shall be allowed an attorney's fee of \$25 to be taxed as costs. All places where liquor is sold or kept for sale contrary to this law are declared to be common nuisances, and provision is made for the suppression of the same, and any person convicted of keeping such nuisance or violating an injunction issued in such proceedings shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, with a reasonable attorney's fee to be taxed as a part of the costs. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for directly or indirectly keeping or aiding or assisting in keeping a clubroom or other place where liquor is kept for the purpose of sale, use, etc., as a beverage, or for distribution among the members, and for using, selling, etc., liquors so kept, or assisting in the same, or on any lessor or owner of any building who knowingly allows liquors to be so used, sold, etc., in such building contrary to this act, or on any lessor or owner of any premises other than a family residence, used solely as such, who shall suffer liquors to be used thereon contrary to this act. Misdemeanor to take or receive an order for the sale of liquors from any person not authorized to sell by this act, or to contract for the sale of the same with any such person. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any druggist who shall sell or dispose of liquors to any person after he has received notice from the father, mother, brother, sister, wife, husband, or guardian, or any relative of such person that said person is in the habit of using liquor as a beverage. Misdemeanor for any person other than the father, mother, guardian, a physician for medicinal purposes, or a church officer for sacramental purposes, to sell or dispose of liquor to a minor.

CHAP. 102. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 on any officer or employee of any railroad or other common carrier who knowingly carries or delivers any liquors to be sold or disposed of contrary to law, and on any person who by false statements procures the transportation of such liquors from point to point within the State, who refuses to give truthful information as to contents of any box, etc., containing liquors so sought to be transported, who shall falsely mark such box, etc., or by any device procure or attempt to procure the transportation of such liquors.

## TENNESSEE.

### CODE OF 1884.

SEC. 564. Fines arising in pursuance of the judgment of any justice of the peace on any penal statute shall belong to the county.

SECS. 1671 AND 1672. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for fraudulently adulterating liquors for the purpose of sale, and for selling or offering to sell liquors without first taking an oath before the county clerk not to mix or adulterate the liquors offered for sale with any substance whatever, and giving bond therefor.

SEC. 1607. Every municipal corporation has full power to lay and collect taxes upon all property and privileges within its limits which are taxable by the laws of the State.

SEC. 1648. Fines imposed by by-laws or ordinances of a municipal corporation may be recovered by an action of debt in the name of the corporation.

SECS. 1677 AND 1686. Towns, cities, or communities whose population does not exceed thirty thousand (30,000) inhabitants, and whose charters of incorporation have been repealed or in any manner become extinct, are created taxing districts of the second class. There is levied within all taxing districts on all merchants and privileges a tax equal to the general State tax for the purpose of the government of such districts.

SEC. 2002. Unlawful, except for medicinal purposes, as evidenced by written order of a duly certified medical practitioner, to distill, have, make, sell, barter, or give

away any liquors upon the lands acquired by, or within a radius of five (5) miles from, except within an incorporated town, any mine, quarry, furnace, rolling mill, foundry, or factory of any kind, established or purchased by a foreign corporation, while same are actually worked, held for the purpose of being worked, or while under construction.

SECS. 2011 AND 2012. Misdemeanor to carry liquors within one (1) mile of any place of public worship and offering to sell same, does not apply to persons selling or offering to sell liquors at their usual places of business.

SEC. 2295. Penalty of \$50 for selling or furnishing liquors to visitors in places of amusement or in apartments opening into the same.

SECS. 2296 TO 2298, INCLUSIVE. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 for selling liquors within one-half mile of the inclosure around the fair grounds of any agricultural or mechanical association or society, during time of holding fair, without consent of board of directors, does not apply to regularly licensed dealer in his regular place of business.

SEC. 5312. County clerks are allowed to demand and receive for their services a fee of \$1 for issuing tippling license and taking bond.

SEC. 5665. Fine not exceeding \$50 on any person exposing liquors for sale or gift within one (1) mile from the place where any assemblage of persons is collected for religious worship and not at his usual place of business.

SECS. 5667, 5669, AND 5671 (amended by chap. 31, acts of 1889). Misdemeanor to sell liquors in less quantity than one (1) quart, or in larger quantity to be drunk upon or at place of sale, without first obtaining a license therefor, also to violate any of the provisions of the law regulating the license for the sale of liquors. Fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court for selling liquors, or keeping open a place where liquors are sold on Sunday, does not apply to druggists selling on prescription of practicing physician, and eating houses and restaurants may conduct their eating department on Sunday, but must close their barrooms and sell no drinks.

SECS. 5672, 5673 (amended by chap. 162, acts of 1891), 5674, AND 5675. Misdemeanor to sell or dispose of liquors to any student of any educational institution, or to any person for the use of such student without consent of the parent, guardian, or person having the care of such student. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 on any person, individual, firm, or corporation manufacturing or selling liquors, their employees, servants, etc., for knowingly selling or disposing of liquors to any person under twenty-one (21) years of age, without consent of the parents, guardian, or person having the care of such minor, or to any husband being an habitual drunkard after having been served with written notice prohibitory thereof by his wife.

SECS. 5679, 5680, AND 5681. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$250 for selling or tippling liquors within four (4) miles of any incorporated institution of learning, does not apply to sale of liquors in an incorporated town nor to sale by manufacturers of the same in wholesale packages or quantities. Fine of not more than \$50 for selling liquors or keeping same for sale within two (2) miles of any hospital for the insane.

SECS. 5739 AND 5740. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors or keeping a liquor shop open on election days between sunrise and sunset.

SEC. 6077. Fines in State cases when indictment is for anything except for felony go to the county in which indictment is found.

SEC. 6293. Fine of \$50 on any jailer for permitting any prisoner to have more than one-half a pint of spirits in any twenty-four (24) hours.

SECS. 6388 AND 6389. Penalty of \$100 on any officer or employee of the penitentiary permitting liquors to be introduced into the penitentiary or to be used by or given to any convict, does not apply to liquors for the use of the family of officers residing therein or necessary for the hospital department, under the direction of the physician.

#### ACTS OF 1885.

CHAP. 123. Fine of \$100 for selling intoxicating bitters within four (4) miles of any chartered institution of learning, except within incorporated towns and cities.

#### ACTS OF 1887.

CHAP. 167. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for selling or tippling liquors within four (4) miles of any schoolhouse, whether public or private, does not apply to sale within incorporated towns, to sale by persons having license at the date of the passage of this act during the time for which such license was granted, nor to sale by manufactories in wholesale packages or quantities.

## ACTS OF 1889.

CHAP. 68. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 on any person engaged regularly or otherwise in the manufacture or sale of liquors, their employees, servants, etc., to sell or dispose of liquors to any husband who is an habitual drunkard after being served with a written notice prohibitory thereof, signed by the wife of such husband.

## ACTS OF 1895, EXTRA SESSION.

CHAP. 4 (secs. 3, 17, and 18). The rates of taxation on privileges to be as follows: Brewers, each per annum, \$200, applies to local agents of each brewery selling or delivering beer in the State. Bottlers, or bottling associations, other than bottlers of mineral waters, each per annum, \$75, does not apply to brewers who bottle their own product. Distillers of whisky and brandy, of the capacity of twenty (20) barrels and over per day, each per annum, \$250; of the capacity of from ten (10) to twenty (20) barrels per day, each per annum, \$150; of the capacity of from five (5) to ten (10) barrels per day, each per annum, \$70; of capacity of under five (5) barrels per day, each per annum, \$5.

Wholesale liquor dealers, each per annum, \$200. Retail liquor dealers, in cities, taxing districts, or towns of 5,000 and over inhabitants, each per annum, \$200, and in any place, city, taxing district, or town of less than 5,000 inhabitants, each per annum, \$150. Persons selling liquors in quantities of one (1) quart or more, except manufacturers selling to dealers in original packages of not less than five (5) gallons are deemed wholesale dealers, and persons selling in smaller quantities deemed retail dealers. These taxes apply to all druggists, except in use of wine for sacramental purposes and alcohol for domestic purposes. Persons or corporations selling liquors on steamboats, flatboats, or vessels, or water craft, or from railroad cars to pay a tax of \$300 per annum in lieu of all other taxes, in any county they may elect. No producer of grape wine, raising grapes and making wine himself, shall pay any privilege tax. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 on any person for exercising any of the foregoing privileges without first paying the tax provided as above. All revenue collected under this chapter to be paid into the State treasury.

## TEXAS.

## CONSTITUTION.

ART. 16 (sec. 20). The legislature at its first session shall enact a law whereby the qualified voters of any district may by a majority vote determine whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited.

## REVISED STATUTES OF 1895.

## CIVIL STATUTES.

ARTS. 427, 434, 435, 436, AND 464. The city council of any city shall have power to license, tax, and regulate drinking houses, saloons, barrooms, beer saloons, and all places where liquors are sold; to restrain, regulate, and prohibit the selling or disposing of liquor except by persons duly licensed; to forbid and punish the selling or disposing of liquor to a minor, apprentice, or habitual drunkard; to close on Sunday all places where liquor is sold, and to prescribe the hours such places shall be closed; to prevent the sale or disposing of liquors in any place where theatrical or dramatic representations are given, and to enforce the observance of all rules and ordinances by fines not exceeding \$100.

ARTS. 490, 491, 494, AND 561. The city councils have power to license every person or firm selling liquor in quantities over a quart, keeping a grog shop, tippling place, barroom, or drinking saloon, or selling liquor in quantities less than one quart, and every person or firm keeping a brewery, beer shop, or distillery. Fine of \$10 for each day business is carried on without a license, when license is required. All fines for violation of city ordinances must be paid into city treasury.

ARTS. 595 AND 596. The board of aldermen of incorporated towns and villages have power to levy and collect an occupation tax of not more than one-half the amount levied by the State, and to prescribe the fine, not exceeding \$100, that shall be imposed for violating ordinances.

ART. 2457. Clerks of the county court shall receive a fee of \$1 for issuing licenses as provided by law.

ARTS. 3381 AND 3382. County clerks shall issue licenses for the sale of liquors upon the payment of all occupation taxes that may have been levied for State purposes,

and the payment of such additional taxes as may be levied by commissioners' courts and by incorporated towns and cities. Licenses must be posted in a conspicuous place in the house where the business is carried on.

ARTS. 3384, 3385, 3390 TO 3398, INCLUSIVE. Provision is made for elections to be held in counties, cities, towns, or districts to determine whether liquor shall be sold for any other than sacramental or medicinal purposes. If the vote shall be against the sale of liquors such sale shall be prohibited and shall be unlawful except for the purposes specified. A subsequent election must not be held within less than 2 years after the prior election. The failure to carry prohibition in a county election shall not interfere with an election immediately thereafter within a precinct or district of the county on the same subject. In cases where license has been issued for the sale of liquor and before the expiration of the term for which it was granted the sale is prohibited, a proportionate share of the license money shall be returned.

ARTS. 5060a TO 5060i, INCLUSIVE. Licenses, or occupation taxes on the sale of liquor for the benefit of the State, shall be issued for one year as follows: For selling liquor in quantities of one gallon or less, \$300; for selling in quantities of one gallon or more, \$300. In selling in quantities of one gallon the same may be made up of different liquors in unbroken packages aggregating not less than one gallon. For selling malt liquor exclusively, \$50. Does not apply to liquor used by druggists in compounding tinctures and drugs. Counties have authority to collect a tax on the sale of liquors in addition to but not exceeding one-half the State tax, and incorporated cities and towns can collect a tax, in addition to the State and county tax, equal to the county tax. The county clerk is entitled to a fee of 25 cents for issuing each license. Licensee can only sell at the place designated in the license. Misdemeanor, punishable as if selling without a license, to sell liquor to be drunk on the premises without filing the proper bond, and fine provided therefor as for selling without a license; said bond must be put in suit and a penalty of \$500 recovered if the following conditions are broken, viz: That the licensee will keep an open, quiet, and orderly house; that he will not furnish or allow liquors to be furnished a person under 21 years of age, to a student or habitual drunkard, or to any person after receiving written notice through a peace officer, wife, mother, daughter, or sister not to sell to such person; that he will not permit persons under 21 years of age to remain about his place of business, nor allow games prohibited by the laws of the State to be played there, nor let any portion of his premises to any person for the purpose of conducting such games; that he will not adulterate liquors or knowingly sell adulterated liquors. Clerk is entitled to a fee of 75 cents for recording such bond. These provisions do not apply to wines produced from grapes grown in the State while the same is in the hands of the producer or manufacturer.

#### PENAL CODE.

ART. 112. Fine of not less than the amount of taxes due and not more than double that sum for carrying on a business without a license when a license is required.

ART. 118. Fine of double the amount of license assessed for failure to keep license posted in a conspicuous place. Each day of such failure considered a separate offense.

ARTS. 185 AND 186. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for keeping open place where liquor is sold, or selling or disposing of the same within the precinct, village, town, or city where an election is held or within 3 miles of the same during any part of the day of the election, or for carrying liquors to the polling place or in the neighborhood of the same for the purpose of sale or gift, or for finding and taking possession of liquor in such place or for telling others where the same can be found. Does not apply to druggist selling for medicinal purposes, nor to sale of liquor by wholesale merchants to be shipped out of the county.

ARTS. 398 TO 404, INCLUSIVE, AND 406. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquor to an Indian of the wild and unfriendly tribes and for causing same to be done. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling liquor to an Indian of the Choctaw or Chickasaw territory and for causing same to be done. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquor to a minor without the written consent of the parent or guardian and for causing same to be done. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$250 on any person, engaged in selling liquor in quantities of one quart or more, for allowing the same to be drunk on the premises or in any place prepared by such person for that purpose. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors in any district where such sale has been prohibited; this does not apply to the sale of wines for sacramental purposes, nor to the sale of liquor for medicinal purposes under certain prescribed conditions, one of which is that the sale must be made on the prescription of a physician and the person making the sale must write across the face of the same the word "canceled," and failure to do this or allowing the liquor to be drunk on the premises subjects the offender to a fine of not less than

\$25 nor more than \$100. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for keeping or running a "blind tiger" in any county, precinct, city or town in which the sale of liquor has been prohibited.

ARTS. 411a, 411b, 411d, AND 411f. Fine of not less than the amount of taxes due nor more than double that sum for selling without a license, or for selling liquor to be drunk on the premises without giving proper bond. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling in quantities not authorized by the license or at any place other than that designated, or otherwise than as authorized by the license. Surety on the bond referred to may notify the principal in writing that he will no longer remain his surety; if after receiving such notice the principal continues business without filing a new bond, he shall be liable to the penalty for selling without a license.

ARTS. 427, 428, AND 430. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 for fraudulently adulterating for the purpose of sale liquors with any substance injurious to health, or for selling liquors so adulterated knowing them to be such. Fine not exceeding \$500 for manufacturing, offering for sale, or selling liquors known to be so adulterated.

## UTAH.

### COMPILED LAWS OF 1888.

SECS. 284, 286, AND 297. Mayor and aldermen of incorporated cities to be justices of the peace, and all fines collected by them, arising under the ordinances of the cities, to be paid to the city treasuries, and those arising under the laws of the State to be paid into the county treasuries. Justices of the peace have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases of fines arising under ordinances of the cities, where fine does not exceed \$100. In convictions for misdemeanor, as defined by the penal code, committed within the limits of any city, the arrest being made by an officer of such city, the fines arising therefrom are to be paid into the treasury of the city.

SEC. 1755. The city council of any incorporated city has the power (1) to license, regulate, and tax the manufacturing, selling, or disposing of liquors, to determine the amount to be paid for an annual license, said license not to extend beyond the municipal year in which it is granted, and when such city license is granted no county license shall be required to enable person so licensed to sell within limits of the city; (2) to punish and prohibit the selling or disposing of liquors to any minor, insane or idiotic person, habitual drunkard, or person intoxicated; (3) to regulate the inspection of liquors, and (4) to pass all necessary ordinances, rules, and regulations to carry into effect all powers conferred by this section and to enforce obedience to same by fines which shall not exceed \$300 for each offense.

SECS. 1757 AND 1816. Fines for violations of city ordinances and all moneys collected for licenses or otherwise to be paid into the city treasury.

SECS. 1824 AND 1825 (both amended by chap. 54, acts of 1890). The board of trustees of each town shall have power to license, tax, and regulate the manufacturing, vending, and giving away of liquors, and to establish and enforce ordinances and regulations for the purpose of carrying their powers into effect, also to provide such fines, in any sum less than \$100, for each offense, as they may deem proper. Such fines when collected to be paid to the town.

SECS. 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158 (amended by chap. 52, acts of 1892), 2159, 2160 (amended by chap. 35, acts of 1890), 2161, 2165, 2168, AND 2169 (amended by chap. 35, acts of 1890). Fine not exceeding \$500 for selling liquors which have not been inspected and approved by State inspector or deputy. Liquor licenses to be granted by county courts in the counties and city councils of cities, and all persons forbidden to manufacture, sell, or dispose of liquors without first obtaining such license. The amount of the license fee is to be determined by the authorities granting license, but must not be less than \$600 nor more than \$1,200 per annum, and must be uniform for the same classes of business. Such fees must be paid into the county or city treasury, as the case may be. Misdemeanor to sell or dispose of liquors to an Indian, an insane or idiotic person, to a minor, or to permit any of such persons to be or remain in the place where liquors are sold, without written consent of parents or guardians; also to sell or dispose of liquors to an habitual drunkard. Fine of not less than \$300 for selling or disposing of liquors on Sunday, except for medicinal purposes upon prescription of a physician, for permitting gambling upon the premises where liquor is sold, and for permitting dancing, drunkenness, sleeping or lodging in the night time, or disorderly conduct, in a saloon licensed for the sale of liquor, also for selling or disposing of liquor for gain without having first complied with the conditions of these sections and obtained a license. County officers not to interfere with the rights granted to municipal corporations to license, tax, regulate, restrain, and prohibit the manufacture, sale, and disposal of liquors within the corporate limits, nor to prohibit vine growers, without a license, from expressing and selling on premises where expressed, the pure juice of the grape, in quantities not less than five (5) gallons

to one person at a time. Nothing herein to impair right given in its charter of any municipal corporation to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and disposal of liquors. Misdemeanor to sell or dispose of liquors on any part of any day set apart for any general or special election, except for district school trustees, unless for medicinal purposes upon prescription of a physician.

SEC. 4382. Fine not less than \$300 for any misdemeanor except where a different punishment is provided.

SEC. 4515. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for keeping a bar or saloon open on Sunday.

SEC. 4518. Misdemeanor for any person to sell or dispose of liquors in the auditorium or lobbies of any theater, museum, circus, etc., and to employ, procure, or cause to be employed or procured, any person to so sell liquors.

SECS. 4522 AND 4523. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$500 for erecting or keeping a booth, tent, stall, or other contrivance, for the purpose of selling or disposing of liquors within one (1) mile of any camp or field meeting for religious purposes during the time of holding such meeting, and for selling, disposing of, hawking, or peddling such liquors at said place and time. Does not apply to person carrying on regular business established prior to appointment of the meeting above.

SECS. 4524 AND 4525. Fine of not more than \$300 for causing, procuring, or employing any female to play for hire, drink, or gain, upon any musical instrument, or to dance, promenade, or otherwise exhibit herself in any drinking saloon.

SEC. 4526. Fine not exceeding \$100 for selling or giving liquors to a person under sixteen (16) years of age to be by him drunk at the time as a beverage.

SEC. 4574. Misdemeanor to adulterate or dilute liquors or any article useful in compounding them with a fraudulent intent to offer the same, or to cause or permit the same to be offered, for sale as unadulterated or undiluted, and to sell, keep or offer such liquor for sale as unadulterated or undiluted.

SEC. 4611. Misdemeanor to commence or carry on any business, etc., for the transaction or carrying on of which a license is required by law, without taking out said license.

#### ACTS OF 1894.

CHAP. 55. Misdemeanor to sell or dispose of liquors for gain in any city or town, except for medicinal purposes upon prescription of a regular practicing physician, upon any legal holiday upon which such sale, etc., has been forbidden by a proclamation of the mayor or president of the town board.

#### ACTS OF 1896.

CHAP. 69 (secs. 39 and 42). Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 to introduce liquors into any polling place, to use same therein, or to offer same to any one at the time an election is in progress or the result thereof being ascertained by the counting of the ballots.

CHAP. 76 (sec. 1). Fine of not more than \$300 for selling or disposing of liquors to any Indian of the whole or half blood, or to any person living or cohabiting with an Indian woman.

CHAP. 131 (sec. 21). Boards of county commissioners have jurisdiction and power to license, for purposes of regulation and revenue, all and every kind of business not prohibited by law and transacted and carried on in the counties outside the limits of incorporated cities. They may give privilege to persons to hawk, peddle, and vend any goods, wares, or merchandise, except liquors, without payment of any license, tax, or fee.

#### VERMONT.

#### STATUTES OF 1894.

SECS. 4447, 4448, 4450, 4452, 4456, 4460, 4461, 4462, 4463, 4465, 4466, 4473, 4474, 4475, 4487, 4488, 4492, 4493, 4494, 4495, 4503, 4504, 4505, 4512, 4513, 4516, 4517, 4519, 4521, 4523, 4543, 4544, 4546, AND 4547. Town liquor agents to sell liquors to be used for medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes only, to be appointed by the county commissioner for each county. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 on any one paying, or offering to pay, money or any other valuable thing to a county commissioner in consideration of his appointment as liquor agent. Selectmen of town to buy liquors and furnish same to agent, to fix the price at which agent shall sell it, which shall be as nearly as possible the cost of the liquor and the expense of selling. Money received by agent from sales to be paid into the town treasuries. Any town agent procuring and selling liquors before making contract with selectmen as to compensation to be punished as a common seller. If upon the annual settlement of a town or city liquor agency there is found a balance in favor of the town or city



in excess of ten (10) per cent of the total sales for the year, such excess shall be paid into the State treasury. The manufacture, sale, furnishing, or giving away of intoxicating or spirituous liquors, beer, and fermented cider, except as above, is prohibited. The word "furnish" to apply to cases where a person knowingly brings liquor into the State for another person to be sold or disposed of contrary to law. Words "give away" does not apply to a person giving away in a private dwelling, unless to a minor not a member of his own family, or to an habitual drunkard, or unless such private dwelling becomes a place of public resort. No person shall furnish or give away liquors at any assemblage for purpose of erecting a building or a frame of a building, or to remove a building, or at any public gathering for amusement. Nothing herein to prevent the manufacture, sale, and use of wine for commemoration of the Lord's supper, of cider, or, for medicinal purposes only, of wine made in the State from fruits grown in the State, and which is not mixed with alcohol or liquor, nor the manufacture by any one of fermented liquor for his own use. No person to sell cider or fermented liquor at a victualing house, tavern, grocery, shop, cellar, or other place of public resort, nor to an habitual drunkard at any place. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for a first offense, and of not less than \$10 nor more than \$200 for a subsequent offense, on any person who, by himself, clerk, agent, or servant, sells, furnishes, gives away, owns, keeps, or possesses with intent to sell, etc., any liquor in violation of law. Fine of \$10 for a first offense, of \$20 for a second offense, and of \$30 for a subsequent offense, on any person who, by himself, clerk, servant, or agent, conveys liquor through or along any road or street to be kept, furnished, distributed, sold, or given away contrary to law. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$300 for knowingly selling, furnishing, giving away, or distributing liquor which is impure or adulterated. Fine of \$100 for a first offense, and of \$200 for a subsequent offense, on any person who is a common seller of liquor without being a manufacturer or being appointed town agent. No person to be convicted as a common seller as above unless the number of sales exceeds five (5), nor when the number of offenses proved or confessed exceeds ten (10), but respondent shall be fined for each distinct act of selling, etc. Provision is made for search for and seizure of liquors illegally kept, etc., and the destruction of such liquors. In certain cases liquors may be seized without a warrant, and in such cases one-fourth of the fine imposed upon the owner or keeper of such liquors upon the complaint growing out of the seizure shall be paid to the officer making such seizure. Fine of \$20 for a first offense and of \$50 for each subsequent offense on any person for knowingly bringing liquor into the State for any person other than an authorized agent to be used or disposed of in violation of law, for knowingly procuring or transporting same for another person, or knowingly aiding and abetting in procuring or transporting liquors to be used or disposed of in violation of law. Fine of not less than \$25 on any person in the employment of or connected with a railroad, a teamster, stage driver, or a common carrier for knowingly bringing into or delivering within the State for another person any barrel or other vessel capable of holding liquor unless same is legally marked with name of person to whom article is sent or to be delivered. Fine of \$100 for a first offense, of \$300 for a second offense, and of \$500 for a subsequent offense, for acting as the agent of another for the sale of liquors, for traveling from place to place selling, furnishing, disposing of, or giving away liquor for another, for taking an order for, or being instrumental in causing an order to be sent to a person other than an authorized agent, for directly or indirectly aiding, abetting, or assisting another to sell, furnish, or give away or dispose of liquor, or for carrying or exhibiting or causing to be exhibited a sample of liquor, or giving, stating, showing, or indicating the price of the same, with a view of inducing a person to purchase liquors, as said sample represents. All saloons, etc., where liquor is unlawfully sold, furnished, or given away, or kept for so selling, etc., and the furniture, fixtures, vessels, and contents, shall be held to be a common nuisance and shall be abated, etc. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$200 for keeping such common nuisance. When such a place has been abated and closed the keeper thereof can not reopen same without giving bond. Fine of \$10 for each day place is kept open if reopened before such bond is given. Bond above is to be in the sum of not less than \$300 nor more than \$500, conditioned that defendant will not thereafter keep for unlawful sale nor unlawfully sell liquors, etc., and if conditions are broken the State attorney shall prosecute for same in name of the State, and if he neglects to do so for six months any other person may prosecute and shall be allowed one-half the amount recovered. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$200 on any person for knowingly letting a building, room, etc., owned by him, or under his control, for any of the unlawful purposes named in these sections. State chancellor may issue an injunction against any place whose keeper has been convicted of keeping a common nuisance, and a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 may be imposed on any person violating the terms of the injunction. When the disclosure of a person convicted of intoxication results in the prosecution and conviction of a person for illegal selling, etc., the sum of \$4.50 shall be taxed

against the person so convicted as costs of disclosure, and the prosecuting officer, justice, and officer attending such disclosure shall each be entitled to receive \$1.50 thereof. If proceedings for the condemnation and destruction of liquor results in the prosecution and conviction of the owner or keeper for keeping with intent to sell contrary to law, the costs of such proceeding shall be taxed against such owner or keeper. In prosecutions before a justice under these sections the fines and costs shall be paid to the State. Fees are allowed as follows: To the justice for making a bond or an order for forfeiture and destruction of liquor, thirty-four (34) cents, and for attending such destruction, fifty (50) cents; to an officer serving process for seizing liquor, or seizing same without process and apprehending keeper, \$1, and for removing such liquor and keeping the same, his actual expenses; for destroying such liquor under order of court, and making his return to such order, \$1; for posting notices required, if the owner or keeper is unknown, \$1; to a prosecuting officer, in case of conviction before a justice, \$5; and all above fees are to be taxed and allowed in the bill of costs against the respondent.

SEC. 5075. Fine of not more than \$300 for fraudulently adulterating liquor for the purpose of sale with a substance injurious to health, or for knowingly selling same.

SEC. 5143. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$40 for selling liquors, or offering to sell same, within two (2) miles of a place where a camp meeting is held for religious worship, and during the continuance of such meeting.

## VIRGINIA.

### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 10 (sec. 4). The general assembly may levy a tax upon the license for the sale of ardent spirits.

### CODE OF 1887.

SECS. 554, 555, 560, 563, 565, 574, AND 580. License taxes for the benefit of the State to be paid to the county or city treasurers of the counties where the licenses were issued and by them to be paid into the State treasury. If any liquor license be granted for less than one (1) year, except a license to manufacture ardent spirits or malt liquors, the tax thereon shall bear such proportion to the whole annual tax as the time between the granting of the same and the 30th of April (date when all licenses must expire) bears to the whole year. Upon motion of attorney of the Commonwealth, etc., a license may be revoked by the court, and when so revoked the court shall give judgment against the licensee for the costs of the proceedings, including a fee of \$5 to said attorney. Commissioners of revenue to receive the following fees: For granting a license, 75 cents, and for a transfer of a license, 50 cents, to be paid by person obtaining license or transfer. Fine of not less than \$30 nor more than \$1,000 for engaging in any business for which a license is required by law without such license, and for in any other manner violating the license or revenue law of the State, unless some specific fine is imposed for such violation. Nothing above to be construed to repeal any provision of a city charter which may be in conflict with above provisions.

SECS. 581, 584, 585 (amended by chap. 203, acts of 1889-90), AND 587. Provide for elections to be held in counties, magisterial districts, and cities, not oftener than every two (2) years, upon the question of licensing the liquor traffic. If the election is held for the whole county the vote shall be by districts, and if a majority of the votes cast in any magisterial district is against licensing the sale of liquors no license shall be granted in such district. An election may be held in any town constituting a separate election district. Same fine as for selling without a license on anyone selling liquors in any county, magisterial district, or corporation voting against license. This applies to distillers of alcoholic liquors, or manufacturers of wine or malt liquors selling same in such county, district, or corporation.

SEC. 712. Fines go to the State, unless otherwise expressly provided.

SEC. 1042. In addition to the State tax on any license, the council of a city or town may, when anything for which a license is so required to be done within said city or town, impose a tax for the privilege of doing same, and require a license to be obtained therefor.

SEC. 3804. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$500 for keeping open any place for the sale of liquors, and for selling liquors between 12 o'clock Saturday night and sunrise of the succeeding Monday morning.

SECS. 3807 (amended by chap. 559, acts of 1891-92, and chap. 466, acts of 1895-96), 3808, AND 3809. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$20 for erecting or having any booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat, vessel, vehicle, or other contrivance for the purpose of selling or disposing of liquors, and for selling or disposing of liquors within three (3) miles of any camp meeting or other place of religious worship, or place of pub-

lic meeting for promotion of the cause of temperance, during time of holding such meeting. Such booth, stall, etc., and all liquors and articles containing same shall be forfeited to the State. Does not apply to any person transacting his ordinary and lawful business at his usual place of transacting same.

SEC. 3812. Fine not exceeding \$500 for fraudulently or knowingly adulterating for the purpose of sale any article of drink with any substance injurious to health, or with any substance intended to increase the weight or quantity.

SEC. 3828 (amended by chap. 263, acts of 1895-96). Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$300 on any person dealing in liquors, and on employees of such persons, for selling or disposing of liquors, or causing same to be sold or disposed of, to any minor or to any student of the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, or any other institution of learning in the State, including public schools.

SECS. 3846 AND 3847. Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for keeping open any place where liquors are sold from sunset of the day preceding that upon which an election is to be held until sunrise of the day after such election is concluded, and for selling liquors during said period of time.

#### ACTS OF 1889-90.

CHAP. 95 (sec. 1, amended by chap. 662, acts of 1895-96). A license (other than one for which the certificate of a court is required by law before it can be granted) the tax on which but for this act would be fifty dollars or more were it issued for the period of one year shall be issued for the period of three months or less, to expire July 31st, October 31st, January 31st, or April 30th, and the tax for such license shall be one-fourth the sum that would be the tax if the license were issued for one (1) year. When the license is issued for less than three (3) months, the amount of the tax shall be abated proportionately unless the license is of such nature that no abatement is allowable. For issuing a license under the provisions of this section the commissioner of revenue shall be entitled to a fee of 50 cents.

CHAP. 244 (amended by chap. 699, acts of 1895-96). Manufacture, sale, etc., of all liquors, except cider, without first having obtained a license therefor, is forbidden. License to sell at wholesale shall only include the privilege to sell in quantities of five (5) gallons or more, except that wholesale dealers in malt liquors may have the privilege of selling by bottles and jugs in quantities of not less than one (1) dozen. A license to sell by retail includes only the privilege of selling in quantities not exceeding five (5) gallons at any one time to any individual, which shall include both the privilege of selling to be delivered to the purchaser in bottles, jugs, demijohns, or other vessels, and the privilege of being drunk at the place where sold. A license to keep an ordinary shall contain all rights and privileges of a retail liquor dealer. A license to keep a malt liquor saloon may be granted, under which no malt liquors shall be sold to be taken away from the place of delivery, but shall be drunk there. Persons desiring to sell both at wholesale and retail must take out both classes of licenses and comply with all provisions of this act in relation to both. Fine of not less than \$100 for violating any of the above provisions. Nothing above provided shall prevent wholesale confectioners from selling fruits preserved in ardent spirits. The following classes of licenses can only be granted upon the certificate of a court, and when so granted the license is to be issued by the commissioner of revenue: Class I, to sell by retail, or a malt-liquor saloon, or an ordinary; Class II, to sell by retail upon any steamboat, canal boat, ship, barge, or other vessel, at any wharf or landing, or upon any river, creek, sound, or any of the other waters of the State (other than vessels regularly engaged in plying the waters of the Atlantic Ocean); Class III, licenses to sample-liquor merchants. When this license is obtained, it shall carry the privilege of selling anywhere in the State. All other liquor licenses shall be both granted and issued by the commissioner of revenue. License fees under this act to be paid to the auditor of public accounts for use of the State. Fee for a license to sell liquors at wholesale to be \$350 per annum, and for a license to sell malt liquors only at wholesale, \$150 per annum. Fee for license to sell liquors at retail shall be \$100 per annum in the country, in towns or villages of 1,000 inhabitants or less, or upon any vessel, and \$200 per annum in cities, towns, or villages exceeding 1,000 inhabitants, and for a license to sell malt liquors only at retail in the country or in towns under 5,000 inhabitants, \$40 per annum. Fee for a license to keep an ordinary, which includes the privilege of selling by retail, both to be drunk and not to be drunk where sold, to be \$100 per annum in the country or in towns having a population of 2,000 or less, and \$200 per annum in towns and cities having a population of 2,000 or more. In either case an additional sum shall be paid, as follows: Equal to eight (8) per cent of the annual rent or rental value of the house and furniture used for the purposes of an ordinary up to \$1,000 of such annual rent or value; five (5) per cent of such rental value on the annual rent or rental value in excess of \$1,000 and under \$2,000, and three (3) per cent of such annual value from \$2,000 and upward. When an ordinary is kept open for but a part of the year, the tax shall be apportioned according to the time it is kept open. Fine of \$500 on proprietor or

tenant of an ordinary for refusing to state on oath the rental value or actual rent paid as above. Fine of not less than \$30 nor more than \$100 for keeping an ordinary without a license therefor, for each day so continued to be kept. A licensed wholesale liquor dealer may obtain a license as a retail dealer upon payment of one-half the rates provided above for a license to sell liquors at retail. Fee to keep a malt-liquor saloon to be \$40 per annum in the country or in towns of 1,000 inhabitants or less, and \$60 per annum in cities and towns having over 1,000 inhabitants. License fees required by this chapter to be paid shall be in lieu of all taxes upon the capital actually employed in any of the branches of the business, except manufacturers, distillers, and rectifiers. License fee for each rectifier to be \$150 per annum, except that a manufacturer may rectify spirits of his own manufacture without paying any additional sum. A rectifier desiring to sell at wholesale or retail must pay for such privilege same amount as wholesale and retail dealers. Druggists must take out retail dealer's license to sell wine, liquors, or alcoholic bitters. Fine as for selling without a license for violating above provisions. Does not apply to liquor used by a druggist in the preparation of medicine. License fees for manufacturers and distillers of alcoholic liquors to be paid at time license is granted, and to be graduated and classified as follows:

Manufacturers mashing and distilling ten (10) bushels or less per day, \$30 per annum; ten (10) and less than twenty (20) bushels per day, \$50 per annum; twenty (20) and less than thirty (30) bushels per day, \$75 per annum; thirty (30) and less than forty-five (45) bushels per day, \$125 per annum; forty-five (45) and less than seventy-five (75) bushels per day, \$200 per annum; seventy-five (75) and less than one hundred (100) bushels per day, \$250 per annum; one hundred (100) and less than one hundred and fifty (150) bushels per day, \$300 per annum; one hundred and fifty (150) and less than two hundred (200) bushels per day, \$400; two hundred (200) and less than two hundred and fifty (250) bushels per day, \$450 per annum; two hundred and fifty (250) and less than three hundred (300) bushels per day, \$500 per annum; and on each one hundred (100) bushels in excess of three hundred (300) at the rate of \$200 per annum for each one hundred (100) bushels so mashed per day. Manufacturer so licensed may sell liquors made by him at place where made in quantities of not less than one (1) gallon. Manufacturer of alcoholic liquors by direct fermentation and distillation from pomace or from cider or fruits, when the quantity of brandy shall not exceed forty (40) gallons, shall not be required to pay anything for such privilege; when it exceeds forty (40) gallons and distillery is run less than three (3) months, he shall pay \$10; more than three (3) and less than six (6) months he shall pay \$20, and if run six (6) months or more he shall pay \$50. On payment of fees as above brandy distillers shall have similar privileges as to sale of brandy made by them to those granted to distillers of whisky. Manufacturers of malt liquors to pay a fee of \$50, and upon payment thereof they have the privilege of selling products of the breweries in quantities in excess of five (5) gallons at any place in the State, and in quantities of not less than one (1) gallon at place of manufacture. Manufacturers of wine may sell wine of their own manufacture in quantities of not less than one (1) gallon without paying a license tax or percentage provided by this chapter. Fine not exceeding \$100 on wholesale dealer for not posting license in a conspicuous place in his office, and on retail dealer or keeper of malt-liquor saloon for not posting same in the most conspicuous place about bar or place of retailing. Fee for a license for the sale of liquors by retail upon any steamboat, canal boat, ship, barge, or other vessel at any wharf or landing, etc., as mentioned above, shall be the lowest specific sum required for a license for the sale of liquors by retail by provisions of this chapter. Provisions of this chapter do not repeal or change the provisions of any local-option law or of the charter of any town or city in regard to the granting of licenses, except that in any county where local option prevails a druggist may sell liquors for medicinal purposes only, upon prescription of a regularly licensed practicing physician, and to do so he must take out the license provided above for druggists. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for the violation of any of the provisions of this chapter and for failing to comply with any of its requirements. Persons selling or offering to sell liquors by sample or other representation, and any agent for the sale of or the collection of orders for liquors by sample or representation, to be deemed sample-liquor merchants; their licenses are a personal privilege, not transferable; no abatement of the sum required to be paid by them can be allowed, and a fine of \$500 for a first offense and of \$600 for a subsequent offense, one-half thereof to be paid to the informer, shall be imposed on anyone selling or offering to sell liquors in violation of these provisions. Such sample merchants are not authorized under their licenses to sell to anyone not licensed under some provision of this chapter. License fee for a sample liquor merchant to be \$350, and for each agent or salesman employed to sell a fee of \$350 shall be paid. Sales under this license to be limited to sales by wholesale. No licensed wholesale dealer who has paid his fee as such to an amount of not less than \$350 need pay any additional amount to sell liquors or offer to sell same by sample, either by himself or agents, provided

that every such agent shall first apply to the court of some city for the certificate hereinbefore required. To hire a license to, or allow use of same by, any other person, etc., than the one owning it is forbidden, and the person, etc., so using a license belonging to another shall pay a fine of \$350 for each offense. These provisions as to sample merchants do not apply to any person licensed as a manufacturer.

## ACTS OF 1891-92.

CHAP. 492. Board of supervisors of Elizabeth City County empowered to levy a license tax upon the privilege of selling liquors, upon the same conditions as the State tax thereon is levied, said tax to be no greater than the State tax on the same privilege. This tax is for the use of the county, but the commissioner of the revenue shall receive one and one-half (1½) per centum of the amount as his compensation, and the county treasurer is entitled to keep three and one-half (3½) per centum for his services.

## ACTS OF 1893-94.

CHAP. 655. Board of supervisors of Warwick County empowered to levy a license tax of \$50 annually for the privilege of selling liquors in Newport magisterial district, in addition to the State tax. This tax is for the use of said district, but the commissioner of the revenue shall receive one and one-half (1½) per centum of the amount as his compensation, and the county treasurer is entitled to keep three and one-half (3½) per centum for his services. This act is not to be enforced north of what is known as the Brierfield road.

CHAP. 768 (amended by chap. 354, acts of 1895-96). Board of supervisors of Alexandria County empowered to levy a license tax of \$250 annually for the privilege of selling liquors in the county, in addition to the State tax. This tax is for the use of the county, but the commissioner of the revenue shall receive one and one-half (1½) per centum of the amount as his compensation, and the county treasurer is entitled to keep three and one-half (3½) per centum for his services.

CHAP. 788. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for, in Warwick County, not removing all screens and obstructions which hinder, prevent, and interfere with an easy and unobstructed view of the barroom, ordinary, or saloon from the highway, etc., upon which it is situated from 12 o'clock Saturday night to sunrise of the succeeding Monday morning.

## ACTS OF 1895-96.

CHAP. 489. License tax of not less than \$500 to be imposed and collected by the town of Blackstone, Nottoway County, for the sale of liquors, within the corporate limits of said town or two (2) miles thereof, either at wholesale or retail, in addition to the State tax. Fine of not less than \$30 nor more than \$100 to be paid into town treasury for benefit of town for selling liquors in anyway in said town without obtaining above license.

NOTE.—In addition to the above laws numerous special acts have been passed by the legislature prohibiting the sale of liquor in different localities.

## WASHINGTON.

## HILL'S ANNOTATED STATUTES AND CODES OF 1891.

## GENERAL STATUTES.

SEC. 520. Cities of the first class have power to regulate the selling or giving away of liquors, providing that no license shall be granted to any person who does not first comply with the general laws of the State in regard to same, also to provide for the punishment of all violations of city ordinances, such punishment to exceed in no case the punishment provided by State law for misdemeanors.

SEC. 558. City councils of cities of the second class have power to license, regulate, tax, prohibit, or suppress all tippling-houses, dramshops, saloons, bars, and barrooms, and to impose fines for violations of city ordinances, not to exceed \$500 for one offense.

SEC. 636 (amended by chap. 57, acts of 1893). City councils of cities of the third class have power to license the sale of intoxicating liquors therein and within one mile of the corporate limits thereof, to fix the rate of license tax upon the same, and to impose fines for all violations of ordinances, not to exceed \$300 for one offense.

SEC. 673 (amended by chap. 32, acts of 1895). City councils of cities of the fourth class have power to license every kind of business, including sale of intoxicating liquors, authorized by law, to fix rates of license tax upon same, and to impose fines for all violations of ordinances, not to exceed \$300 for one offense.

SECS. 2802, 2805, 2806, AND 2807. Provide that all liquors before being sold shall be inspected by a liquor inspector, appointed by the county commissioners of each county, and be approved by him as pure and free from adulteration. This applies to wines, champagnes, and cider as well as other liquors. Fine of not more than \$500 for selling liquors, in quantities less than one (1) gallon, without first having them inspected and approved as above. Inspector is entitled to fifty cents per barrel and twelve and a half cents per dozen bottles for inspecting liquors, the same to be paid by the owners thereof.

SECS. 2808, 2809, 2812, AND 2813. The board of county commissioners has the exclusive power, outside of the corporate limits, and not within one (1) mile of the same, of incorporated cities, towns or villages, to regulate, restrain, license, or prohibit the sale or disposal of liquors. Annual license fee shall not be less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000, to be paid in advance to the county treasurer, ten (10) per cent thereof to be paid by him into the State treasury, thirty-five (35) per cent into the county school fund, and fifty-five (55) per cent into the general county fund. Governing bodies of incorporated cities, towns, and villages have same power to license, etc., within corporate limits as county board has outside. Annual license fee shall not be less than \$300 nor more than \$1,000, to be paid in advance to the treasurer of the city, town, or village, ten (10) per cent thereof to be paid by him into State treasury and ninety (90) per cent into the general fund of such city, etc.

Druggists and pharmacists may sell liquors without a license upon the written prescription of a reputable physician, alcohol for scientific and mechanical purposes to any reputable mechanic or scientist upon his written certificate, and pure grape wine for sacramental purposes to any church officer upon his written certificate. Said prescriptions and certificates must be kept filed by such druggists and pharmacists. Same fine as for selling without a license on any druggist or pharmacist for selling or disposing of alcohol or liquors for any purposes or in any manner other than as above provided.

SECS. 2893 (amended by chap. 14, acts of 1895) AND 2895. To suffer, or maintain, or to permit to be maintained on own premises, any place where liquors are kept for sale or disposal to the public in contravention of law, declared to be a public nuisance. Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for erecting, causing, or contriving a public nuisance.

#### CODE OF PROCEDURE.

SEC. 1335. Fines to be paid to county treasurer of county where conviction was had, to go into the general county fund.

#### PENAL CODE.

SECS. 131, 133, 134, 137, AND 210. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200 for selling or disposing of liquors on the day of any general or special election before the polls have closed. Fine not exceeding \$1,000 for selling or disposing of liquors without a license. Fine not exceeding \$500 for selling or giving liquors to a minor without the written permission of his parent or guardian. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors to any Indian or Indians. Fine of not less than \$30 nor more than \$250 for keeping open any drinking saloon, and for selling or disposing of liquors as a beverage, on Sunday.

#### ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 75. Fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$1,000 for selling liquors with or without a license, on the grounds of the State University, or within two (2) miles thereof, excepting south half of section 22, township 25, range 4 east.

CHAP. 90. Fine of not less than \$500 for employing, or participating in the employing of, any female in any capacity in any saloon, beer hall, barroom, theater, or place of amusement where liquors are sold as a beverage.

CHAP. 126 (secs. 1 and 4). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$250 on any person owning, operating, or maintaining any building, rooms, tents, or places where liquors are sold or offered for sale, for permitting or allowing any child or children under eighteen (18) years of age to enter same for any purpose whatsoever.

#### WEST VIRGINIA.

#### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 6 (sec. 46). Laws may be passed regulating or prohibiting the sale of liquors.

ART. 12 (sec. 5). The legislature shall provide for the support of free schools by appropriating thereto the net proceeds of all forfeitures and fines accruing to the State.

## CODE OF 1891.

CHAP. 5 (sec. 11). Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for failing to close the place where liquors are sold on day of election, for selling, or offering or exposing liquors for sale, and for permitting any person to drink liquors in such place on such day.

CHAP. 32 (secs. 1, amended by chapter 11, acts of 1895, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 19, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 41, 43, 47, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, and 66, amended by chap. 11, acts of 1895). State license required to furnish liquors at a public theater, to sell, offer, expose for sale, solicit or receive orders for liquors, and to carry on the business of a distiller or brewer of whisky, brandy, beer, porter, or ale. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for violating the above provisions. Persons having license to sell spirituous liquors at retail not required to obtain another license to sell porter, ale, beer, etc., at same place, and druggists may sell spirituous liquors or wine, in good faith, for medicinal purposes and alcohol for medicinal, scientific, or mechanical purposes without a license. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 on any druggist selling liquors, wine, or alcohol except as above provided. No sales to be made by druggists, except for mechanical or scientific purposes, except upon written prescription of a practicing physician in good standing and of temperate habits, stating name of person, kind and quantity of liquor to be furnished him, and that it is necessary as a medicine, and not more than one sale to be made upon the same prescription. Every such prescription and statement shall be filed and preserved by the druggist and kept open and subject to the inspection of the prosecuting attorney of the county, any member of a grand jury thereof, or any relative of the person to whom such liquors were sold. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 on any druggist for willfully failing or refusing to produce such prescriptions, etc., for inspection when demanded. No State license to be granted in any incorporated city, village, or town within two miles of the limit thereof, without the consent of the council of such city, etc. When the council of a city, village, or town is authorized by its charter, or any law of the State to impose a penalty for doing any business within the limits of such city, etc., without first having obtained a license therefor from such city, etc., no State license shall exonerate holder thereof from any such penalty. Fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 on any person holding a State license for selling or giving liquors to any minor, any person of unsound mind, a drunken person or person in the habit of getting intoxicated, knowing or having reason to believe that such person is a minor, of unsound mind, intoxicated or in the habit of getting intoxicated; for permitting any person to drink to intoxication on the premises under his control; and for selling or giving liquors to anyone on Sunday; also on any person, whether having a State license or not, except it be a parent or guardian, for selling or giving liquors to a minor or person of unsound mind, unless on written prescription of a reputable physician. All houses, buildings, and places of every description where liquors are sold or vended contrary to law to be deemed common and public nuisances, and a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100 may be imposed on anyone convicted of keeping and maintaining such nuisance. State licenses only authorize sale in particular place described therein. If person holding such license desires to have it transferred to another place, upon application to the proper authorities he may have his license altered so as to apply to a new place, and a person desiring to have his license assigned to another person may similarly have same done. Fee of 50 cents to be paid to clerk of court, other tribunal, or city, etc., council for each alteration or assignment of a license and same fee to the assessor for each certificate upon which a license is issued and for each such alteration or assignment of a license. Licenses to sell liquors at wholesale or retail shall be granted to expire April 30th of each year. If granted for less time than one (1) year tax to be paid shall be computed from the annual tax in proportion to the time such license has to run. A license to furnish drinks at a public theater shall be either for a year, four months, or two months from commencement thereof. If for four (4) months State tax to be paid shall be one-half and if for two (2) months one-third of the annual tax. License fees or taxes to be collected by sheriff or collector and paid into State treasury. Sheriffs or collectors receiving taxes on licenses to be allowed a commission of five (5) per cent on first \$1,000, two (2) per cent on any excess not over \$5,000, and one (1) per cent on any excess over that sum collected. License tax to carry on distillery of whisky or brandy or a brewery of beer or ale shall be regulated and fixed by following classification:

First class: Annually making twenty-five thousand (25,000) barrels or more, \$550 per annum.

Second class: Annually making more than fifteen thousand (15,000) and less than twenty-five thousand (25,000) barrels, \$350 per annum.

Third class: Annually making more than five thousand (5,000) and not exceeding fifteen thousand (15,000) barrels, \$200 per annum.

Fourth class: Annually making more than one thousand (1,000) and not exceeding five thousand (5,000) barrels, \$125 per annum.

Fifth class: Annually making not exceeding one thousand (1,000) barrels, \$50 per annum.

Annual license tax to furnish drinks at public theater, \$150.

Annual license tax to sell liquors at retail, \$350.

Annual license tax to sell liquors at wholesale, \$350 in addition to all other taxes.

Retail license does not authorize sale of more than (5) gallons at one time, and a sale and delivery of more than five (5) gallons at a time to be deemed a sale without license.

Wholesale license does not authorize sale of less than five (5) gallons at one time, and a sale or delivery of less than five (5) gallons at a time to be deemed a sale without license.

Annual license tax for the sale of apple and peach brandy distilled within the State from fruit grown within the State by the distiller thereof in quantities not less than five (5) gallons at a time, to be carried away and not drunk on the premises where sold, \$100.

Annual license tax to sell at retail domestic wine, ale, beer, and drinks of like nature only, \$100.

CHAP. 36 (sec. 1). Fines go to the State for the support of free schools unless otherwise expressly provided, or would be manifestly inconsistent with the intention of the legislature.

CHAP. 47 (secs. 28, 29, and 33). Councils of cities, towns and villages have the power to prevent the illegal sale of liquors therein, to pass all needful orders, by-laws, ordinances, etc., to carry their powers into effect and to prescribe reasonable fines for violations thereof. Whenever anything for which a State license is to be required is to be done in a city, town, or village, the council may require a city, town, or village license therefor, and may impose a tax thereon for the use of such city, etc., but no license to sell liquors, or offer or expose same for sale, shall be granted in a city, town, or village or within one (1) mile of the corporation limits thereof, except as provided in chapter 32 of this code.

CHAP. 137 (secs. 2 and 7). The clerk of the county court is entitled to a fee of \$2 for entering and copying an order granting a license to keep a hotel or tavern where liquors are sold, administering oath, and taking bond.

CHAP. 149 (secs. 20, 21, and 22a). Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for erecting or having a booth, stall, tent, carriage, boat, vehicle, or other contrivance or place for the purpose of selling or disposing of liquors, and for selling or disposing of liquors, within two (2) miles of a camp meeting or association or within one-half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) mile of any other place for religious worship between the commencement and the final closing of such meeting. Also all such liquors, all vessels, etc., containing them, and the booth, stall, etc., prepared and used in violation of above provision, shall be seized by the proper officer, the liquors destroyed and the other articles sold; and the proceeds of such sale, after deducting expenses of the proceedings, shall be paid into the State treasury. Above provisions do not apply to licensed dealers transacting their ordinary business at the usual places of transacting same. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100 for keeping a booth, etc., for the sale of liquors, and for selling or disposing of liquors within one (1) mile of a fair held by any State, county, or independent agricultural, mechanical, or industrial association or society during the days and times such fair is being held.

CHAP. 150 (sec. 20). Fine not exceeding \$500 for fraudulently adulterating for the purpose of sale any article of drink, and for knowingly selling or bartering any article of drink which is not what it is represented to be or what it is sold for.

CHAP. 150 (sec. 29b). Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 on any druggist for, without first having obtained a liquor license, selling or disposing of liquors except for medicinal, mechanical or scientific purposes, and except upon the written prescription of a practicing physician in good standing and not of intemperate habits; also on any druggist, being himself a physician, for selling or disposing of liquors on his own prescription.

CHAP. 163 (sec. 26d). Fine not exceeding \$500 on any person conveying liquors of any kind to any convict in the penitentiary.

## WISCONSIN.

### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 10 (sec. 2). The clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws shall be set apart as a separate fund, to be called "the school fund."



## ANNOTATED STATUTES OF 1889.

SEC. 892. The village boards of trustees of villages shall have such powers in respect to licensing and regulating the sale of liquors as are conferred by the general statutes; also to provide penalties for the violation of ordinances, which shall not be less than \$1 nor more than \$200 for each offense.

SEC. 925i. The common council of cities of the 1st, 2d and 3d class may license and regulate all places for the sale of liquors, and distillers and brewers, and may direct the management of and regulate breweries, the location, management, and construction of distilleries, and may regulate, license, restrain, abate, and prohibit distilleries within the city and within a distance of four miles therefrom.

SECS. 1548 (amended by chap. 286, acts of 1893), 1548a, 1548b, 1548c, 1550, 1550a, 1554, 1555, 1556, 1557 (amended by chap. 65, acts of 1895), 1562, 1564, AND 1565. The town and village boards and common councils of the respective towns, villages, and cities may grant annual licenses to keep groceries, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquor for the following amounts (subject to the right to increase the same as hereafter provided): In towns having within their boundaries no incorporated or unincorporated city or village with a population of 500 or more, \$100; in all cities and villages and in towns not herein otherwise provided for, \$200; does not apply to registered pharmacists. Permits to sell liquors in quantities less than one gallon, for medicinal, mechanical, or scientific purposes only, and not to be drunk on the premises, may be granted to registered pharmacists on the payment of \$10; if such license is refused, pharmacists can sell only for medicinal purposes, and that on the written prescription, for each sale, of a practicing physician. Pharmacists must keep a book and enter in same the date of every sale made, name of person to whom sold, kind and quantity of liquors sold, and purpose for which so sold, and must keep said book at all times open for inspection of the authorities. They must also file each year with the clerk of the city, village, or town in which their permits are granted a verified copy of all entries made by them in such book. Provision is made for holding special elections in the towns, villages, and cities not oftener than once in 3 years, to determine the amounts that shall be paid for licenses. In towns where the license fee is heretofore fixed at \$100, the electors may increase the same to either the sum of \$250 or \$400, as they may determine, and in places where the license fee is heretofore fixed at \$200 the electors may increase the license to either the sum of \$350 or \$500. The amount fixed at such election shall be the amount to be paid for a license until it is changed at a subsequent election. An applicant for a liquor license must file a bond in the sum of \$200, conditioned that he will keep an orderly and well-regulated house, will permit no gambling within or adjacent to his premises, will not sell or dispose of liquors to a minor unless upon written order of his parents or guardian, and will not sell or dispose of liquors to a person intoxicated or bordering upon intoxication, or to an habitual drunkard. For any violation of these conditions suit may be brought upon the bond in the name of the State, and judgment shall be entered for the full penalty. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for selling or disposing of liquor without obtaining a proper license or permit. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$40 on any pharmacist holding a permit who neglects or refuses to comply with any of the requirements of these sections. Fine of \$50 on any person licensed to sell liquors who shall sell or dispose of liquors to any person given to the excessive drinking of liquors after having received notice from the wife or proper county, city, village, or town authorities not to sell liquor to him, and a fine of not exceeding \$50 on any person who shall sell or give liquors to or for, or purchase or procure the same for or in behalf of, such prohibited person. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 on any person for selling or disposing of liquors in any quantity to a minor or to an intoxicated person or person bordering on the state of intoxication, and for procuring such liquors for such person. Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for selling or disposing of liquors within one mile of either of the State hospitals for the insane. All license fees are to be paid into the town, village, or city treasuries and applied to the support of the poor therein, so far as necessary, and any residue shall go into the general fund. In counties where the county system of supporting the poor is in force, the city, town, or village treasurers shall, unless the council, trustees, or supervisors of such city, etc., have provided for a different way of disposing of such money, which they have the power to do, pay the license money into the county treasury. License money received by a village which under its charter does not provide for the support of the poor shall be paid to the town treasurer of the town in which the village is situated. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$25 for selling or disposing of liquor on Sunday, or the day of the annual town meeting or the annual fall election. Giving away of liquors, or other shift or device to evade the laws relating to excise or the sale of liquor, shall be deemed an unlawful selling, and in all cases not otherwise provided for any person convicted of any misdemeanor under the provisions of any such law shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50.

SECS. 1565a, 1565b, 1565c (amended by chap. 327, acts of 1891), 1565e, AND 1565f. Provide for elections to be held in towns, villages, and cities to determine whether licenses shall be issued to any person to traffic in liquors. When the majority of the votes shall be against license it shall be unlawful to sell or dispose of liquors in such town, village, or city, and any person so offending shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100. If the majority of votes shall be in favor of license, the proper authorities may grant licenses as heretofore provided. This does not affect the sale of liquors by registered pharmacists for medicinal, mechanical, and scientific purposes.

SEC. 1567. Fine not exceeding \$100 for selling or disposing of liquors to an Indian, or any mixed-blood Indian, except civilized persons of Indian descent not members of any tribe.

SEC. 4497. Fine not exceeding \$100 on any sheriff, jailer, or keeper of any prison, or any other person, who shall sell or furnish or willfully or negligently permit any prisoner to have or obtain liquors, except upon the certificate of a physician, or who shall have such liquor in his possession in the precincts of any prison with intent to so sell or furnish same to a prisoner.

SEC. 4598. Fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for selling liquor within two miles of any camp meeting or other religious assembly, except at a regularly established place of business, or by permission of the person or persons in charge of such meeting.

SEC. 4600. Fine not exceeding \$100 for fraudulently adulterating liquors for the purpose of sale with any substance poisonous, deleterious, or injurious to health, and for knowingly manufacturing, selling, or offering for sale any such liquor so adulterated.

SEC. 4635. Fine not exceeding \$250 as punishment for any offense for which the penalty is not otherwise prescribed by law.

## WYOMING.

### CONSTITUTION.

ART. 7 (sec. 5). All fines under the general laws of the State shall belong to the public school fund of the respective counties.

### REVISED STATUTES OF 1887.

SECS. 468 AND 495. The council of any town incorporated under the general incorporation law has the power to license, regulate, and forbid the sale of liquors within the town, or within one (1) mile of the outer boundaries thereof; to make and establish such by-laws, ordinances, etc., as may be necessary to carry said power into effect, and to enforce same by fines not exceeding \$100 for any one offense; all such fines to be paid into town treasury when collected.

SEC. 1004. Fine not exceeding \$200 for knowingly selling any pernicious or adulterated drink or liquors.

SEC. 1007. Fine not to exceed \$500 for adulterating or diluting liquors with fraudulent intent to offer them for sale, or to cause or permit them to be offered for sale, as unadulterated or undiluted, and for fraudulently keeping, selling, or offering for sale such liquors as unadulterated or undiluted.

SECS. 1032 AND 1034. Fine not exceeding \$100 for selling, attempting to sell, or otherwise disposing of liquors within one (1) mile of any place where a congregation or collection of people are assembled together for religious worship; does not apply to a person regularly licensed to keep a tavern or grocery and selling the liquors in such tavern or grocery. Misdemeanor for any licensee to sell or dispose of liquors between ten (10) o'clock a. m. and two (2) o'clock p. m. on Sunday in towns having a population of five hundred (500) or more, or to sell or dispose of liquors during day an election is being held between sunup and sunset.

SECS. 1373 AND 1374. Fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500 on every person who shall sell, bring, or convey liquor into any jail for the use of any person confined therein, unless same shall be certified to be necessary for the health of such prisoner by some reputable physician, who shall specify the quantity and quality to be furnished, etc., and on any sheriff, keeper, officer, or other person employed in such jail for permitting liquor to be so sold or used.

SECS. 1433, 1434, 1437, 1438 (amended by chap. 44, acts of 1888), 1442 (amended by chap. 23, acts of 1890-91), 1447, AND 1455. County license fees to be collected by sheriffs and paid by them into county treasuries, except that county license fees collected from persons doing business in any incorporated city, town, or village are to be collected by the collecting officer of such city, etc., together with the city license fees, and to be applied to the general revenue purposes of such city, etc. All persons selling or disposing of liquors in less quantities than five (5) gallons or by the case deemed retail dealers, and if the license permits such dealer to sell at

any place within five (5) miles of any railroad, or within five (5) miles of a town, city, or village located on any railroad, he must pay an annual county license fee of \$300. In other cases the annual fee for a retail dealer is \$100. Fine of \$150, one-half to the informer and one-half to county treasury, for selling at retail without a license. All persons selling liquors by the barrel, case, or in the original package deemed wholesale dealers, and must each pay an annual county license of \$175. A person dealing both by retail and wholesale must take out both kinds of licenses. All fines to be paid into the county treasuries. Fine of not exceeding \$1,000 on any person for selling or disposing of liquors without having first obtained a license therefor.

## ACTS OF 1888.

CHAP. 86. Fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 on any licensee for keeping open a place where liquors are sold, or suffering same to be kept open, on Sunday, or upon any day upon which any general or special election is being held, and for selling or disposing of liquors on said day. Does not apply to hotels, restaurants, or drug stores keeping open on Sunday, except as to selling or disposing of liquors.

## ACTS OF 1890.

CHAP. 73 (sec. 147). Fine of not more than \$1,000 for selling or disposing of liquors to any Indian or Indians.

CHAP. 80 (sec. 175). Fine not exceeding \$500 for in any way introducing liquors, upon an election day or during the counting of the ballots, into any place where an election is held.

## ACTS OF 1890-91.

CHAP. 71 (sec. 1). Fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 on any person for selling or disposing of liquors, for himself or as agent or employee of another, and for permitting same to be sold or in any way disposed of to a person under twenty-one (21) years of age or to an habitual drunkard; also on any proprietor of a place where liquors are sold for permitting a minor to be in or about his place of business.

## ACTS OF 1895.

CHAP. 46 (secs. 4, 5, and 6). Fine not exceeding \$100 for a first offense, and not more than \$200 for a subsequent offense, for selling or disposing of liquors to a person under the age of sixteen (16) years. When a society known as the "Wyoming Humane Society" is organized and incorporated for the prevention of cruelty to children all fines as above shall, when collected, be turned over to the treasurer of said society.

CHAP. 80. (secs. 1, 52, 68, and 75). Cities of the first class (having more than 4,000 inhabitants) have power by ordinance to restrain, prohibit, and suppress tippling shops, to make ordinances, etc., maintaining the peace, good government, and welfare of the city, and to enforce same by inflicting penalties for violations thereof not exceeding \$100 for any offense. The mayor and council of any such city may, by ordinance, license, restrain, or regulate the selling or disposing of liquors, and may determine the amount of annual license fee, not to be less than the minimum sum required by the general law. They may grant special licenses to druggists for the sale of liquors for medicinal and mechanical purposes. Fine of not more than \$100 for selling liquors in said city without first obtaining above license. Fines collected in such city for breaches of city ordinances to be paid to the city treasurer and those collected therein arising from misdemeanors under the laws of the State to be paid to the county treasurer. Does not apply to cities having special charters unless they shall abandon their charters and organize under the provisions of this act.

NOTE.—The charters for the cities of Cheyenne, Laramie, Evanston, Buffalo, Rawlins, and the town of Sheridan (the only cities in the State that appear to have special charters) give the city or town authorities the right to license, restrain, regulate, or prohibit the selling or disposing of liquors and to impose fines for violation of the city ordinances.

## UNITED STATES.

## REVISED STATUTES OF 1878.

## TITLE 28.

SEC. 2124. Fines accruing under this title (relating to Indians) to go one-half to the informer and one-half to the use of the United States, except that when the prosecution is first instituted on behalf of the United States, then the whole amount is for their use.

SEC. 2139 (amended by chap. 234, acts of 1891-92, first session Fifty-second Congress). Fine of not more than \$300 for introducing, or attempting to introduce, liquors into the Indian country and for selling or disposing of liquors to any Indian under the charge of any Indian superintendent or agent. Does not apply to introducing or attempting to introduce liquors into the Indian country under authority in writing from the War Department or any officer duly authorized thereunto by said Department.

SEC. 2141. Penalty of \$1,000 on any person who, within the Indian country, sets up or continues any distillery for manufacturing ardent spirits.

#### ACTS OF 1893-94.

#### SECOND SESSION FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

CHAP. 349 (secs. 237 to 249, inclusive). On and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, unless otherwise specially provided for in this act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries or withdrawn for consumption, and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely:

Schedule H.—Spirits, wines, and other beverages. Spirits: Brandy, and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this act, one dollar and eighty cents per proof gallon.

Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue; but any brandy or other spirituous liquors imported in casks of less capacity than fourteen gallons shall be forfeited to the United States: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations.

On all compounds or preparations (except as specified in the preceding paragraph of the chemical schedule relating to medicinal preparations, of which alcohol is a component part) of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, not specially provided for in this act, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

Cordials, liquors, arrack, absinthe, kirchwasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages, or bitters of all kinds containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this act, one dollar and eighty cents per proof gallon.

No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles, respectively, intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar per gallon.

Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof, and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, one dollar per gallon.

Wines: Champagne, and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, eight dollars per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, four dollars per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, two dollars per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to eight dollars per dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per gallon.

Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing fourteen per centum or less of absolute alcohol, thirty cents per gallon; if containing more than fourteen per centum of absolute alcohol, fifty cents per gallon. In bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and sixty cents per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: *Provided*, That any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth imported containing more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly: *And provided further*, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles or jugs shall be

packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, thirty cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, fifteen cents per gallon.

Malt extract, including all preparations bearing the name and commercially known as such, fluid in casks, fifteen cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, thirty cents per gallon; solid or condensed, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Cherry juice and prune juice or prune wine, and other fruit juice not specially provided for in this act, containing eighteen per centum or less of alcohol, fifty cents per gallon; if containing more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, one dollar and eighty cents per proof gallon.

Ginger ale or ginger beer, twenty per centum ad valorem, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles.

All imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### ACTS OF 1894-95.

##### THIRD SESSION FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

CHAP. 145 (sec. 8). Fine not exceeding \$500 for manufacturing, selling, or disposing of liquors in the Indian Territory, for carrying such liquors into said Territory, and for being interested in the manufacture, sale, or disposal of liquors in said Territory.

NOTE.—The internal-revenue laws of the United States are collected in a volume compiled under the direction of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and issued from the Government Printing Office, at Washington, D. C. As such laws are very voluminous, and the above compilation contains them in full, no synopsis of them is published here, but the reader is referred to the publication described above.



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